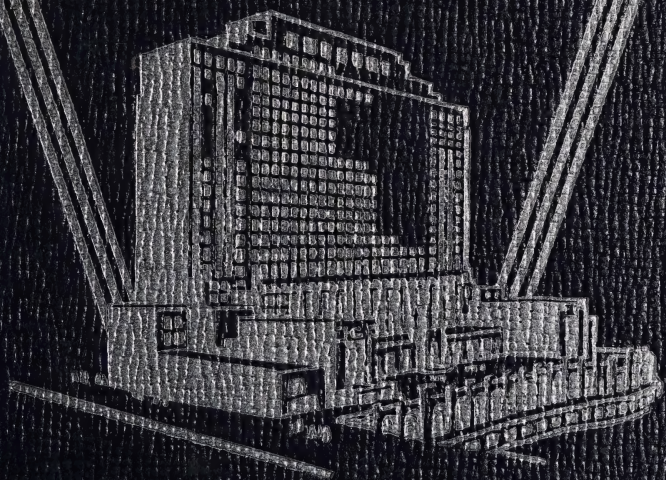


CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ALMANAC 1946



TOPLIS AND HARDING, INC.
WAGNER AND GLIDDEN, INC.
U. S. A.

Historic Headlines of 1945

WEATHER
BOSTON—Partly cloudy; high 62.
NEW YORK—Partly cloudy; high 62.
PHILADELPHIA—Partly cloudy; high 62.
WASHINGTON—Partly cloudy; high 62.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

State Edition

70TH YEAR—30, 1945 FEBRUARY 5, 1945

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1945—SIXTEEN PAGES.

Published 8:45 A.M. 1945

FOUR CENTS

Russ Flank Oder Bastions

Circle Kustrin And Frankfurt

Moscow Announces Gains North And South of Hard-Pressed Berlin

LONDON—(AP)—Russian forces marching on Berlin toward northwest corridor to outflank the Oder River bastion city of Kustrin and captured Barwalde, 30 miles from the capital.

Further south, another flanking movement apparently aimed at bypassing the second large Oder River fortress town, Frankfurt, was begun with the capture of Ziegenhagen, 10 miles southeast of Frankfurt and 15 from Berlin.

On the west to Barle, troops of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army also took Ziegenhagen, 10 miles northeast of Frankfurt.

The regular soldier command, the command from Moscow announced that advances toward Berlin had been made in the last few days. It said that the Russian army had captured Ziegenhagen, 10 miles southeast of Frankfurt, and that the Russian army had captured Barwalde, 30 miles from the capital.

SEVERAL OTHER RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS, however, of the Russian army's progress, were also reported. It was said that the Russian army had captured Ziegenhagen, 10 miles southeast of Frankfurt, and that the Russian army had captured Barwalde, 30 miles from the capital.

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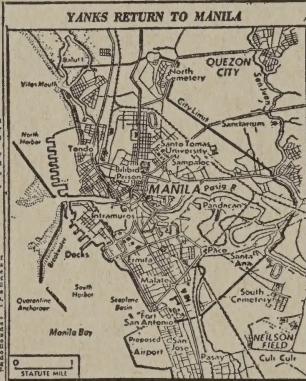
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U.S. 1st Army Rips Hole Through Siegfried Line

HEART OF BERLIN LEFT GUTTED BY FLYING FORTS

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The report of a breakthrough in the Siegfried Line, the German defensive line, was announced today by the U.S. 1st Army.

The report, which was made by the U.S. 1st Army, said that the German defensive line had been broken through in several places.

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Strike to Heart of City In Sniper Fire, Flames

U.S. Return Foes Historic 'Pearl of Orient'

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces returned to Manila, they found the city in a state of chaos. The city had been hit by sniper fire and flames, and the U.S. 1st Army was returning to the city.

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Cavalry Seizes St. Tomas Camp, Gov's Palace; Paratroops Aid

GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LITTON

—(AP)—The 1st Cavalry Division Americans struck the heart of Manila yesterday, seizing the Gov. Tomas camp, and the historic Yank capital for the first time.

The 1st Cavalry Division, which was part of the U.S. 1st Army, was returning to the city.

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Historic Headlines of 1945

COOLER
Cafeteria lunch, 10¢; dinner, 15¢; supper, 20¢.
New lunch, 10¢; dinner, 15¢; supper, 20¢.
Cafeteria lunch, 10¢; dinner, 15¢; supper, 20¢.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1945—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

FOUR CENTS

**RED
STREAK**

WORLD IN FLAME

Dies at 63 of Hemorrhage in Georgia

**Yank Push
49 Miles
Farther**

Thanks Cross
Elbe River to
Capital's Plains

**Reds Open
Drive on
Berlin**

Russ Strike Out
From Oder Line
30 Mi. from Capital

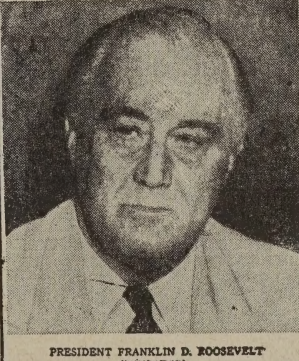
BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON—(AP)—High Army officials told senators today the end of organized fighting in Germany probably will come within a few days. Describing the pull-out of American armor, general staff officers expressed their opinion to members of the Senate military committee that a collapse of the German army is imminent.

PARIS—(UP)—U.S. 9th Army mobile forces broke across the Elbe today and moved toward Berlin. The advance was part of the resuming "Valkyrie" drive of American divisions by unofficial accord.

PARIS—(UP)—American 9th Army tanks crossed the Elbe River today and entered Berlin. The tanks led by the 1st and 3rd divisions. They were 110 miles from Russian lines. A front dispatch said the tanks were moving toward the Brandenburg Gate. The tanks were moving toward the Brandenburg Gate. The tanks were moving toward the Brandenburg Gate.

60,000 Lbs. of Sugar
Hauled Off by Thieves
A report from the U.S. Coast Guard today said that a ship had been seized off the coast of Cuba. The ship was carrying 60,000 lbs. of sugar. The ship was carrying 60,000 lbs. of sugar.

What Shall We Do with Japan?
Should a jury of 100 be appointed, by the War Relocation Authority, to decide whether to send Japanese-Americans to the United States? The War Relocation Authority is considering the possibility of sending Japanese-Americans to the United States. The War Relocation Authority is considering the possibility of sending Japanese-Americans to the United States.



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

**Half-Crazed
Nazi Woman
Captives Freed**
MILWAUKEE, Wis., (AP)—A German woman, half-crazed and half-crazy, was freed today by American soldiers. The woman was captured by American soldiers. The woman was captured by American soldiers.

Two German Soldiers
Freed by Americans
A report from the U.S. Army today said that two German soldiers had been freed by American soldiers. The soldiers were captured by American soldiers. The soldiers were captured by American soldiers.

**Some Truth About
The State Department**
A report from the U.S. State Department today said that some of the truth about the State Department had been revealed. The report was a report from the U.S. State Department. The report was a report from the U.S. State Department.

**Truman
33d U.S.
President**

Senate Prober,
Missouri Leader
Hears Nation at 60

The new President—the 33rd in the history of the United States—Harry S. Truman.

He was relatively little known outside of his home state when he was elected in the U.S. senate in 1945. He had the backing of the late Tom "Boss" Fitzgerald, of the Kansas City machine.

**End Is Near,
Goebbels
Tells Reich**

BERLIN—(AP)—Joseph Goebbels, Nazi propaganda chief, told the Reich today that the end was near. He said that the end was near. He said that the end was near.

F.D.R.'s Death Numbs Chicago;
Many Refuse to Believe News
Word of President Roosevelt's death today hit Chicago like a bomb. Many people refused to believe the news. Many people refused to believe the news.

**Funeral Set
For Saturday**

First Lady Calls in Family;
Yalta Trip Wearing President

WASHINGTON—(UP)—President Roosevelt died this afternoon at Warm Springs, Ga. Secretary Stephen T. Early announced here.

Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage at the resort where the President had been resting for some 10 days.

An immediate Cabinet meeting was announced. The four Roosevelt sons, all of whom are in the service, were notified of the President's death by messages from Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, Early and Adm. Mahan, the President's physician, arranged to leave for Warm Springs by plane almost immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently had been wearing his leg to Yalta. The four Roosevelt sons, all of whom are in the service, were notified of the President's death by messages from Mr. Roosevelt.

Latest Bulletins

Yanks Find New Air Transport Cocks
PARIS—(AP)—Another laboratory of jet transport, built to surpass any series of paintings and art works painted by the great masters of the world, was found today in the ruins of the city of Paris.

Billis Kill 146,742 in Britain
LONDON—(AP)—British has suffered 146,742 civilian casualties in the last 100 days of the war, according to a report from the British government.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

NATIONAL ALMANAC for 1946

CHARLES L. ALLEN, EDITOR

PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AND DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON • ILLINOIS

ISSUED BY.

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Everyday Answers to Questions

Every Woman Asks

Are you looking for the latest note in smart clothes? Like to know how to prepare delicious foods? Searching for expert help on child training? You'll find up-to-the-minute answers to these and other questions of interest to women . . . every day on the Chicago Daily News Woman's Pages.

Included in these informative pages are columns on Food, Fashions, Health, Etiquette, Contract Bridge . . . a Sew-Your-Own Clothes Pattern Service . . . expert advice on personal problems . . . practical suggestions on First Aid to the Ailing House . . . and many other aids to homes and homemakers.

You'll find the pages "For and About Women" quite the most interesting, most informative and helpful woman's pages in current circulation. Consult these worth-while pages in the

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

INDEX

A		Agriculture—Continued	
Accidents—		—Farm, real estate taxes.....	423
—Traffic Increase 1945.....	676	—Farm lands, Tenancy.....	385
Agriculture.....	385-432	—Farm wages.....	427
Agriculture—		—Farm property, U.S., Implements and Machinery.....	388
—Acreage increase.....		—Farm Lands, value.....	385
—Dairy Products, per capita production.....	400	—Farm property, U.S., acreage value.....	388
—Eggs & poultry, income.....	412	—Farm property, U.S., Livestock value.....	388
—Eggs & poultry.....	412	—Hog-corn ratios.....	413
—Crops, cotton.....		—Hogs, sows farrowed, litters, pigs saved.....	413
—Crops, cost.....	415	—Irrigated and nonirrigated farms, by tenure of operator.....	432
—Crops, food, U.S. acreage harvested, production, 1920-44.....	406	—Irrigated, non-irrigated farms.....	431
—Crops, Flaxseed.....	399	—Irrigated lands, capital invested.....	431
—Crops, harvested, acreage by States.....	392	—Income, average.....	420
—Cropland harvested, land in farms, pasture.....	395	—Lamb crop.....	413
—Crops, citrus fruit production, price.....	396	—Livestock, meat animal marketing receipts.....	411
—Crop, world cotton production, supply.....	397	—Livestock, slaughtered in U.S.....	411
—Crops, U.S. cotton and cottonseed acreage, production, 1943-4.....	397	—Livestock, stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards.....	410
—Crops, U.S. cottonseed production, prices 1910-1944.....	398	—Livestock, value of, on farms.....	409
—Crops, U.S. cotton acreage, 1934-45.....	398	—Livestock, cattle on farms, U.S.....	410
—Crops, peanuts, U.S. prod. and value.....	400	—Livestock on U.S. farms.....	408
—Crops, production by crop year.....	393	—Livestock, milk cows and milk production.....	408
—Crops, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, U.S. 1930-43.....	406	—Livestock.....	408-411
—Crops, Rice production, U.S. 1919-1944.....	401	—Land in Farms.....	385
—Crops, sugar acreage, yield, production, price, income of farmers.....	404	—Meat production, consumption.....	415
—Crops, Soybeans, production, price received by farmers.....	404	—Poultry and eggs.....	412
—Crops, Sugar production U.S.....	403	—Prices paid by farmers.....	427
—Crops, Sugar production, Foreign Countries.....	402	—Prices received by farmers.....	428
—Crops, truck, acreage and average farm price 1918-44.....	405	—Production, income, prices.....	418
—Crops, vegetables, civilian consumption 1909-44.....	405	—Rayon production, U.S., World 1910-45.....	401
—Crops, wheat production U.S.....	407	—Reclamation service, federal.....	396
—Crops, Tobacco consump. U.S. 1900-44.....	407	—Soil conservation.....	428
—Crops, Tobacco production U.S. 1910-44.....	407	—Soil protection.....	415
—Croplands, U.S., census years.....	398	—Wool production, exports, imports.....	414
—Farms, acreage, U.S. by regions, states.....	386	Alaska.....	259
—Total acreage.....	385	—Alaska, minerals.....	990
—Farmers associations for marketing, purchasing.....	430	Animals, extinct fighting.....	190
—Farmers cooperatives.....	429	Anthem, national.....	191
—Farmer-owned bank deposits, U.S.....	414	Army, pay laws.....	62
—Farm bankruptcies.....	429	Army, pay rates—	
—Farm Buildings.....	385	—enlisted men.....	63
—Farm credit administration Loans, discounts outstanding.....	426	—officers.....	64
—Farm, credit administration loans.....	426	Army, pay grades, enlisted men.....	66
—Farm, crop value, 1940-45.....	390	Army, Service Forces.....	46
—Farm, employment.....	390	Army, Service Commands.....	65
—Farm finance.....	416-7	Army, U.S. Academy.....	68
—Farms, operated by tenants.....	391	Art, W. A. Clark Awards.....	822
—Farm land foreclosures, transfers.....	424	Astronomy.....	838-861
—Farm, U.S. cash income, govt. payments.....	421	Astronomy—	
—Farm, cash income from livestock and livestock products.....	420	—Signs of Zodiac.....	838
—Farm income, production, expenses.....	418	—Symbols.....	838
—Farm, cash income from crops.....	419	Atlantic Charter.....	53
—Farm, income.....	418	Atmosphere, Composition.....	850
—Farm mortgage debt, taxes, land values.....	422	—earth's.....	858
—Farm mortgage debt.....	422	Atomic Bomb.....	825, 826
—Farm mortgage interest, and cash farm income.....	424	Aviation—	
—Farm mortgages, short term debts.....	425	—Accidents, Civilian.....	709
—Farm, population, U.S., 1850-1940.....	389	—Accidents, Army.....	708
—Farm, population, births, deaths, migrations, U.S. 1940-45.....	389	—Dom. Lives Data.....	704-707
—Farm lands, population.....	385	—Distances, World Cities.....	702-703
—Fats, oils production, consumption U.S. 1912-44.....	399	—Distances in U.S.....	700
—Farms, prices.....	387	—Dom. Airlines Load.....	699
—Farms, value of non-real estate assets, U.S. 1940-45.....	389	—Helicopter Records.....	694
		—Production, U.S.....	708
		—Round World Flights.....	698
		—Schedules, April 1945.....	697
		—Trans-ocean Records.....	696
		—World Air Records.....	694-698
		Automobiles, stolen, U.S., 1943.....	811
		Awards and Prizes.....	815-822
		Awards—	
		—Scientific.....	835-838
		—Bank, Federal Land.....	784

"Chicago, the Third City of the World"

Today, when a scientist talks, the world listens. Yesterday . . . well, how many people heard, or heeded, the words of the University of Chicago's late Professor J. Paul Goode?

"Within ten or fifteen years," prophesied Prof. Goode in 1923, "Chicago will be the third city of the world . . . with even greater railroad activity than today and with wealth and opportunity unequalled anywhere."

Here was a man who used science—not a crystal ball—to foresee what was coming. And he picked the time within just a few years. For, today, Chicago is the third metropolis of the world . . . and as Prof. Goode also said, "the close of the century may see it the first."

Cities, after all, are made up of people, markets and homes. And the newspaper that is closest to the people, markets and homes of Chicago is Chicago's HOME newspaper, the Chicago Daily News.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

B

Bankruptcy Laws	637
Barometer, wind table	857
Battlefield Sites, area	300
Bible—	
—Where to Look	595
Biography, cabinet secretaries	244
Birth & Death Rates, Compared	321
Birth and Death Rates, Indians	323
Births & deaths, by state of Residence	44
Birth Rate, States	322
Birth and Death Rates, States	319
Birth and Death Rates, World	320
Births and Deaths, U.S., Sex	321
Books—	
—Best Sellers, 1944	823
Books, pub. in U.S.	823
Building—	
—Urban areas	644
—Permits, 257 Cities	646
—In U.S., 1925-1943	797
Business	629-642
—Amendments	636
—Cooperatives	629
—Failures, Canada	634
—Failures, U.S.	629
—Failures, U.S.	634
—Hotels	638
—Indexes	630
—Prod. of Tobacco, etc.	637
—Production, U.S.	635
—Retail Stores	630
—Retail Sales	636
—Retail Store, No.	632
—Retail, wholesale trade	631
—Sale of Stores	633
—Types in U.S.	629
—Wage Earner Size	633
—Wage earners	638
Budget, Federal, 1946	29

C

Calendar	
—Church, for 1946	839
—Greek	842
—Jewish	842
—Mohammedan	842
Calendar	840
—Rapid Reference	841
Canals	
—Panama	716
—U.S. Ships	714
Casa Blanca Conference	54
Casualties, Wars compared	46
Cement	
—Production	670
Cemeteries, National	299
Chemical	
—Achievement Medals	838
Chemical	
—Elements	832
—Elements, hardness	835
—Substance, names	833
Chicago	959-989
—Academy of Science	984
—Aldermen	953
—Appropriations	969
—Aquarium, Shedd	981
—Area Senators	953
—Art Institute	984
—Assessed Valuations	967
—Banks	969
—City Budget	972
—Courts	957, 958
—Crime, Known to Police	960
—Deaths	971, 972
—Debt	961, 967
—Elected Officers	953
—Fire Department	963

Chicago—Continued	
—Foreign Consuls in	970
—Grain Prices	974, 975
—Grain Receipts	976
—High Schools	965
—Historical Society	984
—Hotels	970
—Livestock Receipts	977
—Mayors	956
—Museum of Science	984
—Natural History Museum	985
—Officials, City	954
—Operating Expense	970
—Oriental Institute	985
—Park District	983
—Personal Data	973
—Planetarium, Adler	985
—Police Districts	956
—Police Chiefs	960
—Police Department	960
—Population	971
—Postal Data	959
—Psychopathic Hospital	976
—Public Library	986
—Public Schools	964
—Public Utilities	982
—Railroads	958
—Religion, Denominations	958
—Rivers, Harbors Bureau	973
—Sanitary District	978
—Seal	953
—Schools, Attendance	966
—Schools, Enrollment	965
—Sports	979-982
—Stock Exchange	974
—Subways	958
—Tax Rates	968
—Transit Authority	972
—Vehicle Licenses	980
—Wards	955
—Water System	962
—Weather	963, 964
—Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.	970
Chronological Eras & Cycles	840
Chronology, Domestic	75
—European War	1-29
—Pacific War	30-41
Church	
—Catholic	582-588
—Christian Endeavor Society	595
—Ecclesiastical Abbreviations	596
—Memberships	581
—Methodist, Bishops	591
—Protestant Episcopal	592-594
Cities	381-384
—Area, Density	381
—Council, Manager Plan	383
—Debt and Interest	381
—Mayors	382
—Names	383
—Native White	324
—U.S. elevation	170
Citizens	
—Legal Definition of	628
Civil War	238
Climates	184
Climate, in U. S. Cities	857
Crimea Conference	53
Coal	
—Mine Disasters	671
—Mined in U.S.	668
—Mines, fatalities	670
—U.S. Consumption	668
—U.S. Prod. & Coke	669
—Weights, Measures	875
—World Prod.	666, 667
Comets	843
Confederate States	254
Congress, Continental	236
Construction	
—in U.S. 1939-45	641

Sports Stories Packed with Human Stuff

Some little time ago, a columnist of the Chicago Daily News recalled how a famous teacher at Yale once had explained on a lecture platform why so many intelligent people preferred the sports section to the front page.

"The sports sections," pointed out the professor, "are a record of success, the front page is almost wholly a record of frustration and failure."

Disagreeing with this view, a woman asked him which he would prefer: To have a student make a good recitation in a classroom or a touchdown on a football field.

"I told her," said the teacher, "that it would give me great pleasure to have a student make a good recitation—but I wouldn't be likely to smash my hat over it."

Fervid fans by the thousands continue to smash their hats over the exploits of the sports stars—and to doff their smashed hats in approval of the graphic, human-interest stories that have made the sports coverage of the Chicago Daily News the talk of the entire Middle West.

The Chicago Daily News provides complete, humanized coverage of every sport in season. It spotlights the thrills, the color, the personalities—all of the intimate, interesting human stuff . . . the big and little dramas that walk hand-in-hand with amateur and professional, high school and college sports.

For sports stories traditionally famous for fine writing—accurate and alive with human interest—turn to the Sports Pages of the

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Continents, Areas	142
—Heights	150
—Masses	142
Cook County	953-990
—Board of Commissioners	987
—Clerks	987
—Coroners	987
—Deeds & Mortgages	989
—Forest Preserve	978
—Government	987
—Marriage Licenses	986
—Officials	987
—Population	988
—Real Estate Transfers	989
—Seal	987
—Sheriffs	986
—Teachers	965
—Traffic Deaths	956
—Smelter Prod.	664
Counties, No. in U.S.	334
Courts, Federal	275-283
—U.S. Customs	637
Criminology	803-814
—Arrests by Race	808
—Arrests by Sex	806
—Court Terms	807
—Crimes, Kind, Place	805
—Homicide	811, 813
—Juvenile Delinquency	810
—No. Crimes in U. S.	812
—Offense Classifications	809
—Offenses Known to Police	804
—Parole Applications	812
—Prison Population	803
—Property Stolen	805
—Property Stolen, Recovered	806
—Rural Area Offenses	811

D

Dams, failures	165
Dams, U.S.	167
Deaths, Causes	304
Deaths, Rate, Causes	317-318
Deaths, Rate	307
Declaration of Independence	196
Diamonds—	
—Weighing	661
—World production	672
Disasters	160
Distance equivalents	868
Distances—	
—Between Asiatic Ports	1006
Divorce	798, 802
Dollar sign, origin	195
Domestic Affairs	75
Duty—	
—Rates of, on Imports	783
—Rates of, Under Tariffs	785

E

Earth, age	142
Earth, areas	141
Earth, History	142
Earthquakes	164
Earth, shape	143
Earth, size	143
Earth, temperatures	142
Earth, volume	141
Earth, weight	141
Easter Days	839
Eclipses, for 1946	842
Education	534-575
—Academic Costume	571
—Academic degrees	5, 71, 572
—Colleges	554-572
—College colors	571
—Colleges, degrees granted	558

Education—Continued	
—College enrollment	558
—College graduates	556-558
—Colleges, teachers	557
—Colleges in the U.S.	559-570
—Day Schools enrollment	539
—Federal funds for	550
—Graduates, H.S., College	544
—Income for	551
—Income and expenditures	548-553
—Junior Colleges	551
—Loss of instructors	573, 575
—Medicine, schools, graduates etc.	1006
—Negro schools	572
—Nursing schools	545
—Population twenty years old	534, 540
—Public Schools enrollment	536
—Schools, enrollment	543-544
—Schools, financial data	546
—Schools, graduates	542
—Schools, High, data	547
—Schools, High, size of	548
—Schools, income	535
—Schools, number	543, 546
—Schools, private	537, 538
—Schools, statistical data	545
—Schools, urban, rural	552, 553
—School years completed	541
—School term, attendance	534, 547
—Staff decrease	550
—Taxation, public schools	554-572
—Universities	559-570
—Universities, in the U.S.	1002
—Vocat. expend.	534
—Wartime	286
Elections, Primary, State	287-288
Electoral College	
Electric Co.—	
—Current sales	1004
Electric Light and Power	647
Electricity—	
—Produced	656
—Revenues	650
Electrical Users	647
Electrical Units	831
Electric Utilities	647, 648
Embassies, foreign	264
Ember Days	839
Emigration—	
—from U.S.	622
Employment—	
—and wage, U.S.	637
Energy Supply—	
—Annual U.S.	649
Engineers, A.S.M.E. Medal	829
Exports and Imports—	
—U.S.	780
—Other Countries	782

F

Farm Mortgage Corp.	785
Finance	433-482
—Federal	433-440
—Federal Appropriations	435
—Federal Receipts	433
—Federal Reserve—	
—Bank Assets	449
—Bank Deposits	456-7
—Bank Dividends	451
—Bank Earnings	451
—Bank Expenditures	451
—Bank Issues	450
—Bank Loans	450
—Federal Reserve System—	
—Bank Suspensions	452
—Federal, State Aid	482
—Gold and Silver—	
—Coinage	479
—Commercial Rates	472
—Foreign Money Values	480-481

Nailing the Nub of Foreign News

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Finance—Continued	479
—Silver Dollar Value	474
—U.S. Imports and Exports	473-474
—U.S. Production	475
—U.S. Stocks	473, 478
—War Production	477
—War Reserves	440
—Govt. Securities Holder	384
Federal Government—	
—Highway Revenue	384
Finance—	
—Income—	
—Dentists	466-467
—Lawyers	469-470
—National	464-465
—Nurses	471
—Physicians	467, 468, 470
—Professional Workers	466
—Veterinarians	471
—Local Government Debt	439
—Money & Banking	441-457
—Money and Banking—	
—Bank Clearings	444
—Banks in U.S.	441
—Building and Loan Assns.	446
—Capital Issues	446
—Capital Property of U.S.	448
—Money in Circulation	442-443
—National Bank Earnings	447
—Postal Savings	445
—Short Term Debt	444
—Federal Reserve System	447-457
—Federal Reserve System—	
—No. of Banks	455
—Internal Revenue	433
—Savings Bonds	435
—State Debt	439
—State Government Debt	439
—Stocks and Bonds—	
—Basic Yields	460
—Bond Prices	463
—Bond Yield	458
—Cash Dividends	454
—Foreign Issues	437
—N. Y. Ex. Trading	461
—N. Y. Stock Ex. Values	453
—N. Y. Ex. Volume Value	462
—Prices	459
—Sales Volume	459
—Savings Bonds	458
—Stock Prices	462
—U.S. Expenditures	455
—U.S. Government Debt	438
—U.S. Public Debt	434
—War Appropriations, U.S.	436
—War Expenditures	458
First Aid	530-533
Fires—	
—Losses by Causes	641
—Losses in U.S.	640
—U.S. and Alaska	656
Flag, how to display	192
Flag, U.S.	191
Floods, causes	161
Floods, U.S.	161
Food—	
—Consumption, urban, rural	996
—100 Calorie Portions	1007
—Consumption, U.S.	797
Foreign-Born Residents, States	324
Foreign Countries—	
—American owned property	784
—Exp. U.S. travelers	999
Foreign Policy, Truman	266
Foreign Service, salaries	264
Forests	186
Forests, National	163, 186
Freezing Mixtures	835

G

Gases—	
—Densities	834
Geography	141-190
Geology—	
—Geologic time	834
Geometrical Progression	874
GI Bill of Rights	61
Glaciers	160
Gold, Silver, prices	996
Golf, champions	762, 763
Gonorrhea, trends	1004

H

Health—	
—Accidental deaths	520-523
—Accidents, motor vehicles	524, 529
—Accidents, railway	528
—Av. Heights, weights	496-501
—Blue Cross Hospitals	508-510
—Care of teeth	498-501
—Communicable Diseases	489
—Death Rates	490
—Disease Prevalence	489
—Feeble-mindedness	502
—First Aid	530-533
—Foods and Diet	493, 494-495
—Home Accidents	520
—Hospitals	507
—Hospital Growth	512
—Hospital Services	492
—Hygiene	496-501
—Infant Mortality	487-488
—Injuries in Industry	523
—Life Expectancy	483-484
—Maternal Mortality	485, 486
—Mental hygiene	502-506
—Mental patients in hospitals	504
—Motor vehicle death rates	524-527
—Pregnancy	490
—Psychoses, neuroses	503
—Physicians Overseas	517
—Physicians, No. in U.S.	517
—Suicide	505-506
—Syphilis and gonorrhea	516
—Tuberculosis among college students	518, 519
—U.S. Public Health Service	511-515
—Venereal Disease	491
—Venereal Disease Control	514, 515
—Women in Medicine	515
Hebrew, American Medal	824
Historic Sites, National	300
Historic Sites, National, Area	299
History, American	191
Home Ownership, U.S.	795
Housing—	
—Family units, urban area	645
—in U.S. 1925-44	644

I

Illinois	
—Appropriations, Gen. Assembly	890
—Airports	945
—Airports	949
—Auto Licenses	948
—Banks, June 3, 1945	931
—Births & Deaths	911, 912
—Boards & Commissions	884
—Bonded Indebtedness	891
—Building Projects	931
—Building Projects, Urban	939
—Building Permits	932
—Building Permit Values	941
—Capitol	902
—Circuit Court Dists.	919
—City Courts	920
—Cities, Officers	901

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Illinois—Continued		619-628
Coal Mine Accidents.....	935, 936	621
Coal Production.....	933, 934	315
Coal Mining.....	933	330
Congressional Districts.....	903	623
County Commissions.....	900	
County Courts.....	921	
Code Departments.....	881-884	
County Government.....	900	
Courts.....	916	
Courts, Appellate.....	916	
Court of Claims.....	916	
Criminal Population.....	915	
Crops, Acreage, Yield.....	942	
Crop Summary.....	945	
Democratic Central Committee.....	906	
Election Calendar.....	893	
Election Facts.....	894	
Election, Vote Tally.....	896	
Elevation of Places.....	925	
Employment, Manufacturing.....	924	
Farms, Acreage, Value.....	938	
Farm Population.....	941	
Farm Prices, 1915-45.....	944	
Farm Prices, Index.....	937	
Fires, Causes.....	951	
Fires and Losses.....	937	
Fire Loss Record.....	952	
Fluorspar Production.....	934	
General Assembly.....	888	
Government.....	880	
Governors.....	886	
Labor Disputes.....	924	
Livestock on Farms.....	940	
Limestone Production.....	937	
Manufactures.....	930	
Married Population.....	912	
Mental Hospital, Population.....	915	
Motor License Fees.....	946, 950	
Motor Fuel Tax.....	913	
Motor Laws.....	946	
Motor Vehicle Registration.....	950	
Old Age Insurance.....	927	
Parolees.....	914	
Population, 1943 and 1944.....	908	
Population, Color, Nativity.....	909	
Population, Foreign Born White.....	910	
Population, Urban, Rural.....	909	
Prison Costs.....	915	
Prison Industries.....	914	
Prison Population.....	912	
Retail Stores Data.....	927	
Representatives in Congress.....	886	
Republican Central Committee.....	900	
Roads, Surfaced.....	947	
Safety Law.....	946	
Shale, Clay Production.....	939	
Sales Tax.....	902	
Sand and Gravel Production.....	952	
Seal.....	880	
Senatorial Districts.....	889	
School Attendance.....	922	
School Data.....	923	
Silica Production.....	951	
State Welfare Institutions, Population.....	915	
Stores, Sales, etc.....	928	
Supreme Court.....	918	
Supreme Court Districts.....	917	
Taxable Property.....	890	
Telephones.....	951	
Transportation.....	946	
Treasury Receipts.....	894	
Unemployment Compensation.....	925	
Vote by Counties.....	896	
Vote for Governor.....	899	
Vote for President.....	897	
Vote for Senators.....	898	
Waterways.....	904	
Weather.....	907-908	
Motor Vehicle Licenses.....	890	
Immigration—Continued		
—Aliens to United States.....		621
Immigrants, Jewish.....		315
Immigration, Jewish.....		330
—into United States, 1821-1945.....		623
Income.....		
—National by Industrial Divisions.....		1001
—National, by Shares.....		1000
Indexes.....		
—Population, Wage Earners, Production.....		642
Indians, Birth and Death Rate.....		323
Income, Indians.....		329
Indians, Funds Expended.....		327-328
Indians, Income.....		329
Indians, Lands.....		326-327
Indians, Population.....		325
Industry.....		636-658
—Income, Average.....		420
—Laws of.....		636
—In Wartime.....		1008
Insurance, Fire.....		641
Insurance.....		
—Largest Companies.....		642
Insurance, Life.....		639
Insurance.....		
—New, by Years.....		642
Internal Revenue.....		602-604
Interest Tables.....		877
Internal Revenue, Receipts.....		433
Iron.....		
—Ore Mined in United States, 1943.....		664
—Ore Production, United States.....		662
—Pig Production.....		662
—Production in World.....		662
Islands, Largest.....		141
J		
Jews, Communities.....		314
Jews, Immigrants.....		315
Jews, Population, Countries.....		328
K		
Kober Medals.....		822
L		
Lakes, Foreign.....		160
Lakes, The Great.....		160
Lakes, U. S.....		169
Labor.....		786-793
Labor—		
—A.F.L.....		788
—C.I.O.....		788
—Fair Standards Act.....		792
—Force, 1900, 1930, 1940.....		786
—Hours, Earnings in Manufacturing.....		787
—Strikes, Lockouts, 1943-44.....		792
—Strikes, Number, etc.....		792
—Women's Legal Work Hours.....		793
Landmarks, U. S.....		176-180
Latitude and Longitude.....		854, 855
Law.....		
—Copyright.....		638
—Bankruptcies.....		637
Laws, Enacted by Congress.....		238
Laws—		
—Federal Communications.....		636
—of Industry.....		636
—Norris-La Guardia.....		640

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Lend-Lease—	
—Aid by Category	69
—Exports	69
—Reverse	70
—Total	69
Libraries—	
—Public School	1005
Lincoln, Abraham, Gettysburg Address	212
Living, Cost of	794-802
Lumber, Board Feet Measure	868

M

Magnetic Poles	846
Manufacturing—	
—Employment in U. S.	643
—Establishments in U. S.	642
Marine—	
—Commerce	715
—Commerce, Great Lakes	717
—Commerce, U. S.	718
—Distances, S. A., etc.	712
—Distances, U. S. to —	713
Maritime Terms	879
Market Basket, Cost	994
Marriage	798-802
Mathematical Tables	873
Measure, Units of	863
Medal of Honor, Winners	41
Medical Associations	1002
Memorials, National	301
Memorial Projects, National	300
Merchant Marine, U. S.	711
Meteors	843
Metric System	807
Midway Island	260
Miles, Statute, Nautical	878
Milky Way	835
Minerals, Hardness	831
Minerals—	
—Principal, Each State	659
—Moh's Scale	833
—Value of U. S.	660
Monroe Doctrine	212
Monuments, National	296-299
Monument Projects, National	302
Moon, Data on	848, 852
Moon—	
—Positions of, 1946	849
Motion Pictures	
—Academy Awards	995
—Industry	681
—Theaters, Allied Lands	681
—Academy Awards	682, 683
—Money-Makers, 1944	683
Motor Carriers	723
Motor Fuel Consumption, U. S.	653
Motor Fuel Tax Receipts	675
Motor Truck Exports	657
Motor Truck Sales	676
Motor Vehicles—	
—Exports	676
—Factory Sales	675
—Receipts, by States	677
—Registration, by State	674
—Registered in World	991
—U. S. Production	673
Mountains, Highest	149
Munitions Production	641, 655
Munitions—	
—U. S. Output	993

N

National Geographical Society	824
Nationals—Legal Definition of	628
Natural Gas in United States	653
Naturalization	619-628
—Requirements	624-627
—United States by Years	624

Navy, Pay and Allowances—	
—Officers	67
Navy, pay grades—enlisted men	66
Navy, pay regulations	66
Navy, U. S. Academy	66, 68
Nobel Prizes	815, 816

O

Oceans, Areas, Depths	152
Ocean, Basins	145
Oceans, Bottom	144
Oceans, Boundaries	145
Oceans, Origin	143
Ocean, Passages	718
Occupation Zones, Germany	47
Oil Reserves in United States	652

P

Parks, National	293-302
Parks, National, Animals	188
Park, National, Area	293-294
Parks, National Capital	301
Parks, National, Historical	295
Park Projects, National, Historical	301
Parks, National, Military	295
Park Projects, National, Military	302
Parkway Projects, National	301, 302
Park Projects, National Battlefield	302
Passport, How to Get One	710
Patents, Statistics	265
Petroleum—	
—Crude Produced	649, 651, 652, 654
—Production of Crude	646
—Refining in United States	651
Philadelphia Award	382
Philanthropies	998
Philippine Islands	274
Planets—	
—Phenomena, 1946	846
—Positions, 1946	847
Poisonous Snakes, United States	188
Politics	284-292
Political Party, Origins	285
Population	303-348
—Age	310-312
—Births	331
—Changes	305
—Cities, Largest American	332, 333
—Cities, U. S., over 2,500	334-339
—Distribution	308
—Estimates, 1850-1943	315
—Estimated, 1940-1945	285, 316
—Indian	318, 325
—Jewish, Countries	328
—Jewish, by States	384
—Jews, United States	313
—Per Square Mile	308
—Sex	309
—States, Race	312
—States, Years	313, 314
—Trends in America	333
—United States, Center	306
—Urban and Rural	309
—United States, Urban and Rural	307
—United States, Years	323
—Years, Race	320
Postal Information	267-274
Potsdam Conference	55
President, Cabinet	228
Presidents, Minority	195
Presidents, Wives of	227
Prices, Food, etc.	794, 796
Prisons—	
—Cost of Operation	814
—Federal Government	814
—Movement of Population	813
—Prisoners Received from Court	906
Property	
—Assessed Value	599, 601

Public Aid Expenditures	999
Public Roads	678-680
Puerto Rico	254
Pulitzer Prizes	817-821

Q

Quebec Conference	54
-------------------	----

R

Racing—	
—Auto	764-766
—Horse	767-771
—Horses, Highest Priced	774
Radar	827-829
Radio—	
—ABC Stations	686
—American Broadcast Co.	685
—CBS Stations	687
—Gross Billings	683
—Kind of Programs	684
—Mutual B. S. Stations	690-692
—N. A. B. Standards	693
—NBC Organization	688
—NBC Stations	689
—Net Time Sales	683
—Network Time	684
—Retail Sales, United States	684
—U. S. Homes with	685
—U. S. Stations	683
Railroad, Tunnels	168
Railways, Class I, U. S.	719-722
Railway, Express	722
Reconversion, Truman	266
Recreational Project, National Seashore	302
Religion	576-597
—Bodies with 50,000 Members	580
—Churches, by States	579
—Church Membership	581
—Laetare Medals	588
—Leading Protestant	589
—Leading Religious Bodies	579
—Methodist Bishops	591
—Origins	576-578
—Roman Catholicism	582-588
Rents	801, 802
Reservoirs, United States	171
Resorts, Elevations	151
Rivers, Length	153
Rubber—	
—U. S. Consumption	655
—U. S. Imports	655
—U. S. Synthetic Production	655

S

Sea Water	144-145
Schools of Nursing	492
Science	825-838
—Ages of Man	830
—Glacial Stages	830
—Scientific Awards	835-838
Ship Canals	172
Shipwrecks—	
—U. S. Merchant	714
Social Security Law	789-790
Solar System	845
Samoa	261
Spingarn Medal	822
Sports	727-783
—A. L. Attendance Records	739
—A. L. Batting Records	731
—A. L. Fielding Records	736
—A. L. High Batters	745
—A. L. Home Run Leaders	743
—A. L. Pennant Winners	740
—A. L. Pitchers	743
—A. L. Pitching Records	734
—All-Star Games	742
—All-Star Professional Games	766

Sports—Continued

—Auto Racing	764-766
—Auto Racing Records	766
—Badminton	766
—Big Ten Track Champs	763
—Baseball	730-747
—Baseball Club, Standings	747
—Baseball League Standing	730
—Baseball, No-Hit Games	754
—Baseball Team Averages	730
—Basketball Conference Records	750
—Basketball, Big 10	750
—Billiards	748-749
—Boxing	751-753
—Bowling	998
—Bridge Champions	753
—Boating, Detroit Gold Cup	776
—Champions, 1945	727
—Fencing Champions	754
—Fishing, Records	755
—Football, All-American Team	756
—Football, Big 10	756
—Football, Bowl Games	757
—Football, College Conferences	756
—Football Stadia	757
—Golf	762, 763
—Hockey, American League	730
—Hockey, National League	760
—Hockey, Stanley Cup	761
—Hockey Trophy Winners	761
—Horseshoe Champions, 1945	753
—Motor Boating	778
—N. L. Batting Records	732
—N. L. Fielding Records	738
—N. L. High Batters	746
—N. L. Home Run Leaders	744
—N. L. Pennant Winners	741
—N. L. Pitchers	744
—N. L. Pitching Records	735
—Minor Leagues	740
—Professional Football Leaders	759
—Professional Football Records	758
—Racing, Revenue	767
—Rowing, Poughkeepsie	776
—Swimming, A. A. U.	777
—Tennis, Champions	772-774
—Tennis, Davis Cup	772
—Tennis, Table	774
—Tennis, Wightman Cup	772
—Track, A. A. U. Champions	775
—Track, National Collegiate Meet	776
—Western Conference Track	771
—Western, Cross-Country	761
—World's Series	745
—Wrestling Champions	754
—Yachting, America's Cup	779
Square Root, Cube Root	873
Star Chart	850
Stars, Morning, Evening	846
Stars	849
Stars, Brightest	851
States	349-380
—Capitals	352
—Alabama	352
—Arizona	352
—California	353
—Colorado	353
—Connecticut	354
—Arkansas	354
—Delaware	355
—District of Columbia	355
—Florida	355
—Georgia	356
—Idaho	356
—Illinois	357
—Indiana	358
—Iowa	358
—Kansas	358
—Kentucky	359
—Louisiana	359, 360, 361

States—Continued

—Maryland.....	361
—Massachusetts.....	361
—Michigan.....	362
—Minnesota.....	363
—Mississippi.....	363
—Nebraska.....	364
—Nevada.....	365
—New Hampshire.....	365
—New Jersey.....	366
—New Mexico.....	366
—New York.....	367
—North Carolina.....	368
—North Dakota.....	368
—Maine.....	369
—Missouri.....	370
—Ohio.....	371
—Oklahoma.....	371
—Oregon.....	372
—Pennsylvania.....	372
—Rhode Island.....	373
—South Carolina.....	373
—South Dakota.....	374
—Tennessee.....	374
—Texas.....	375
—Utah.....	376
—Vermont.....	377
—Virginia.....	377
—Washington.....	378
—West Virginia.....	378
—Wisconsin.....	379
—Wyoming.....	379
—Governors.....	349
—Historical Data, Trees, Birds, Flowers.....	350
—Names, Origin of.....	380
State Government—	
—Highway Revenue.....	384
States—	
—Nicknames, Mottoes, Songs.....	351
—Politics.....	292
—Birth and Death Rates.....	319
—Foreign-born Residents.....	324
State, Primary Laws.....	284-285
Steel—	
—Production, U. S., and World.....	662, 663
Stores—	
—Retail Sales by Types.....	1000
Storms, Warning Signals.....	856
Sun, Facts About.....	853
Syphilis, Trends.....	1003

T

Taxation.....	598-618
Taxes—	
—and Consumer Income.....	616
—Income Collections.....	607
—Income, Bill of 1945.....	605
—Income, Form for 1945.....	608-612
—Income, How to File.....	605-607
—Income, State.....	613-614
—Income, for Year 1945.....	605
—Internal Revenue.....	602-604
—Property, Percent.....	600
—Property, Collection by States.....	601
—Property, by States.....	599
—Revenue Acts 1943-44.....	617-618
—Sales, Amount, Income Groups.....	952
—Sales, by States.....	615-616
—State and Local.....	601
Telephone—	
—Countries of World.....	658
—Large U. S. Cities.....	657
—in United States, etc.....	657
—Large World Cities.....	657
Telescopes, Famous.....	852, 854
Tennessee Valley, TVA Dams.....	187
Thermometer.....	831
Time—	
—Corrections, Table.....	844

Time—Continued

—Equation of.....	844
—Finding Standard.....	848
Tin—	
—World Production.....	665
Tornadoes, U. S.....	162
Trade, Foreign.....	780-785
Trade—	
—Reciprocal Agreements.....	783
Trains.....	719-722
—World's Fastest.....	722
Transportation.....	694-726
—Aviation.....	694-709
Truman, Foreign Policy.....	266
Truman, Harry S.....	240
Truman, Mrs. Harry S.....	240
Truman, on Jap Surrender.....	45
Truman, on Reconversion.....	266

U

Unemployment—	
—By Age and Sex, 1930, 1940.....	791
—Trust Fund.....	791
Unemployment Grants.....	999
Union—	
—Wage Rate Indexes.....	648
United Nations, Charter.....	214
United Nations, Declaration.....	214
UNRRA—	
—Administration.....	70
—Administrative Contributions.....	74
—Operating Contributions.....	73
—Population, Displaced.....	73
—Shipments, Gross Tons.....	71
—Shipments, Supply.....	69
—Supplies, Value.....	72
—Supplies Distributed.....	70
United States—	
—Age.....	328
—Altitudes.....	148
—Area.....	145
—Attorneys General.....	282
—Boundary Distances.....	147
—Congress, Apportionment.....	288
—Congress, Laws.....	238
—Congress, Representation.....	291
—Congress Sessions.....	251
—Congress Whips.....	251
—Constitution.....	199
—Courts.....	275-283
—Department of Agriculture.....	243
—Department of Commerce.....	243
—Department of Interior.....	243
—Department of Justice.....	242
—Department of Labor.....	243
—Department of Navy.....	242
—Department of Post Office.....	242
—Department of State.....	241
—Department of Treasury.....	241
—Department of War.....	241
—Dimensions.....	141
—Exports and Imports.....	780
—Federal Staff.....	240
—Floods.....	161
—Foreign Trade.....	780-785
—Geographic Centers.....	146
—Government.....	225
—Great Seal.....	194
—House of Representatives.....	237
—House of Representatives Committees.....	255
—Senate, House of Representatives, Mem- bers.....	247
—House of Representatives, Speakers.....	239
—Lending Agencies.....	692
—Landmarks.....	176-180
—Land Areas.....	146
—Land, Water, Areas.....	152
—Lighthouses.....	158, 159
—Mountains.....	150
—Officials.....	240

United States—Continued	
Poisonous Snakes	188
Population, 1945 Estimate	285
Postmasters General	233
Post Office Statistics	267
Possessions	260
Presidents	225, 226
Reservoirs	171
Rivers	154-156
Secretaries of Agriculture	235
Secretaries of Commerce, Labor	236
Secretaries of Interior	235
Secretaries of Navy	234
Secretaries of State	229
Secretaries of Treasury	230
Secretaries of War	231
Senate Impeachments	245
Senate, Membership	246
Senate Politics	237
Senate, Standing Committees	252
Senate, Special Sessions	260
Shield	194
Shoreline	157
Territorial Acquisitions	147
Vice President	228

V

Venereal Disease, Syphilis and Gonorrhea . . .	516
Veterans Affairs	56-62
Veterans—	
—Dependents and Benefits	59
—G. I. Bill of Rights	61
—Government Life Insurance	59
—Hospitals	56
—Hospital Treatment	58
—Pensions	60
Votes, Presidential	195
Vice President	227
Visibility, Distance	159
Vitamin Oil Production	787
Volcanoes	162, 163
Votes, Electoral	261, 262
Votes, Military	263
Voters, Registration	228
Votes, President and Vice President	289-291

W

Wake Island.....	260
Washington, D. C., Places of Interest.....	180-183
Washington, George, Farewell Address.....	206
Water Wheels in United States.....	650

Water—	
—Boiling Points.....	833
Waterfalls.....	163, 166
Waterways—	
—Inland.....	714
Weather.....	857-862
—Forecasts for 1946.....	859
—Reports.....	856
Weights, Foreign.....	865
Weights and Measures.....	862-879
White House, Weddings.....	194
Wind Storms.....	162
War, European, Chronology.....	1-29
War, Pacific, Chronology.....	30-41
War, World II.....	42-74
—Occupation Zones, Germany.....	47
—Order of Battle, Air Forces.....	49
—Order of Battle, Army in Pacific.....	50
—Order of Battle, China.....	50
—Order of Battle, European.....	48
—Order of Battle, Mediterranean.....	49
—Battle Stars.....	51
—Casualties, British.....	55
—Casualties, European Theater.....	46
—Casualties, German.....	46
—Casualties, Italian.....	46
—Casualties, Jap.....	46, 52
—Cost, Estimated.....	52
—Expenditures.....	55
—Documents, Important.....	53
War—	
—Products, Automobile Industry.....	990
War, World, II—	
—Surrender, Germany.....	42
—Surrender, Japan.....	44
—United States Expenditures.....	52
Wonders, Seven, of Ancient World.....	174
Wonders, World.....	175
World War I.....	224
—Battles.....	292
—Facts.....	295
—Treaties.....	302
World War II, Cost.....	414
World, Birth and Death Rates.....	320
World, Population.....	303-304
World's Series.....	45-46

Y

Y. M. C. A. 997

Z

Zinc—
—Smelter Production..... 664

CHRONOLOGY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

1939

MARCH

Mar. 14—Czechoslovakia invaded by German, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops.

Mar. 16—Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia proclaimed German protectorates.

Mar. 22—Lithuania ceded city of Memel to Germany with signature at Berlin of five-year non-aggression pact.

Mar. 31—In British House of Commons, Prime Minister Chamberlain announced British and French had pledged aid to Poland "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces . . ."

APRIL

Apr. 1—Spanish Civil War ended with communiqué by General Francisco Franco: "After having made prisoner and disarmed the Red Army, the National troops have attained with final military objective. In consequence, the civil war is over."

Apr. 6—Triple alliance of Britain, France, Poland announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Apr. 7—Italy invaded Albania.

Apr. 13—France and Britain guaranteed borders of Greece and Rumania.

Apr. 14—President Roosevelt communicated to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini plea for ten year guarantee of peace.

Apr. 28—Germany denounced its 1935 naval agreement with Britain and ten year non-aggression treaty of Jan. 26, 1934, with Poland. Germany demanded return of Danzig as well as extraterritorial railway and highway connection to East Prussia.

AUGUST

Aug. 23—Non-aggression pact signed between Germany and Russia.

Aug. 24—President Roosevelt appealed to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Chancellor Hitler, and President Moscicki of Poland suggesting direct negotiations between Germany and Poland, arbitration or conciliation. Poland agreed to conciliation by third party.

Aug. 25—Treaty of mutual assistance signed by Great Britain and Poland. British Parliament met in special session and voted government virtual dictatorial powers. Hitler renewed demand for free hand against Poland. Poland began calling up reserves.

Aug. 28—British government urged truce again and reiterated former warnings of British action in event of German aggression. Military preparation was speeded on both sides. British shipping was recalled from Baltic and Mediterranean. Germany introduced emergency rationing.

Aug. 29—Hitler repeated to Britain his demands on Poland and refused to negotiate until demands were met. He requested audience with Polish plenipotentiary in Berlin within 24 hours.

Aug. 30—Six man cabinet set up in Germany for "defense of the Reich" with Hermann Goering as president.

Aug. 31—German government published 16-point proposal to Poland. The provisions were of moderate tenor, but before the document could be sent, communications with Warsaw were cut off. Hitler, claiming Poland had rejected proposals, gave German troops the order to march.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—Germany attacked Poland from land and air without formal declaration of war. National Socialist, Albert Forster, head of Danzig Free State, proclaimed union of Germany and Danzig. France and England mobilized for war but expressed readiness to negotiate if Germany would withdraw from Poland. Italy declared intentions to remain neutral.

Sept. 2—A five-power conference to discuss crisis was proposed by Italy, but England refused to negotiate as long as German troops were on Polish soil. An ultimatum was sent to Hitler by France and Britain. Hitler replied by blaming England for encouraging Poles in policy of persecution and provocation and refused to withdraw from Poland.

Sept. 3—England and France declared war on Germany.

Sept. 5—German forces swept through Poland rapidly, cutting off Polish corridor and overrunning Upper Silesia.

Sept. 6—Anglo-French troops began advance into Saar region but were forced to withdraw after six weeks.

Sept. 8—Germans drove on Warsaw which offered valiant resistance despite heavy air bombardments, finally surrendering on September 27.

Sept. 10—Canada declared war on Germany.

Sept. 14—Polish resistance suddenly collapsed, except for Warsaw region.

Sept. 16—Russian troops invaded Poland. Polish government fled to Rumania.

Sept. 18—German and Russian forces joined near Brest-Litovsk and four days later made provisional agreement for partitioning Poland.

Sept. 29—Definite agreement was reached by Germany and Russia on partitioning Poland. Russia concluded mutual assistance pact with Estonia and Latvia (Oct. 5) by which the Soviet government was given naval and air bases and garrison rights in Baltic countries.

OCTOBER

Oct. 6—Hitler suggested a conference to discuss peace terms but England and France refused.

Oct. 8—Trade agreement was concluded between Germany and Russia by which Germany arranged for supplies of war materials.

Oct. 10—Lithuania and Russia signed fifteen-year mutual assistance pact at Moscow. Disputed city of Vilna was given to Lithuania in return for extensive military rights granted Russia.

Oct. 18—Mounting tension between Russia and Finland over garrisoning of Finnish troops along Russo-border led to conference of three Scandinavian rulers and president of Finland at Stockholm.

Oct. 19—Fifteen-year treaty signed at Ankara between England, France and Turkey. The three powers promised each other mutual assistance in event of aggression in Balkans or eastern Mediterranean regions.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—Germany annexed Polish corridor, Posen, and Upper Silesia.

Nov. 3—U.S.S.R. incorporated Polish Western Ukraine and Western White Russia. United States Congress passed Neutrality

Bill (cash and carry) proposed by the administration.

Nov. 7—Queen Wilhelmina of Netherlands and King Leopold of Belgium offered to act as war mediators. France and England rejected proposal November 12.

Nov. 21—Despite protests from many neutral powers, Britain declared blockade against German exports.

German-Slovak treaty signed at Berlin ceding to Slovakia 225 square miles of territory annexed by Poland in 1920, 1924, and 1938.

Nov. 26—Russia demanded withdrawal of Finnish troops from Russo-Finnish border as clash appeared imminent.

Nov. 28—Russia denounced her non-aggression treaty with Finland.

Nov. 30—Soviet troops invaded Finland and U.S.S.R. immediately recognized Bolshevik People's government set up by Risto Ryti. Russo-Finnish war fought on three fronts: From Petsamo on Arctic to center of Finland and down to Mannerheim line on Karelian isthmus.

DECEMBER

Dec. 13—British cruisers off coast of Uruguay attacked and badly damaged German battleship *Graf Spee*. After seeking refuge at Montevideo, German vessel was finally blown up at sea by own crew on December 17.

Dec. 14—Russia was expelled from League of Nations after she refused the League's demand to reopen negotiations with Finland.

Dec. 19—France and Britain decide to grant material aid to Finland.

1940

Jan. 13-14—Threat of German invasion of low countries increased.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 14—Russians began concerted assault against Mannerheim Line.

Feb. 16—Britain violated Norwegian territorial waters by sending British destroyer to rescue British prisoners from German ship *Altmark*.

Feb. 26-Mar. 19—American statesman Sumner Welles made diplomatic mission to Italy, Germany, France and England.

MARCH

Mar. 6—Russia submitted peace terms to Finland through Sweden.

Mar. 8—Finland was offered aid by England and France.

Mar. 12-13—Peace concluded between Finland and Russia. Finland ceded Karelian Isthmus, with Viborg, western and northern shores of Lake Ladoga, and various islands in Gulf of Finland. Russia received 30-year lease of Hanko peninsula and right to build railroad across center of Finland to Gulf of Bothnia.

Mar. 18—Hitler and Mussolini met at Brenner Pass.

APRIL

Apr. 8—Great Britain and France announced that to stop shipment of Scandinavian ore to Germany, three areas of Norwegian waters had been mined.

Apr. 9—Germany occupied Denmark and began invasion of Norway, seizing most seaports by surprise.

Apr. 13—British naval forces attacked Germans at Narvik in attempt to cut rail connections with iron fields of Sweden.

Apr. 20—England and France landed expeditionary force in Norway.

MAY

May 2-3—Anglo-French forces compelled to withdraw from southern Norway under pressure of German troops.

May 9-10—German armies invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and overran Netherlands. Queen Wilhelmina and government fled to England on May 13.

May 10—Prime Minister Chamberlain resigned and was replaced by Winston Churchill. Churchill formed coalition government with representation from Labor Party. London announced British occupation of Iceland.

May 15—Netherlands Army surrendered.

May 19—General Maxime Weygand replaced General Gamelin as commander of Allied forces in France and Belgium. Swift advances carried Germans through frontier defenses. Sedan was captured and Germans forced wedge across northern France to Abbeville on channel coast by May 21.

Hitler announced reincorporation into Reich of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet.

May 26—Germans began encircling movement against Allies after fall of Boulogne.

May 28—King Leopold and Belgian army surrendered, leaving some Anglo-French troops in danger of being isolated.

May 29-June 4—In miraculous evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk, major part of British army was saved, but virtually all equipment was lost.

JUNE

June 5—Germans began battle of France by advancing along whole front of Somme and Aisne rivers.

June 9—Cease fighting order given by Norwegians at midnight. British evacuated Narvik.

June 10—Italy declared war on France and Britain and opened advance into southern France.

June 14—Germans entered Paris which had been declared an open city. German rear forces began attacking Maginot Line from two directions.

June 15—Russian troops marched into Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

June 16—Marshal Petain replaced Reynaud as head of French government, which fled to Tours and then to Bordeaux.

June 17—French sued for peace.

U.S.S.R. announced that Estonia and Latvia had agreed to free passage of Soviet troops and to formation of new governments.

June 18—Hitler met with Mussolini at Munich to discuss French armistice terms.

United States re-affirmed policy of Monroe Doctrine and began unprecedented program of defense.

June 22—Armistice between France and Germany concluded at Compiegne. French were forced to disarm and to allow Germans to occupy three-fifths of France.

June 23—General Charles De Gaulle set up French National Committee in London to continue fight against Hitler. British government recognized De Gaulle committee June 28 and severed relations with Petain government which ultimately was established at Vichy.

June 24—Italy concluded armistice with France.

June 27—Under reported pressure, Rumania agreed to cede Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Soviet Russia. On July 1, Rumania denounced guarantee of territorial integrity promised by France and Britain and turned to Germany for support.

JULY

July 3—British called upon French naval forces at Oran to surrender. When they refused, British opened fire, sinking or capturing most of French Fleet to prevent it falling into German hands.

July 5—As result of Oran attack, Marshal Petain broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

July 10—French Parliament voted to establish totalitarian form of government making Marshal Petain dictator.

July 18—United States Democratic convention at Chicago nominated President Roosevelt to run for third term with Henry A. Wallace as vice-presidential candidate. On June 28, Republicans had nominated Wendell L. Willkie and Charles L. McNary candidates for president and vice-president.

July 20—As part of United States' tremendous defense program, President Roosevelt signed bill calling for construction of "two-ocean" Navy.

July 21-30—American Foreign Ministers met in Havana to discuss means of combating Axis Fifth Column activities and to provide for joint administration in trust of derelict European colonies in Western Hemisphere.

July 21—Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia—under Soviet sponsored governments—asked for incorporation into Soviet Union. Request was granted on August 25.

AUGUST

Aug. 9-11—Tension mounted in relations between Italy and Greece. "Mysterious" attacks on Greek warships.

Aug. 11—Beginning of so-called "Battle of Britain" wherein Germans started widespread air attacks. British air forces countered with concentrated air bombardments on German bases in France, low countries, and industrial centers in Germany and Italy.

Aug. 17—President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King announced creation of American-Canadian Joint Defense Board.

Aug. 30—As result of Vienna conference, when Rumania was subjected to pressure from Germany and Italy, and because of threatened attack from Hungary, Rumania agreed to cede half of northern Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 3—United States turned over 50 World War I destroyers to Britain in exchange for two naval and air bases and 99-year lease on six others, stretching from Newfoundland to coast of South America.

Sept. 6—General Antonescu became dictator of Rumania and opened negotiations with Iron Guard. Iron Guard had been under government repression since September 21, 1939, when its members were charged with assassination of Premier Calinescu. In midst of political disorders, King Carol fled and was succeeded by his son, Michael V.

Sept. 7—German air offensive against London opened in earnest.

Sept. 15—Italy started invasion of Egypt from Libya.

Sept. 16—United States passed Selective Service and Training Act calling for registration of all men between ages of 21 and 36 for one year's training. 1,200,000 troops and 800,000 reserves were envisioned.

Sept. 21—Bulgaria occupied southern Dobrudja in accordance with agreement with Rumania September 7.

Sept. 23-25—"Free Frenchmen" under

direction of General De Gaulle and supported by British navy, tried to take over Dakar in French West Africa. Attempt was abandoned when resistance from French warships and shore batteries led to severe fighting.

Sept. 27—German-Italian-Japanese 10-year military-economic pact signed in Berlin. All contracting parties promised mutual assistance should any one of them become involved in a war with a power not then a belligerent.

OCTOBER

Oct. 4—Hitler and Mussolini met again at Brenner Pass. Also present were Foreign Ministers von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano, and German Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

Oct. 9—General Charles De Gaulle, for the first time since the French-German armistice, raised the standards of "Free French" on French soil after landing from a gunboat at Duala, Cameroons.

Oct. 10—General Maxime Weygand arrived in French West Africa to organize resistance to the movement of De Gaulle.

Oct. 12—United States policy, as outlined by President Roosevelt, provided for these: Total defense of western hemisphere and adjacent oceans; continued war aid to Britain, insistence on the right of peaceful commerce in the Atlantic and Pacific; no appeasement of dictators.

Oct. 16—Registration of all United States males in the nation's first peacetime draft summoned all men between ages of 21 and 35 to local draft boards in every community. Registration was completed in one day.

Oct. 18—Under government decree, the Vichy regime under Marshal Petain barred Jews from the press, from educational and judiciary positions, from becoming officers in any military services, and with only rare exceptions, barred Jews from high public offices.

Oct. 20—The longest wartime bombing mission ever attempted during wartime was claimed by the Italian High Command which said Italian heavy bombers traveled 2,800 miles to bomb American-owned oil refineries and storehouses at Bahrain Island in the Persian Gulf.

Oct. 23—Hitler, accompanied by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, conferred with General Franco, head of the Spanish state, at Hendaye on the French border.

Oct. 26—Despite denial by Greece, the official Italian news agency said Greek bands penetrated into Albanian territory killing two Albanian soldiers and wounding three others.

Oct. 27—Greece was attacked by Italian warplanes. The Greeks rallied their forces after rejecting three-hour ultimatum from Italy demanding that Italian troops be allowed to occupy strategic positions in Greece for duration of the war. Premier Metaxas and George II called upon Greece to fight for independence.

Oct. 28—King George VI of Britain wired King George II of Greece saying: "We are with you in this struggle—your cause is our cause—we shall be fighting a common foe." Prime Minister Churchill sent similar message to Premier Metaxas.

—Another meeting between Hitler, Mussolini, Count Ciano and von Ribbentrop—this time in Florence.

—Daily action between British and Italians reported from Egypt and northeast Africa.

Oct. 29—United States' first compulsory peacetime service was inaugurated.

—Italian High Command announced steady gains in Greece.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—Britain made first air raid of war on Italian industrial port of Naples. Targets were oil storages, rail yards, and anti-aircraft batteries.

Nov. 4—Interchange of Greek and Italian air raids: British forces reported landed on island of Crete.

—Spain, which had occupied international zone of Tangier since June 14, just before collapse of France, announced that Tangier had been formally incorporated into Spanish state.

Nov. 5—Prime Minister Churchill accused Government of Eire of allowing German submarines and warcraft to obtain supplies at Eire air and naval bases denied British use. Premier de Valera of Eire declared that Britain "knew it was a lying charge."

Nov. 8—British planes attacked Loewenbray Keller in Munich half-hour after Hitler left it. During meeting Hitler pronounced Germany "unconquerable" and said "Today I reject any compromises."

Nov. 9—An official Vichy statement said France had only 20 to 25 divisions to oppose 125 German divisions at time of French armistice. All others, said Vichy, were isolated or surrounded. Only one army was intact, a force of 4 divisions, 600,000 men on the Alps facing the Italian forces.

—Daily reprisal attacks were carried out by German, British, Italian and Greek planes in customary manner.

Nov. 11—British planes flew 2,000 miles to Danzig to attack a railway station at which train stopped carrying Russian Premier Molotov to conference with Hitler. Conference went ahead as scheduled and lasted until November 14.

Nov. 15—On Nov. 14-15, German planes made night mass attack on Coventry, northwest of London. Targets were motor shops and airplane accessory plants. Inhabitants buried 200 dead in common grave and cared for 800 wounded persons.

Nov. 16—Greek high command announced Italians were withdrawing from Albanian base of Koritza.

Nov. 18—In address to provincial Fascist leaders in Rome, Premier Mussolini declared Italy would "absolutely break the backbone of Greece. Whether it is in two months or 12 months does not matter."

Nov. 19—London got its daily-nightly air attacks as other German planes returned for mass attack on Coventry and Birmingham.

Nov. 20—At Vienna, Hungarian authorities signed protocol to join Axis tripartite pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan to assure world peace under the "new order."

—United States Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, announced that United States was beginning immediately to send Britain 26 "flying fortress" type bombers.

Nov. 21—Australian Royal Air Force made its first appearance by fighting Italian planes in western Egypt.

Nov. 22—Greeks took possession of Koritza and pursued retreating Italians.

Nov. 23—Rumania joined the Axis, followed by protocol of allegiance by Slovakia. (Nov. 24)

Nov. 25—First large groups of American registrants began moving toward army camps following induction routine. Nation's draft program called for enrolling 1,932

military trainees on Nov. 25 with a total of 9,343 called during the week.

—Part of Italian fleet not disabled by Nov. 11-12 British plane raid was withdrawn from Taranto. (British had announced that one 35,000 ton battleship was severely damaged, in addition to damage of one and possibly two 23,000 ton battle ships and two cruisers.)

—14 Italian troopships were unloaded at Durazzo for Greek campaign where Italian regulars were still retreating from Albania. Fighting was continuous with losses on both sides.

Nov. 26—Governor-General of Belgian Congo declared state of war existed with Italy.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—British retaliated with concentrated raids on Pas-de-Calais area of French coast and industrial cities in Ruhr and Rhine valleys.

Dec. 7—By this time, Germans had completed second westwall of concrete forts with guns to blast English coastal cities and channel shipping.

Dec. 8—Greeks took Argyrokastron, which had been made part of new state of Albania in 1913.

Dec. 9—Italian camp in Sidi Barrani area of Egypt was attacked by British land and air forces.

Dec. 10—Hungary and Yugoslavia signed amity pact.

Dec. 11—Fighting continued on increasing scale in Egypt. British claimed capture of Italian advance base at Sidi Barrani, 75 miles inside the border.

Dec. 13—Greeks occupied Palermo on Albanian coast.

Dec. 14—Marshal Petain dismissed Pierre Laval as vice-premier of Vichy government; his office was abolished and ex-premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to replace Laval.

—Italian forces evacuated Sidi Barrani in Egypt as British planes raided Italian warships at Naples.

Dec. 16—British planes bombed Berlin for first time in 16 days. Marseilles and Mannheim also raided.

Dec. 20—French submarine Sfax and Frency navy tanker Rhone were torpedoed and sunk off Casablanca, Morocco, by unidentified submarines.

Dec. 21—Continued German air raids against Liverpool, targets along the Mersey river, and south Wales.

Dec. 22—Marshal Graziani reported to Premier Mussolini that Italian offensive against Suez Canal was delayed by lack of water and that lack of mechanized equipment accounted for later reverses.

Dec. 23—Prime Minister Churchill appealed to people of Italy by radio to get rid of Mussolini.

Dec. 24—Despite wartime hazards and around-the-clock German air raids, London celebrated Christmas eve with this legend prominently displayed on public placards: "Christmas is 1,940 years old and Hitler is only 51. He can't spoil our Christmas."

Dec. 25—Christmas was marked by absence of German and British planes in western Europe. But air activity was reported as usual in Albania and northeast Africa. British planes dropped Christmas gifts to children of Corfu.

Dec. 27—Air offensives began by both British and German air forces.

Dec. 29—In world-wide radio broadcast, President Roosevelt urged American people

to stand by him in his proposal to furnish Britain with ships, planes, and arms.

Dec. 30—Most severe German raid to date on London. Historic buildings for mile square were completely wrecked or badly damaged.

Dec. 31—In radio broadcast from Berlin, Hitler predicted that Germany would win the war in 1941. Said Hitler: "The war must be continued as a result of the will of democratic warmongers and Jewish capitalists. The representatives of the breaking world believe that they may achieve in 1941 what they were unable to do in 1940." He declared it was a stupid and "infamous lie" to maintain that Germany and Italy wanted to conquer the world "while the actually existing world conquerors require war in order to realize their higher interest in their capital."

—There were no reprisal raids on New Year's Eve.

1941

Jan. 1—Vichy government announced provisional budget for first four months of 1941—providing for expenditure of approximately 400,000,000,000 francs—of which 12,000,000,000 was to be used for war expenses.

—General Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, predicted that United States would soon enter war and that such intervention would be necessary for Britain to win.

Jan. 2—Rome announced that Italian fliers stationed on English channel had been recalled to join the new "German Air Corps" in Italy.

—20,000 incendiary bombs were dropped by R.A.F. on Bremen in raids lasting three and one-half hours.

—Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft production, praised American planes being flown across Atlantic in "steady stream."

—German High Command claimed that 190,000 tons of British warships had been sunk since surrender of France on June 25, 1940. Germany's own losses were described as "light."

Jan. 3—German spokesman denied charges by Ireland that German planes had dropped bombs on eastern countries of Eire.

—Former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Baudoin, resigned as Secretary to Chief of Vichy State, Marshal Petain.

Jan. 4—8,000 Italian prisoners were taken by British, Australian, and French (De Gaulle) forces which entered the Italian Mediterranean port of Bardia, Libya.

Jan. 5—Bardia fell. British headquarters in Egypt announced that Bardia was captured within 20-day siege. Six generals, including General Bergonzoli, commander, were said to have been taken prisoner along with 25,000 troops. According to British reports, since Dec. 9 (when British offensive began) Marshal Graziani lost 80,000 of North Africa force estimated at 250,000.

—American ambassador to Vichy, Admiral William D. Leahy, was accorded gala welcome upon his arrival at Vichy headquarters.

Jan. 6—Greek army headquarters claimed capture of 13,000 Italian troops since beginning of Italian invasion. Greek casualties were listed as 1,000 killed and 6,000 wounded.

—President Roosevelt, in annual message to Congress on State of the Union, reminded members that "dictator's peace" would bring "no security" to United States, and that "those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety

deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Jan. 7—Australian and British forces in Libya captured airdrome 15 miles from El Adem and began siege of Tobruk, on Mediterranean. Tobruk fell 15 days later.

Jan. 9—First unit of French Navy to rally to General Charles De Gaulle, submarine Narval, was sunk by "enemy action."

Jan. 10—German and Italian planes sunk one and damaged three British vessels in attack on British naval unit in eastern Mediterranean. Losses were: cruiser, Southampton, sunk; aircraft carrier, Illustrious, battleship, Malaya, and destroyer, Gallant, were damaged.

Jan. 15—Bombers made in United States were flying from United States to Newfoundland and then to Britain (2,000 miles) in ten hours.

Jan. 16—Secretary of War Stimson told American congressmen that United States would be in danger of invasion by air if British Navy were destroyed or surrendered. He said that if United States failed to help, Britain would face crisis in 60 to 90 days.

Jan. 17—Britain granted sea and land bases to U. S. on St. Lucia in West Indies.

—Marshal Petain, head of Vichy government, appealed to United States for food.

Jan. 19—Axis began mass air attacks on Malta.

Jan. 22—Prime Minister Churchill announced that Britain, including units of the home guard, had 4,000,000 men armed and in uniform.

Jan. 23—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, in opposing "lend-lease" bill—testified before the House Foreign Affairs committee: "An air invasion across the ocean is, I believe, absolutely impossible at this time or in any predictable future." He advocated negotiated peace.

Jan. 24—Premier Antonescu crushed four-day Iron Guard revolt in Rumania by setting up military regime with himself as chief.

Jan. 28—After marching 825 miles from Lake Chad, De Gaulle's Free French forces claimed capture of small Italian outpost at Murzuk, Libya.

Jan. 29—General John Metaxas, 70-year old Premier of Greece and head of military defense against Italy, died and was succeeded by Alexander Korizis.

Jan. 30—Adolph Hitler, in speech broadcast from Berlin commemorating eighth anniversary of National Socialist Party's seizure of power declared: "Whoever believes he will be able to help the English must definitely know one thing: Every ship, whether with or without a convoy, that comes before our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed." In further reference to the United States, Hitler said: "Every one who does not wish to distort the truth and who claims the opposite, knows that the German people have nothing against the American people. Germany has never had interests on the American continent unless it be that she fought along with this continent for its freedom."

—British forces captured Derna, in Libya.

—German planes sunk a 10,000 ton British ship at Bardia.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—German planes started concentrated attacks on British shipping along Egyptian and Libyan coasts.

Feb. 4—Italian forces quit Cyrene, ancient Greek "Athens of Africa" in Libya and British and Australian troops moved in.

—Planes of R.A.F. made 35th raid on Brest, German-held seaport on French coast.

Feb. 7—Australian troops in Libya, preceded by British tanks, seized Bengasi after cutting road to Tripoli. Among Italians captured was General Bergonzoli, who had escaped fall of Bardia.

Feb. 8—Denmark turned ten of her torpedo boats over to Germany.

Feb. 9—Prime Minister Churchill, in radio broadcast, said that Britain did not need American troops but that she needed material aid. "Give us the tools and we'll finish the job."

—In France, Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin resigned and Admiral Jean Darlan became his successor. Darlan held Navy portfolio and was vice-premier in addition to new duties.

—German planes raided capital of Iceland.

Feb. 11—Back in United States after tour of Britain, Wendell Willkie told Senate Foreign Relations committee that U. S. should send all its bombing planes, except those needed for training, and five or ten destroyers a month to England.

Feb. 12—Italy asked U. S. to shift her Italian consuls from Palermo and Naples to points farther north away from seacoast.

—Germany claimed to have sunk 13 out of 14 British ships in convoy heading to England from points 190 miles east of Azores. Britain said only six vessels were sunk.

Feb. 15—Channel coasts, as well as Rhodes, Crete, and Malta were object of daily retaliatory air raids.

Feb. 16—Harry Hopkins returned to U.S. following four-week tour of England and told President Roosevelt that British were "desperately in need of help."

Feb. 17—Turkey and Bulgaria signed non-aggression pact.

Feb. 18—Guerrilla action in Ethiopia forced Italians to give up Danghela and other points south of Lake Tana.

Feb. 21—Germans raided south Wales—British retaliated with attacks against channel ports and Italian posts in Africa.

Feb. 24—Chancellor Hitler declared in Munich broadcast that German submarines had sunk 190,000 tons of enemy shipping, including British convoy of 125,000 tons in preceding two days. Britain said week's ship losses were 37,635 tons. Said Hitler: "I can mobilize half of Europe and will do so."

—British planes bombed Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

—First mechanized battle between German and British forces in Libya took place southeast of Agedabia. Germans claimed victory.

—British took Brava on Somaliland coast.

Feb. 26—British announced capture of Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland.

MARCH

Mar. 1—Bulgaria signed Axis tripartite alliance and admitted German troops and supplies.

Mar. 3—As result of Bulgarian action, Russia announced that it could not render any support to Bulgaria. British legation staff began to depart from Sofia.

Mar. 4—Daily and nightly raids continued by British and German planes. Targets ranged from points in Britain to Channel area, Germany, and Italy.

Mar. 6—German troops, marching through Bulgaria, reached Greek border at points along Strumm and Maritza rivers and in Rhodope Mountains.

Mar. 7—British announced that all Italian troops had been driven from Italian Somaliland and that 12 Axis ships had been seized at ports of Mogadiscio and Kismayu.

Mar. 11—President Roosevelt signed Lend-Lease bill and immediately approved a list of undisclosed quantities of war material to be transferred from American Army and Navy to British and Greeks.

Mar. 13—British attacks on Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg were marked by use, in considerable numbers, of new long range heavy bomber received from United States.

—Greeks asserted that Premier Mussolini appeared for first time in Albania to direct opening of spring drive by Italian forces.

Mar. 15—In world-wide broadcast shortwaved to Europe, President Roosevelt declared that aid to "embattled" democracies "would be increased and yet increased until total victory has been won."

Mar. 16—In response to Roosevelt's statement, Hitler declared at a meeting in Berlin: "No power and no support coming from any part of the world will change the outcome of this battle in any respect. England will fall. The everlasting Providence will not give victory to him who, merely with the object of ruling through his gold, is willing to spill the blood of men."

—British Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, announced drafting of girls 20 and 21 and men 41 to 45 for work in war industries.

Mar. 22—In revealing for first time that Germany had battleship squadron operating in North Atlantic, German High Command claimed sinking of 22 armed merchantmen bound for England, totaling 116,000 tons. Squadron was reported to include German battlewagons, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

Mar. 24—Turkey and Russia pledged neutrality in event either country was attacked by third power.

Mar. 25—Yugoslavia joined Axis, resulting in outbreaks among Serbian peasantry. During revolt, Yugoslav cabinet which signed protocol quit and chief regent, Prince Paul, fled from Belgrade. 17-year old King Peter was declared ruler and took charge of army, navy and government. New cabinet was formed by Simovitch.

Mar. 27—President Roosevelt signed bill making \$7,000,000,000 available at once to produce war materials for Britain and her allies.

—Prime Minister Churchill signed agreement whereby British bases in the Atlantic would be leased to U. S. for 99 years in return for 50 U. S. destroyers already serving in British Navy.

Mar. 28—British Mediterranean Fleet sank three Italian cruisers and two destroyers off Cape Matapan.

APRIL

Apr. 1—British captured Asmara, capital of Eritrea.

Apr. 3—Axis forces recaptured Bengasi, eastern Libyan capital, from British. Headquarters of British Army of the Nile announced that evacuating troops had inflicted "considerable casualties" on German and Italian forces as they withdrew. Bengasi had been captured from the Italians eight weeks before, prior to time that German forces had been sent in to bolster Italians.

—Anti-British coup in Iraq placed Rashid Ali Al-Gailani and his pro-Nazi supporters in power.

Apr. 4—Four divisions of Tyrolean mountaineers passed into Italy as German troops march toward Yugoslavia through Hungary.

Apr. 5-6—Germans continued to encircle Yugoslavia; eight new divisions jammed roads in Hungary in march toward Yugoslav border. On April 5 Hitler declared war on Yugoslavia as German troops invaded that country and Greece.

—South African troops entered capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

Apr. 7—Axis forces in Greece occupied Western Thrace, near border of Turkey. Air action was heavy with German planes attacking Belgrade, and British and Yugoslav aircraft raiding Sofia and points in Albania. After severing diplomatic relations with Hungary, Britain sent bombers to attack towns on Hungarian border.

Apr. 8—German troops cut off Greek forces in Western Thrace by driving down Vardar valley to within 23 miles of Salonika.

—President Roosevelt promised material supplies to Yugoslav's King Peter and denounced German attack as "criminal assault."

—Axis troops in Libya recaptured Derna which British seized on Jan. 30.

Apr. 9—German tank and armored troops captured Salonika, which had been set afire.

—German communique said 2,000 British troops and six generals were captured in fall of Derna.

Apr. 10—United States undertook to protect Greenland for duration of war.

Apr. 11—Reprisal air raids were made against Brest, Merignac, Dusseldorf, Bristol, Southampton, Coventry, Birmingham, and Nottingham.

Apr. 13—In Easter broadcast from Vatican, Pope Pius appealed to belligerents to refrain from "still more deadly weapons"—also translated as "still more homicidal instruments."

—After four-day siege, German troops occupied Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. Berlin reported capture of 12,000 Yugoslav troops including generals and 200 officers.

Apr. 14—Axis forces continued siege to retake Tobruk, as other Axis troops in North Africa crossed into Egypt and took Solum.

—London reported that British Mediterranean Fleet destroyed Italian convoy of three destroyers and five transports between Sicily and Tripoli. Rome said only one destroyer was lost.

—German planes, in night raid on Belfast Ireland, reportedly killed 500 persons.

Apr. 16—German communique announced that German motorized units captured Sarajevo.

—London underwent its longest and most widespread air attack when 300 German planes dropped incendiary and high explosives for eight hours. Germans said attack was reprisal raid for April 9th attack by British planes on what Germans described as "residential Berlin."

Apr. 17—Yugoslav army surrendered to the Germans.

Apr. 18—Hitler flew to Greece to see for himself how things were going.

Apr. 19—In Greece, King George II took personal command and placed Kostas Kotzias as Premier in temporary military government.

Apr. 20—London admitted that Greek and British troops were withdrawing under pressure of German troops driving southward across the Plains of Thessaly. London communique said Imperial and Greek troops were inflicting heavy casualties on Axis forces by delaying action.

Apr. 23—Greek army in Macedonia and Epirus surrendered to Italian High Command of forces in Albania and to High

Command of German forces in Greece. King George and ministers had fled to Greek island of Crete—60 miles south. King George denounced surrender and said it was completed without his knowledge or consent.

—In New York City, Colonel Charles Lindbergh addressed first mass meeting of America First Committee saying that Britain had one last hope, "that they may be able to persuade the United States to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe to share with England militarily, as well as financially, the fiasco of this war."

Apr. 24—Germans made widespread air attacks against Greek ports to hinder evacuation of British, Australian, and New Zealand troops trying to escape by sea.

Apr. 25—German paratroops landed on the Isthmus of Corinth, captured it and Corinth to prevent British from destroying the canal.

Apr. 27—German forces entered Athens without meeting resistance and the swastika was hoisted over Acropolis. Italian troops had been trying to get to Athens since October 28, but were successfully stopped by Greek forces.

Apr. 28—Declaring that he had no "honorable alternative," Colonel Charles Lindbergh resigned his commission in Army Air Corps Reserve. Resignation was prompted by news conference at which President Roosevelt classed Lindbergh as defeatist and appeaser, and likened such persons to Copperheads of American Civil War. Lindbergh's resignation was accepted by War Department.

Apr. 29—German long-range guns installed between Calais and Bologne shelled British coast once an hour from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MAY

May 1—Three islands off coast of Greece—Cephalonia, Levkas, and Zanto—were occupied by Italian forces.

May 2-31—British forces ousted pro-Axis regime in Iraq.

May 3—German and Italian troops staged huge victory parade through streets of Athens.

—British Admiralty announced loss of four transports and two destroyers in withdrawal from Greece which began April 24.

May 4—Hitler, in Reichstag speech in Berlin, declared that Yugoslavia had been victim of British intrigue and he described Prime Minister Churchill as a "world incendiary" and "most bloodthirsty amateur strategist the world has ever seen."

May 5—An Italian force of 400,000 began evacuating Albania, leaving only a police force behind.

—Haile Selassie returned to his throne as Emperor of Ethiopia which he had been forced out of by Italian invasion.

—Britain claimed that R.A.F. planes, in an attack on Brest, scored direct hits on the German battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

—President Roosevelt called for creation of world's most powerful fleet of long-range bombers.

May 6—Joseph Stalin, 62, Secretary of Communist Party, became Premier of Russia to succeed V. M. Molotov, 51. As Premier, Molotov was also Foreign Commissar. He retained this post and was named vice premier under Stalin.

May 7—Prime Minister Churchill won vote of confidence from British Parliament. House of Commons vote was 447 to 3; House of Lords vote was unanimous.

May 10—Rudolph Hess, Hitler's personal representative and Deputy in Nazi Party, mystified world by flying from Augsburg, Bavaria, to Britain where he parachuted into Scottish farmyard. Hess freely announced his identity, confirmed by photographs, and asked to see Duke of Hamilton. Reportedly he was seeking peace terms with Britain. British authorities treated him for ankle injury received when he landed by parachute, and announced that he was being held prisoner. Nazi party officials in Berlin labeled Hess as a "deluded seeker of peace" and said he was mentally deranged from conditions traceable to his participation in first World War. In official statement, Nazi party said appearance of Hess would not "interfere with continuation of war against England forced upon the German people."

—Both British and German planes made widespread reprisal air raids. Attacks covered every important port under German or British control.

May 12—Air offensives continued on both sides with heavy attacks against Hamburg, Bremen, Emden, Rotterdam, London, Pembroke, and airfields in central and south England.

May 13—Germany declared that northern part of Red Sea was in combat zone and said that every ship passing through those waters exposed itself to destruction.

May 14—Vichy government ratified collaboration terms with Germany after Vice Premier Admiral Darlan told members of negotiations with Hitler.

May 15—French people were told by Vichy chief of state, Marshal Petain, that if France were to "surmount her defeat and preserve in the world her rank as a European and Colonial power," they must follow him in negotiations with Germany without mental reservation along path of honor and national interest.

—President Roosevelt said he believed French people still cherished ideals of Liberty and free institutions, and said he could not believe they would willingly accept agreement for "so-called collaboration."

—British House of Commons revealed that 437,000 British and Imperial troops were in France when Germans invaded Low Countries. Of that number, 384,000 were evacuated safely to England, 40,000 were taken prisoner by Germans, with 13,000 presumably casualties.

May 16—In answer to Roosevelt's condemnation of his collaboration policy with Germany, Marshal Petain declared: "In May, 1940, when France was left in the lurch by Britain, America did not see fit to answer her appeal. Today, France, anxious to preserve her position as a great power . . . has certainly the right to envisage with her victory the conditions of a common reorganization of Continental Europe. This in no way means that she has the intention of attacking Britain—much less the United States."

May 19-20—Italian Viceroy surrendered to British in Ethiopia. Some 38,000 troops laid down their arms.

May 20—Estimated force of 11,500 German airborne troops landed on Greek island of Crete.

—Robin Moor, American freight steamship, was sunk by submarine while bound for Capetown, South Africa. All survivors reached Capetown by June 16 and there were no reported losses.

—Germany notified United States and other governments to withdraw their diplo-

matic representatives from Paris by June 10.

May 24—In a short fight off eastern coast of Greenland, new German battleship, Bismarck, sank British battle cruiser, Hood. In running chase of three days, British cruiser Dorsetshire finally sank Bismarck after it had raced to within 500 miles of port of Brest. All but 100 of 2,400 officers and crew aboard went down.

May 26—President Roosevelt ordered second registration for Selective Service and Training Act on July 1. On May 27, the chief executive proclaimed "an unlimited national emergency."

May 31—First cargo of food sent to Britain under lend-lease arrived at English port. It included 120,000 pounds of cheese; 4 million eggs, and one thousand tons of flour.

JUNE

June 1—British communique announced: "After 12 days of what has undoubtedly been the fiercest fighting of this war, it was decided to withdraw our forces from Crete . . . some 15,000 of our troops have been withdrawn to Egypt, but it must be admitted that our losses have been severe." Germany announced occupation of Crete next day.

June 8—British troops crossed frontier into Syria with "object of eliminating German personnel and influence from certain areas in which they are securing a dominating position . . . If allowed to proceed unchecked . . . this might endanger security of Allied efforts in the Middle East and lead to Arab countries being seized by Axis powers." Free French forces under General De Gaulle crossed into Lebanon and French-mandated Syria and Lebanon were declared free and independent by a spokesman for De Gaulle.

June 14—By executive order, President Roosevelt froze all Axis money and other assets in United States. Italy froze all property belonging to United States in Italy. Two days later State Department ordered Germany to close her consular offices and related agencies in United States by July 10.

June 17—A Washington decree closed United States borders to estimated 330,000 German nationals, "pending further instructions."

June 18—Germany and Turkey signed ten-year neutrality and friendship pact.

June 19—Germany and Italy notified United States to close all consulates in those two countries and recall employees by July 15.

June 22—Germany declared war on Russia. At 5:30 A.M., Berlin time, Propaganda Minister Goebbels, speaking for Adolf Hitler, radioed to people of Germany and the world: "We are neither Englishmen nor Jews . . . the task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all. I have therefore today decided to give the fate of the German people and the Reich and of Europe again into the hands of our soldiers." The actual declaration of war was issued almost simultaneously by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. The Soviet ambassador in Berlin was told by Ribbentrop that "in view of the threatening of the German frontiers by the armies of Russia, Germany has taken military measures of defense." After a short while, Moscow announced that Russia and Britain were then in "full accord." Reasons cited by the Germans for going to war with Russia included seizure of Lithuania, Estonia, and Bukovina, border attacks on Germany, and a secret Russo-British alliance.

Italy declared war on Russia effective also at 5:30 A.M. June 22. Turkey proclaimed neutrality and Slovakia severed relations with the U.S.S.R. Germany sent her troops across the border together with troops from Rumania and Finland. Russia announced it had called up army classes from 1905 to 1918 inclusive and that martial law had been proclaimed in the border areas from the Arctic to the Black Sea, including the newly acquired states on the Baltic and the area around Leningrad. A strict blackout was imposed upon Moscow and the Moscow province.

June 23—Under the command of German Field Marshals Stegmann List, Fedor von Bock, Walther von Reichenau and Gerd von Rundstedt, German invasion was launched with widely-scattered air attacks on airfields, hangars, barracks, bridges, railways and other vital installations. Russian planes attacked points in East Prussia but Russian ground troops were repulsed in trying to seize Koenigsberg. In initial stages of invasion, German troops occupied Kolno, Lomza and citadel of Brest-Litovsk on Bug River. Naval action was reported in both Black and Baltic seas.

June 24—President Roosevelt announced that United States would give all aid possible to Russia and \$39,000,000 of Russian assets, frozen on June 14, were released by Treasury Department. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that Britain would co-ordinate military and economic assistance with Russia in "our efforts in what is now beyond doubt the common task—the defeat of Germany."

June 26-27—Finland and Hungary joined Germany in war against Russia. Albania declared war on Russia two days later, June 29.

June 29—Germans claimed capture of Minsk as other Germans marched toward Moscow and Kiev.

June 30—German and Hungarian forces took southern Polish city of Lwow, (which Germans had taken and handed over to Russians in 1939.)

JULY

July 2—In radio broadcast, Premier Stalin declared that German armies, directed by "monster Hitler" had occupied Lithuania, most of Latvia, western parts of White Russia and Ukraine. By July 5, German armies, claiming to cover 25 miles a day, had reached Dnieper river in region of Orsha, 300 miles southwest of Moscow.

July 7—United States forces began joint occupation of Iceland with British who had landed on May 10, 1940.

German and Finnish troops, marching southeast from Petsamo took five towns and forced Russians from Enso. Russian planes made daily raids on Helsinki, capital of Finland.

July 12—German High Command claimed that German troops had broken Stalin line near Dnieper "on all fronts" in drives toward Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev.

—Mutual assistance pact was signed between Russia and Britain in Moscow.

July 18—German High Command said German troops had been in possession of Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow, since July 16, despite Russian counter-attacks. Russian forces were said by Berlin to have started retreat from Smolensk toward Moscow along main invasion route followed by Napoleon 129 years before.

July 22-29—Heavy fighting waged in re-

gions near Smolensk, Zhitomir, and on Besarabian front. At one time, Berlin claimed that German forces were within 43 miles of Leningrad.

July 30—Russia signed pact with Polish government-in-exile in London restoring to Poland areas taken by Russia in 1939.

July 31—Italian forces arrived on eastern front to fight with German troops against Russia.

AUGUST

Aug. 4—Moscow reported that Russian planes had shot down 53 German aircraft. Russian losses set at 21.

Aug. 6—Smolensk fell to German troops after nearly a month of fighting.

Berlin claimed that 895,000 prisoners had been taken since beginning of war with Russia and that 9,082 Russian planes had been destroyed, or captured. Official German News Agency in Berlin estimated Russian dead at 3,000,000.

Aug. 7—Soviet Information Bureau listed results as: 1,500,000 German casualties; Russia—600,000. Airplanes destroyed, German—6,000; Russian—4,000.

Aug. 8—British House of Commons was informed that 25,680 British and Imperial troops were left behind as dead or prisoners in evacuation of Greece and Crete.

Aug. 12—Russia and Britain agreed to assist Turkey if that country were invaded by Germany.

Aug. 14—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, after meeting at sea off coast of Newfoundland, issued "Atlantic Charter" setting forth eight steps toward a "better future for the world."

Aug. 16—Russia and Polish government-in-exile restored diplomatic relations.

Aug. 17—Russian communique announced evacuation of Nikolaev and Krivoy Rog after heavy fighting.

Aug. 19—German war bulletins said Odessa was under siege and that all of Ukraine west of Dnieper had been taken by troops of Hitler.

Aug. 21—Russians destroyed huge Dnieper dam to keep it from falling into German hands.

Aug. 22—Residents of Leningrad were reported throwing up street barricades as old men and women organized into home defense units to ward off expected German thrust. Finnish troops captured a city 75 miles north of Leningrad. Russians admitted loss of Nikolop 50 miles east of Krivoy Rog on Dnieper bend.

Aug. 25—British and Russian forces invaded Iran.

Aug. 27—Capital of Estonia, Tallinn, was reported on fire as German and Finnish forces closed in on it. Declared Soviet communique: "Not only Tallinn but all Estonia is burning. There is not even a sack of oats left."

Aug. 31—Soviet war bulletin declared that Leningrad and Odessa were still holding out against German attacks.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 4—First tanker carrying U.S. aviation gasoline to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.

—U.S. Navy reported that American destroyer, Greer, was attacked by submarine on way to Iceland with mail. When submarine's torpedoes missed their mark, Greer retaliated with depth charges. Results were not immediately known.

—Berlin claimed that German air and sea

forces sank 13,088,283 tons of British shipping during two years of war.

Sept. 5—U. S. freighter, *Steel Seafarer*, was sunk by a bombing plane in the Red Sea at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. Survivors were picked up by British vessel.

Sept. 8—Under Canadian command, Canadian, British, and Norwegian troops landed, "without enemy interference" on Spitzbergen to keep enemy from utilizing rich coal mines.

Sept. 9—National Assembly in Iran agreed to adhere to British and Russian demands and turn over all Axis nationals to Allies and to yield to Allied occupation in north and southwestern regions.

Sept. 11—President Roosevelt ordered U. S. Navy to "shoot on sight" Axis raiders caught in "defensive waters." Referring to aggressive action by planes and submarines against U. S. vessels, President Roosevelt declared: "These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic. They are a menace . . . they are a challenge to our sovereignty . . . It is no act of war on our part when we decide to act to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. Ours is solely defense. But let this warning be clear: From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril . . . The sole responsibility rests with Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

Sept. 18—Moscow reported that defenders of Leningrad forced Germans back ten miles and recaptured three villages.

Sept. 19—Germans announced capture of Kiev, saying that four Russian armies had been encircled 125 miles east. Next objective, declared German war bulletin, was Kharkov, in Donets basin.

Sept. 24—Rome declared that German troops had reached suburbs of Leningrad.

Sept. 27—Germany claimed that 665,000 Russian prisoners had been taken in capture of Kiev.

—Reinhard Heydrich was appointed Acting Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia and began reign of terror against Czechs.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—United States extended lend-lease to Brazil.

Oct. 3—After tour of Ukrainian battlefield, Hitler returned to Berlin and declared that "Russia is already broken and will never rise again." All Europe, he said, "had escaped destruction only by the skin of our (German) teeth."

Oct. 5—Russian official losses of war were listed as: 1,128,000 men (230,000 killed, 720,000 wounded, 178,000 missing); 7,000 tanks, 8,900 cannon; 5,316 airplanes. Official Moscow estimates of German losses: 3,000,000 men; 11,000 tanks; 13,000 cannon. Rumania listed her losses to date as: 20,000 dead; 76,000 wounded; 15,000 missing.

Oct. 8—German troops seized Orel, on road to Kharkov, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Oct. 9—Otto Dietrich, Reich press chief, announced after visit to battlefield, that last defending Soviet armies, those of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko defending Moscow, were locked in two circles. "For all military purposes," declared Dietrich, "Soviet Russia is done with. The British dream of a two-front war is dead."

Oct. 15—Moscow admitted withdrawal of Soviet troops from Kalinin, 100 miles northwest of Moscow.

Oct. 16—After a siege of two months, Rumanian Axis troops took Odessa.

Oct. 17—U. S. destroyer, *Kearny*, was damaged when it went to aid convoy being attacked by German submarines. *Kearny* was escorting convoy of merchant ships 350 miles southwest of Iceland. Torpedo hitting *Kearny* killed 11 men and injured 10 others. Other U. S. destroyers escorted *Kearny* to unnamed port.

Oct. 18—Berlin announced that German U-boats in Atlantic had sunk ten merchantmen and two protecting destroyers in convoy heading toward England. German High Command denied that German submarine had torpedoed the *Kearny*.

Oct. 19—Premier Stalin announced that Moscow and areas stretching for 60 to 75 miles west were under state of siege. Traffic was prohibited on streets at night, all saboteurs, spies and enemy agents were to be shot on sight and all Moscow residents were called upon to build up city defenses.

Oct. 21—Berlin announced that Leningrad was encircled. Freezing nights and snowstorms were slowing German advances on Moscow front.

Oct. 24—Kharkov, industrial center of Ukraine with population of 840,000 was captured by Germans.

Oct. 29—Russians said they had evacuated Kharkov "for strategic consideration at a time when the Soviet Command deemed it expedient, and not when the Germans wanted."

Oct. 30—U. S. destroyer, *Reuben James*, was sunk by Axis submarine while on convoy duty west of Iceland. Of crew of 145 officers and men, 98 were missing and believed dead, 2 were known to be dead, and 45 were rescued.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—German government denied charges by President Roosevelt that Germany had planned to organize Central and South America into five vassal states.

—London had first air alarm since July 27.

Nov. 3—Berlin said that Kursk, Russian provincial capital between Moscow and Leningrad, had been captured.

Nov. 7—Senate voted 50 to 37 to change 1939 Neutrality Act to permit American merchant ships to arm and to traverse combat areas to carry supplies to ports of belligerent nations.

Nov. 9—Berlin announced that Soviet warship and 17 transports had been sunk in Black sea by Axis bombers.

Nov. 14—Fifteen survivors of torpedoed freighter, *Bold Venture*, arrived in Boston with report that 13 vessels in convoy of 53 had been sunk on same night (Oct. 16) that the *Kearny* had been sunk, and that two other vessels were sunk a day or so before.

Nov. 19—British forces in Libya opened a surprise offensive and advanced 150 miles.

—Violent fighting took place in regions near Moscow and Rostov. In Crimea, Sevastopol was under daily attacks by German air forces and long-range artillery.

Nov. 21—Germans announced capture of Rostov on Don river, called "gateway to the Caucasus."

Nov. 25—Representatives of 12 governments met in Berlin and signed renewal of five-year old anti-Comintern pact. Technically it was not directed against Russia but against activities of Moscow Internationale. New members: Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, Slovakia and Jap puppet government at Nanking. Old

members: Germany, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Spain and Manchukuo.

Nov. 28—Moscow announced that Rostov had been recaptured with 5,000 Germans dead. Berlin's version: "Occupation forces of Rostov, in compliance with orders, are evacuating central districts of the city to make the most thorough preparations for necessary measures against the population, which, contrary to international law, participated in fighting at the rear of German troops."

DECEMBER

Dec. 4—Finnish troops recaptured Hangö naval base from Russians.

Dec. 7—Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, plunging United States into war. Between Dec. 7 and Dec. 20, 26 nations declared war on Japan and Axis. Dec. 8, Congress voted war declaration.

—Senate vote was 82 to 0. House vote was 388 to 1. Jeanette Rankin, (R-Mont.), cast dissenting vote. She also voted against war in 1917. On Dec. 11, in response to President Roosevelt's war message, Germany and Italy declared war on United States. Congress announced that state of war existed between Axis and United States. Senate: 88 to 0. House 399 to 0. Representative Rankin voting "present."

Dec. 12—President Roosevelt announced establishment of eight defensive sea areas along Atlantic and Pacific in which non-government shipping was prohibited. Four days later, Congress approved legislation giving President Roosevelt almost unlimited powers over defense contracts, reorganization of government agencies, and alien property.

Dec. 19—Following reverses on eastern front, Hitler announced that he had taken over as supreme commander of German armed forces, relieving General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

Dec. 22—Prime Minister Churchill visited President Roosevelt in Washington to set up Anglo-American war machinery. United States-Great Britain War Council met for first time on Dec. 23.

Dec. 25—British troops recaptured Benghazi in Libya.

Dec. 26—In address to joint House and Senate session, Prime Minister Churchill said Allies would probably be able to launch world-wide offensive against Axis in 1943.

Dec. 31—Red Army's winter offensive began gaining on all fronts.

1942

Jan. 1—United Nations declaration signed in Washington. White House announced that 26 countries at war with one or more Axis powers, in a "declaration by the United Nations" pledged not to make separate armistice or peace and to employ full military and economic resources against enemy.

Jan. 5—Foreign Commissar Molotov, in note to all nations diplomatically represented in Moscow, charged that 52,000 persons were killed in Kiev by German forces in purge of all pro-Soviet factions.

Jan. 6—Moscow announced that Red Army had retaken 572 villages and killed 10,000 Germans in five days of new Soviet winter offensive.

Jan. 15—Pan American conference opened in Rio de Janeiro calling for united effort by all American nations against Axis powers.

Jan. 21—Field Marshal Rommel launched new offensive against British in Libya.

Jan. 26—U. S. expeditionary force landed in Northern Ireland, under command of Major General Russell P. Hartle.

Jan. 29—Rome announced recapture of Bengazi by German and Italian troops on Libyan front.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—In Norway, Germans installed Major Vidkun Quisling as Premier.

Feb. 9—Former French liner, Normandie, bought by United States and renamed, Lafayette, was gutted and overturned by fire in New York harbor.

Feb. 16—In first known appearance in West Indies, German U-boats attacked Netherlands islands of Aruba and Curacao, 700 miles east of the Panama canal.

Feb. 23—Enemy submarine shelled California coast near Colata, eight miles north and 12 miles west of Santa Barbara.

—Russian troops entered Kharkov and launched new offensive on central eastern front.

MARCH

Mar. 4—U. S. War Department announced that additional American troops had landed in Northern Ireland.

Mar. 11—Moscow announced that from Feb. 3 to Mar. 3 Russian forces recaptured 161 inhabited places from Germans, and that 49,700 German officers and men were killed near Kalinin.

Mar. 17—German batteries shelled Leningrad. From Mar. 17 to 31, German and Soviet troops engaged in heavy fighting on almost all fronts, both sides claiming heavy enemy casualties.

APRIL

Apr. 1-Apr. 12—British planes bombed Boulogne, France; German artillery shelled industrial suburbs of Leningrad; Axis planes raided military installations on Malta; British attacked industrial cities in northern France.

Apr. 14—British and American planes attacked Normandy.

—Pierre Laval, deposed 16 months before, was restored as Vichy premier.

Apr. 19—German planes made massed raids on Russian cities.

Apr. 22—British commandos, with blackened faces, after weeks of training made night raid near Boulogne, France, to obtain enemy information. Previous commando raids had been carried out on radio station at Bruneval, at St. Nazaire where naval docks were wrecked, on Lofoten islands off Norway and on Spitzbergen.

Apr. 25—Germans announced that French General Henri Giraud, 63, had escaped from prison and offered a reward for his capture.

MAY

May 4—British warships made surprise entrance on north coast of French island of Madagascar, landed troops, and gave support to forces which began to fight their way toward French naval base at Diego Suarez.

May 6—Axis submarines made first reported appearance in Gulf of Mexico where they sank two American vessels. There was no loss of life.

May 7—Yugoslavia Government-in-Exile sent memorandum to United Nations saying that German and Axis occupation forces had put to death more than 465,000 persons in Yugoslavia.

—German and Rumanian forces opened spring offensive against Russians on Kerch peninsula.

May 11-24—Germans drove Soviet forces from Kerch peninsula, in eastern Crimea.

During same period, violent battles raged between Russian and German troops south of Kharkov.

May 26—Twenty-year Anglo-Russian alliance signed.

May 31—British Air Ministry announced that on night of May 30-31, 1,130 R.A.F. planes made mass attack on Germany's Rhineland city of Cologne. Planes were sent out to drop bombs one every six seconds on city's industrial targets. 44 British planes were lost. Aerial photographs showed eight square miles of Cologne razed by more than 3,000 tons of bombs. Private advices reported that of Cologne's population of 800,000, from 20,000 to 50,000 persons had been killed or wounded.

JUNE

June 1—Describing it as a reprisal raid the Germans attacked bishopric seat of Canterbury in southeast England.

June 2—British made another mass attack on Essen, Duisberg, Oberhausen, and "elsewhere." 35 planes were lost out of 1,036-plane armada. Germans retaliated with attack on harbor installations at Ipswich, on coast northeast of London. Next day, another fleet of more than one-thousand Allied planes hit Bremen, Dieppe, and airdromes in France and low countries.

June 4—Reinhardt Heydrich, German protector of Bohemia and Moravia, was assassinated by Czech patriots near Prague. Berlin claimed that pistol and anti-tank bomb used in assassination were of British make.

June 10—In retaliation for the murder of Heydrich, the Germans announced that village of Lidice, located near scene of assassination had been wiped out. According to a Berlin radio broadcast, "all male adults of the town were shot, while the women were placed in a concentration camp, and the children were entrusted to appropriate educational institutions. The township was leveled to the ground and the name of the community extinguished. The inhabitants numbered 483."

June 18—Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Washington for further Anglo-American conferences.

—London announced withdrawal of British troops from El Adem and Sidi Rezegh, south and southeast of Tobruk, in Libya.

June 21—German troops under command of Field Marshal Rommel captured Tobruk and pursued British troops eastward into Egypt until halted at El Alamein. Berlin reported that 25,000 British troops and several generals were taken prisoner. Fierce fighting was reported on eastern front, particularly near Kharkov on north and Sevastopol on Crimean front.

June 24—Russian marines made surprise landing on southern Crimean coast.

June 25—Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived in London to assume command of U. S. forces in the European theater.

June 27—British forces, according to Berlin, were being steadily pushed eastward in North Africa. German High Command announced that German troops had reached points 115 miles inside Egypt within 150 miles of the Nile.

June 28—London announced that U.S. aircraft participated in raids against Matruh area where British planes attacked Germans pushing eastward across north Africa.

—Italian planes bombed Gibraltar.

June 30—Axis forces in Egypt advanced to coastal point of El Daba, 75 miles east of Matruh and 100 miles from Alexandria.

JULY

July 1—Sevastopol was captured by Germans after weeks of violent fighting. During the entire siege, the Germans said 50,000 tons of steel and iron had been hurled into the city in addition to 24,000 tons of bombs dropped by the Luftwaffe.

July 2—German and Italian troops captured El Alamein, last British fortification on road to the Nile.

July 4—American air units participated in their first bombing raid upon Axis Europe.

July 5—German and Italian planes raided Alexandria.

July 7—German High Command announced capture of Voronezh, east of the Don on Moscow-Rostov railway, 130 miles east of Kursk.

—Major General Carl A. Spaatz was appointed commander of U.S. Air Force in Europe.

July 20—German High Command reported that Russian troops, after fierce fighting, failed to recapture Voronezh. German planes bombed an armament plant northeast of London and British aircraft raided industrial cities of northern Germany.

—Russian planes raided East Prussian port of Koenigsberg, on Baltic.

July 21—London radio said larger air raid shelters would be closed after August 3 because German air raids had diminished. London had not been attacked in several months.

July 22—Berlin announced that Russian organized resistance had collapsed in Rostov. British planes raided Duisberg and cities in industrial Ruhr for fiftieth time.

July 27—Moscow admitted evacuation of Rostov and Novocherkassk on north side of Don river saying that Russian forces had retreated south. 600 R.A.F. planes made 91st air attack on Hamburg.

July 28—German troops, advancing across lower Don, reached town 15 miles from Don in drive to cut Stalingrad-North Caucasian Railroad.

—President Roosevelt announced that there were 4,000,000 men in U.S. armed services.

July 30—German planes made their first attack on Cairo, causing slight damage but no deaths. Another German air raid was made on August 1 killing five persons in Cairo area.

AUGUST

Aug. 2—British Air Ministry announced that during July, 424 Axis planes were destroyed over Britain and western Europe and in Middle East. Britain's losses were listed as 432.

Aug. 9—Germans took Maikop oil fields in Russian Caucasus.

Aug. 17—In first mass air raid by American B-17's (Flying Fortresses), bombs were dropped on Rouen, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg.

Aug. 19—Canadian, British, and U.S. forces made large-scale commando raid on Dieppe, France; half of attacking force was lost. United States Ranger battalion got baptism of fire in nine-hour assault.

Aug. 21—German troops pierced Russian line defending routes to Stalingrad. Berlin announced a week later that Stalingrad and rear communication lines of Russian forces were being pounded by German planes day and night.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 2—Vichy reported German troops within 12 miles of Stalingrad. German troops were said to be drawing up fresh reserves.

Sept. 6—Berlin announced that "Novorossiisk, last harbor of importance for Soviet Black Sea Fleet," had fallen.

—Under command of General Sir Harold Alexander, British Eighth Army repulsed Field Marshal Rommel's efforts to break through the El Alamein defense line in Egypt. Germans were pushed back through mine fields which they overran on night of August 30-31.

Sept. 7—Germans began their frontal attack on Stalingrad.

Sept. 8—Germany announced incorporation of Luxembourg into Reich.

Sept. 14—British planes made their 100th air raid on Bremen.

Sept. 16—Germany reported sending fresh reserves to bolster troops fighting in hand-to-hand battles with Russians at Stalingrad.

Sept. 18—British Air Ministry revealed that from May 30 to September 16, 639 planes had been lost in 43 different raids against German targets.

Sept. 21—Inter-Allied Information Committee in London announced that 207,373 persons had been put to death in France on orders by German command. Vichy announced that 70 additional hostages at Bordeaux had been executed.

Sept. 29—U.S. Navy disclosed that more than 2,301 officers and men of Merchant Marine were dead or missing as result of enemy actions at sea.

OCTOBER

Oct. 4—Premier Stalin, in signed letter answering questions of Associated Press correspondent, H. C. Cassidy, said: "as compared to the aid the Soviet Union is giving to the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascist armies, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective." In answer to another question, Stalin declared: "I think that the Soviet capacity of resisting the German brigands is in strength not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination."

Oct. 11—Siege of Stalingrad went into its 48th day with both Germans and Russians fighting fiercely to make slight gains.

Oct. 13—Kiel was attacked for 70th time by British planes dropping 4,000 ton bombs.

Oct. 14—After 31,000 mile trip around world, Wendell Willkie arrived at Washington to confer with President Roosevelt.

Oct. 24—British planes made new attacks on cities in northern Italy.

Oct. 26—In a broadcast speech on his round-the-world trip, Wendell Willkie urged second fighting front in Europe. "Our Western World and our presumed supremacy are now on trial."

NOVEMBER

Nov. 4—Germans and Italians began retreating from Egypt after their defeat in trying to pierce El Alamein line.

Nov. 7—On Nov. 7-8, Anglo-American Expeditionary forces landed in Algeria and French Morocco at night. U.S. War Department communique announced action was necessary because of increased Axis menace to that territory. U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Forces were combined with units of Royal Navy and Air Force which covered landings. Commander-in-chief of U.S. Army was Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower. President Roosevelt sent messages to Marshal Petain and Spanish and Portuguese governments informing them of North African

landing and assured them that U.S. had no intention of retaining territory after war was over.

Nov. 7—British troops pursuing retreating Axis forces in Egypt and Libya captured a total of 20,000 enemy troops, 350 tanks, 400 guns, and "many thousands of vehicles." British advance continued.

Nov. 8—In reply to President Roosevelt's message informing him of North African invasion, Marshal Petain announced that diplomatic relations between United States and France had been severed.

Nov. 10—American troops captured Oran; French Admiral Francois Darlan ordered end of French resistance and cast his lot with the Allies.

Nov. 11—Germany occupied southern France.

Nov. 15—Admiral Darlan appointed General Henri Giraud as commander of French forces in North Africa. Marshal Petain denounced Giraud as traitor and called upon French troops to ignore his orders.

Nov. 22—Moscow announced that "a few days ago our troops at the approaches to Stalingrad went over to the offensive against German Fascist troops." London announced that Bengazi had been recaptured by British for third time, virtually ending Axis control in Libya.

Nov. 27—Greater part of French Fleet was scuttled or burned by crews at Toulon to prevent ships falling into German hands.

DECEMBER

Dec. 4-5—German counter-offensive in Tunisia drove Allies from Terbourba and Djedeida.

Dec. 21—Admiral Darlan was assassinated in Algiers.

Dec. 25—Red Army forces opened counter-offensive against Germans in Nalchik area of Caucasus.

Dec. 30—Moscow reported that 22 German and Rumanian divisions had been encircled near Stalingrad and that Kotelnikov had been recaptured.

1943

Jan. 2—Velikiye Lukki on central front was captured by Russians.

Jan. 14-21—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at Casablanca, French Morocco. At end of conference, four-point statement was issued calling for "unconditional surrender" of both Germany and Japan. Objectives, as pointed out by President Roosevelt were: 1) To maintain initiative obtained in closing days of 1942 and extend it; 2) To dispatch all aid to Russian front with purpose of whittling down German manpower and munitions; 3) To send assistance to Chinese armies; and 4) To unite French in war against Axis. Said President Roosevelt: "The only hope of peace lies in depriving Germany and Japan of all military power."

Jan. 16—British planes hurled 4-ton bombs on Berlin.

Jan. 18—German siege of Leningrad was broken and Russians captured Schluesselburg.

Jan. 23—British troops captured Tripoli.

Jan. 31—German generals surrendered at Stalingrad as Russians captured Maikop.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 6—Russian Forces drove to Black Sea and cut off Germans in Caucasus.

Feb. 8-16—Russians captured Kursk, Belgorod, Rostov, and Kharkov.

Feb. 14—Rommel opened an offensive in Tunisia.

Feb. 21-25—In furious fighting on north African front, Allied troops won battle of Kasserine Pass in Tunisia.

Feb. 24—Round-the-clock bombing of German industrial, transportation, and communication cities began with a heavy Allied attack on Wilhelmshaven.

MARCH

Mar. 3—Russians captured Rzhev.

Mar. 14—In powerful counter-offensive, Germans recaptured Kharkov as violent fighting raged on Kharkov-Dniper-Donets front.

Mar. 16—To offset German offensive in Tunisia, Allies launched pincer drive to trap Rommel's forces. By Mar. 28 British had broken Rommel's Mareth line and captured port of Gabes.

APRIL

Apr. 5—Allies launched wide-scale air offensive against Nazi bases in Mediterranean, while other Allied warplanes from Britain bombed Renault works in Paris.

Apr. 26—Russia severed diplomatic relations with Polish government-in-exile.

MAY

May 4—Air attack on Dortmund opened aerial blitz against German industries of Ruhr valley.

May 7—Using initiative to full advantage, Allies captured Tunis and Bizerte. By May 12, Allied communique announced that Axis organized resistance in Tunisia had ended.

May 16—R.A.F. planes breached dams of Ruhr valley to flood Germany's industrial districts.

JUNE

June 3—French Committee of National Liberation was set up in Algiers.

June 12—King George VI of Britain arrived in North Africa for tour.

JULY

July 10—Following successful conclusion of North African campaign, Allies launched surprise invasion of Sicily to open long-range campaign aimed at attacking Italy. Initial success was achieved, but Germans resisted fiercely as soon as landings were completed.

July 12—Russians launched their great summer offensive to regain territory lost to Germans in closing days of spring campaign.

July 19—Rome was bombed by Allied planes. Second attack was carried out on August 13.

July 23—After violent battles, Americans finally captured Palermo, in Sicily.

July 24-Aug. 2—Anglo-American planes devastated Hamburg with saturation bombing raids. R.A.F. made almost nightly attacks on Berlin.

July 25—Mussolini was ousted as il duce and premier of Italy. Marshal Pietro Badoglio succeeded him.

AUGUST

Aug. 1—U.S. planes from Mediterranean bases raided Ploesti oil fields in Rumania.

Aug. 5—Major victories reported from two fronts: Russian troops recaptured Orel and Belgorod, and Americans seized Catania in Sicily.

Aug. 9—German-Italian conference at Verona ended.

Aug. 11-24—British-American war conference was held at Quebec with both sides pledging allout support of war and "unconditional surrender" as only objective.

Aug. 15—American planes attacked Ger-

man messerschmitt plant at Vienna.

Aug. 17—Allies captured Messina, ending 38-day Sicilian campaign.

Aug. 23—Russians recaptured Kharkov which they had won on Feb. 16 and then lost again to Germans on March 14.

Aug. 28—King Boris of Bulgaria died in mysterious circumstances.

Aug. 29—Germany interned royal family in Denmark and proclaimed martial law.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 3—British troops invaded Italy. Landing point was in region of Calabria at extreme southern tip of Italian mainland.

Sept. 8—According to secret armistice of September third, Italy announced that she had surrendered unconditionally. But German troops and Italian Fascists continued to fight.

—Russians freed Donets basin by capturing Stalino.

Sept. 9—Allies landed south of Naples, waging battle of Salerno from Sept. 9 to 16. The bulk of Italian fleet escaped to Allied ports, but battleship Roma was sunk.

Sept. 12—British troops established so-called Taranto-Brindisi line, cutting off "heel" of Italy.

Sept. 15—Mussolini was proclaimed head of German-sponsored government of Nazi-dominated Italy.

Sept. 16—Russians captured Novorossiisk, also within the next ten days, Bryansk, Poltava, Smolensk.

Sept. 19—A four-month lull in the Battle of the Atlantic ended with a submarine-convoys clash, costing the Allies ten vessels. —The Germans were driven from Sardinia.

Sept. 22—Allied two-man submarine immobilized the huge German battleship, Tirpitz.

Sept. 28—In continued drives up the heel of Italy, the Allies captured Foggia, Pompeii fell the next day. Foggia was set up as an air-base for the American Fifteenth Air Force which conducted widespread air offensives against northern Italy and the Balkans.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—American Fifth Army troops occupied Naples.

Oct. 3—British made amphibious landing at Termoli, Italy.

Oct. 4—Allies drove Germans from island of Corsica.

Oct. 7—Russian troops crossed middle Dnieper river. In Naples, delayed action mine left by Germans exploded, killing 100 persons.

Oct. 8-9—American troops of Fifth Army seized Capua, next day Caserta.

Oct. 13—Italy declared war on Germany and was regarded as a "co-belligerent" not having full Allied status.

Oct. 14—In heavy U.S. raid on German ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt, 60 Flying Fortresses were lost and 593 men were reported killed or missing.

Oct. 15-16—Allies crossed Volturno river in Italy to break German's Volturno-Calore defense line.

Oct. 19-30—Secretary of State, Hull, Foreign Secretary Eden, and Foreign Commissar Molotov attended three-power conference in Moscow.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—Russian troops captured Perekop, trapping large force of Germans in Crimea.

Nov. 3—Allies enveloped Mt. Croce, captured Isernia, Italy, next day.

Nov. 6—Russians captured Kiev.
Nov. 9—United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established with 44 nations subscribing.

Nov. 13-19—Zhitomir changed hands twice in battle of Kiev bulge with Germans retaining control until Dec. 31.

Nov. 18—R.A.F. planes launched major air offensive against Berlin, staging eight large-scale attacks between November 18 and December 31.

Nov. 22-25—President Roosevelt met and conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in Cairo where they pledged all-out effort to defeat Japan, with intensified action after fall of Germany.

Nov. 26—Russians captured Gomel and launched new offensive to north.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin conferred at Tehran. In joint statement they expressed their determination that three nations represented "shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow."

DECEMBER

Dec. 14—Russians captured Cherkassy on middle Dnieper and attacked below Nevel next day.

Dec. 24—General Eisenhower was appointed to lead Allied invasion of western Europe. Air offensive continued with the number of aircraft increasing to 3,000 in round-the-clock operations.

Dec. 26—British sank German battleship Scharnhorst off coast of Norway.

Dec. 28—British troops in Italy captured Ortona.

Dec. 31—Russian forces seized Zhitomir in a 168-mile breakthrough in Kiev bulge.

1944

Jan. 1—Russians swept through 300 inhabited places along 200-mile front west of Kiev. Advance carried them to within 27 miles of Polish border northwest of Zhitomir.

—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, retiring commander of U.S. Eighth Air Force, announced in London that American planes flew 64,000 combat sorties over Europe in 1943; destroyed 4,100 German fighters; cut German fighter plane production by "nearly 40 percent;" and dropped 55,000 tons of bombs. U.S. losses: 976 planes in 110 missions.

Jan. 2—Russians advanced to within 13 miles of Poland.

—In their 100th raid on Berlin, British planes dropped 1,120 tons of bombs and made diversionary raids on cities in western Germany and northern France.

—Allied headquarters in Algiers announced Northwest African Strategic Air Force shot down 3,146 enemy planes and destroyed 2,426 others on ground during 1943. In same period, NASAF destroyed 101 enemy ships and dropped 74,000 tons of bombs. Allied losses: 819 planes (See Jan. 1).

Jan. 3—Commander of Army Air Forces, General Henry H. Arnold, declared that to make Allied invasion of western Europe as cheap as possible, Allied air forces intended to knock out German Luftwaffe.

Jan. 4—Moscow reported that General Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army crossed pre-war border of Poland.

Jan. 5—After five days of fierce fighting, Russians captured Berdichev, important rail center 100 miles southwest of Kiev.

—97 Nazi planes shot down by U.S. Flying Fortresses in attacks against Kiel, Elberfeld, airfields near Bordeaux and Tours, France. American losses: 25 bombers, 12 fighters.

—Polish-government-in-exile announced that Polish underground forces in Poland were not to hinder Russian advance.

—Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese became commander of British Eighth Army in Italy to succeed General Montgomery.

Jan. 6—First Ukrainian Army captured town ten miles inside Polish prewar border. Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow called upon Polish underground to rise against Nazi forces.

Jan. 7—Moscow announced new Russian offensive in upper part of Dnieper bend. Second Ukrainian Army, commanded by Gen. Ivan S. Konev, began offensive on Jan. 5 and in three days encircled Kirovograd and liberated more than 120 communities on a break-through front 62 miles long and 25 miles deep. First Ukrainian Army on Polish frontiers advanced 14 miles westward.

—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of U.S. Army Air Forces, said Berlin was "75 percent destroyed."

Jan. 8—Second Ukrainian Army captured Kirovograd in southern Ukraine.

—German strengthened defenses in France and Low Countries by bringing their estimated 45 divisions up to full strength. Nazis claimed to have 7,700 field guns and 3,000 anti-tank guns spread from "Narvik to Spain." Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel reported as commander of invasion-defense armies.

Jan. 9—Maj. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith was appointed chief of staff to General Eisenhower.

Jan. 10—Moscow reported remnants of five Nazi divisions were wiped out when they refused to surrender north of Kirovograd, with German losses numbering 8,000 dead.

Jan. 11—Moscow declared Russia prepared to guarantee "strong and independent Poland" provided Polish government would agree to accept Curzon line as boundary between Poland and Russia and abandon its demands on eastern frontier. Treaty of Riga, signed in 1921, at end of Russo-Polish war, was described by Moscow as "unjust." It had created boundary line which existed between Poland and Russia from 1921 until 1939.

—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Marshal Emilio de Bono, and three other Italian fascists, convicted of treason, were executed by a firing squad.

—Further details on Kirovograd, according to Moscow, raised number of German dead from 8,000 to 15,000.

—More than 1,300 U.S. heavy bombers and fighters made daylight raids on German aircraft assembly plants in Oschersleben, Halberstadt, and Brunswick. At least 1,000 German planes rose in air battles that lasted for hours across hundreds of miles. Berlin said attacks "did not achieve any concentrated effect," and claimed destruction of 136 American planes, including 124 heavy bombers. London placed Allied losses at 60 bombers and 5 fighters and reported that Germany lost 152 planes.

Jan. 14—U.S. announced new improved Mustang Fighter, North American P-51B, which had longest range of any fighter and could operate 400 miles from base.

Jan. 15—U.S. and British planes, number 1,100, raided French invasion coast and aircraft plants in Brunswick. In Brunswick attack, 2,240 tons of bombs were dropped in 23 minutes.

Jan. 15—U.S. offered to act as mediator in Russo-Polish boundary dispute. But two

days later, Russia rejected Poland's counter-offer to settle border problem and refused to renew diplomatic relations with Polish government-in-exile.

Jan. 16—General Eisenhower arrived in London to take over as commander of Allied invasion armies.

—Moscow announced that in period from Dec. 24 to Jan. 13, First Ukrainian Army alone killed 100,000 Germans west and south of Kiev; and it was revealed that Russia had opened a new offensive 70 miles east of Latvian border.

—British Air Ministry announced that R.A.F. raid on Dec. 3 destroyed almost "one-third of Leipzig."

Jan. 17—Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley was named senior ground commander of American troops in Great Britain. Army Air Corps chief, Gen. Henry Arnold, defended U.S. bomber losses over Europe by saying yardstick of success was measured by amount of damage wrought on German industries.

—Soviet Communist party organ, Pravda, carried dispatch from a correspondent in Cairo saying that on basis of Greek and Yugoslav information, "a secret meeting of two leading British personalities with Ribbentrop took place not so long ago in one of the coastal towns of the Iberian peninsula. Purpose of meeting was to clarify conditions of separate peace with Germany." The British Foreign Office declared: "There is no truth whatever in the story," and next day report was officially denied by Soviet News Agency, Tass.

Jan. 18—Red Army troops, in new offensive west and southwest of Leningrad, cut off Germany's corridor to Gulf of Finland. Berlin announced evacuation of German forces from Novogorod, on Russian front 100 miles south.

Jan. 20—Russians captured Novogorod in drive toward Baltic states.

—British troops on Italian front drove to outskirts of Minturno, two miles inland from Gulf of Gaeta.

Jan. 21—2,200 tons of bombs were dropped by U.S. and British planes in raids on Pas-de-Calais area of northern France.

—During night, in largest raid to date on Berlin, 800 R.A.F. planes dropped 2,575 tons of bombs on German capital.

Jan. 22—American, British, and Greek forces stormed ashore on west coast of Italy 32 miles south of Rome in pre-dawn assault. Anzio was captured. French and Netherlands naval vessels supported landing and fought off German torpedo and fighter aircraft.

Jan. 23—Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee was named deputy commander to General Eisenhower.

Jan. 26—Moscow declined to accept United States invitation to mediate in Russo-Polish border dispute.

Jan. 27—Fighting around Anzio beach-head in Italy increased in intensity as American and British troops pushed back crack Nazi panzer units southwest of Littoria.

—U.S. Secretary of War Stimson announced that between five and six million men of American Armed forces would be overseas by end of 1944.

Jan. 28—Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of American Fifth Army in Italy issued an order forbidding attacks on Italian church property despite fact that it hindered Fifth's advance.

Jan. 29—Novosokolniki captured by Russians in drive 230 miles south of Leningrad.

Jan. 30—Huge fires reported in Berlin following third British air attack in four

nights. 1,680 tons of bombs were dropped on German capital during night of Jan. 30.

In attempt to bolster "anti-Bolshevik" movements, Hitler warned that Russian victory would mean destruction of Europe while German victory would mean its preservation.

Jan. 31—Fifteenth Army Air Force base in Italy announced that U.S. bombers and fighters during a 72-hour period, destroyed 268 German planes.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—Supreme Soviet unanimously approved Foreign Commissar Molotov's recommendation to alter Soviet constitution. Under new terms, each of 16 constituent republics would be allowed to have diplomatic representatives abroad and could create its own army formations.

—Air Ministry in London announced that R.A.F. had dropped 18,480 tons of bombs on Reich in January—of which 10,000 were hurled against Berlin.

Feb. 2—In Russian drive toward Baltic, Soviet troops crossed prewar border of Estonia and headed toward rail center of Narva.

Feb. 3—Falangist cabinet of Generalissimo Franco of Spain ratified policy of strict neutrality.

Feb. 4—U.S. bombers, in their sixth daylight attack in seven days, raided Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Feb. 5—Moscow announced that First Ukrainian Army captured Rowne and Luck in smash deep into Poland on 65-mile front.

Feb. 8—Third Ukrainian Army, under command of Gen. Rodion Malinovsky, recaptured manganese center of Nikopol which Russians had lost to Germans in August of 1941. Moscow said Russians battled a force of 75,000 Nazis to retake city.

—Allied aircraft flew more than 1,500 sorties over Cassino, in Italy, to support ground troops trying to break through German lines.

Feb. 9—In joint communique issued in Washington and London, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill declared that German U-boat sinking of Allied merchant ships was lower in January, 1944, than in any month of entire war.

Feb. 12—Russo-Polish boundary dispute became more of crisis when Union of Polish Patriots, sponsored by Russia, announced that it had already organized a national council in Poland. It was reported in London that Russia was willing to have Poland annex a large portion of East Prussia as a compensation for accepting Curzon line as border.

Feb. 13—In rapid five-day advance, Moscow announced that Russian troops had captured 800 towns and villages in freeing virtually all of east shore of Lake Peipus.

Feb. 14—Dr. Juho Paasikivi, Finnish emissary, arrived in Stockholm to discuss, reportedly, peace terms with Russian representatives.

Feb. 15—In eight separate waves, 226 Allied planes bombed Cassino abbey in Italy. President Roosevelt said it was necessary to attack it because Germans were using it as artillery observation post and had entrenched artillery units inside it.

Feb. 17—One thousand American soldiers were lost when a troopship was sunk in north Atlantic. Another thousand were rescued.

—In a special order, Premier Stalin announced that 52,000 Germans had been killed and 11,000 were captured when Rus-

sians wiped out ten Axis divisions trapped in Cherkassy pocket.

Feb. 20—Armada of 2,000 American heavy bombers and fighters slashed and bombed their way through eight German cities: Leipzig, Oschersleben, Gotha, Bernburg, Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Tutov in Germany, Poznan in Poland. At same time, R.A.F. planes seared Stuttgart in a 2,240 ton bombing attack.

Feb. 21—Six Nazi divisions hammered Allied positions at Anzio without breaking through Allied lines.

Feb. 22—Third Ukrainian Army captured steel center and rail hub of Krivi Rog.

Feb. 26—Helsinki, capital of Finland, was attacked by 600 Russian planes which devastated large parts of city.

Feb. 29—Moscow revealed that Russia had offered peace to Finland on three conditions: that Finland break with Germany; that she help Red Army troops intern Nazi forces in Finland; and that Finnish troops be withdrawn to the 1940 border.

MARCH

Mar. 1—Russian troops, driving to the Baltic, crossed Narva river and severed railway line between Narva and Tallinn.

Mar. 2—Britain stopped all shipments of military supplies to Turkey.

Mar. 3—President Roosevelt said that Italian Fleet would be distributed equally among Russia, Britain, and United States.

Mar. 4—American heavy bombers raided Berlin for first time.

Mar. 5—Marshal Gregory Zhukov became commander of Soviet forces on First Ukrainian Front. He replaced Gen. Nikolai Vatutin who was reported in ill health.

—28 clergymen and others protested in American magazines against Anglo-American air raids on German cities.

Mar. 6—68 U. S. heavy bombers and 11 fighters were lost when 800 American planes pierced through heavy Nazi fighter opposition to bomb Berlin. 123 enemy planes were shot down.

—Allied headquarters announced that 24,000 Germans were killed, wounded or taken prisoner on Anzio beachhead in Italy.

Mar. 10—Prime Minister de Valera refused to comply with U. S. request that he oust German and Japanese diplomats accused of conducting espionage activities.

—Marshal Konev's forces opened a new offensive in the Ukraine, seized city of Uman, and killed, by Moscow account, 20,000 Nazi troops.

Mar. 12—In order to conceal invasion maneuvers, Britain suspended all travel between Britain and Ireland indefinitely.

—Pope Pius XII appealed again to belligerents not to turn Rome into battlefield.

Mar. 13—Kherson, on the Black sea, fell to Russian troops after fierce fighting.

—Secretary of State Hull said that Allied troops would try, as far as possible, to avoid destroying religious shrines in Rome, but if Germans used them to their advantage, they would be responsible for consequences.

Mar. 14—3,500 tons of bombs were dropped on Cassino and nearby points as Allies tried to blast Germans out of their mountainous defenses.

Mar. 17—Secretary of State Hull said that Moscow, in announcing that Russia intended to recognize Badoglio regime in Italy, did not consult American state department.

—American planes bombed Vienna for first time from bases in Italy.

Mar. 19—Russians surged into Bessarabia after clearing Nazis from 62 miles of Dniester river and capturing Mogilev-Podolsk.

Mar. 20—To stiffen Hungarian resistance to Russian threat into Balkans, Hitler's armies occupied Hungary.

Mar. 21—Finland rejected Russia's recent peace offer and Russia blamed Finnish government for breakdown in negotiations.

—German troops reoccupied Continental Hotel in Cassino after repulsing third Allied attack.

—Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch replaced Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., as commander of the American Seventh Army.

Mar. 23—In round-the-clock air offensive, 5,000 Allied planes hurled 6,720 tons of bombs on German cities.

Mar. 24—R.A.F. lost 73 bombers in dropping 2,800 tons of bombs on Berlin and Kiel.

Mar. 26—Russian troops crossed into Rumania after crossing Prut river.

Mar. 27—Polish Telegraph Agency said Polish government-in-exile had directed Polish underground forces to cooperate with Russians in military operations.

Mar. 28—Russian forces recaptured Black Sea naval base of Nikolayev.

Mar. 30—U. S. War Department tabulated Army Air Force losses as 2,885 lost during 1943 compared with 11,042 German planes destroyed.

APRIL

Apr. 1—50 persons were killed and 150 others were wounded when U. S. planes bombed Swiss town of Schaffhausen by mistake.

Apr. 2—Following arrival of Russian troops in Rumania proper, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov announced that Russia had no territorial claims on Rumania and that it would not try to change Rumania's social structure.

—Production of American airplanes reached record peak during March of 9,118.

Apr. 5—Wendell Willkie withdrew as Republican presidential nominee following his defeat in Wisconsin primaries.

Apr. 6—It was announced in London that Allied bombing raids on Balkan targets were made at request of Russia.

Apr. 7—In a special decree, Hitler appointed German Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, "president of Berlin."

Apr. 10—Russian troops recaptured Odessa.

—During a 48-hour period, more than 3,000 American and British planes pounded airfields, repair shops, railroads and other vital military targets across Germany.

Apr. 12—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy announced that he would retire in favor of his son, Crown Prince Umberto, as soon as Allies entered Rome.

Apr. 13—More than 3,000 American planes took off from bases in Britain and Italy and bombed military targets in Germany, Hungary, Belgium, France, and Yugoslavia. 134 German planes were shot down, 58 American planes were lost.

—United States and Britain asked Sweden to stop selling ball bearings to Germany.

—German resistance in Crimea crumbled under pressure from Soviet troops which recaptured three important coastal cities.

Apr. 14—French Committee of National Liberation removed Gen. Giraud as commander-in-chief of French armed forces and placed him on reserve list.

Apr. 16—Soviet Information Bureau announced that Marshal Konev's Second Ukrainian Army killed 118,400 Germans and captured 27,393 others in a 41-day drive ending April 16. Crimean port of Yalta was captured by Soviets.

Apr. 17—Travel by foreign diplomats in Britain was banned to prevent leakage of Allied invasion plans.

—Government of Marshal Badoglio resigned. King Emmanuel instructed it to reorganize on a broader basis.

Apr. 20—Allied planes from Britain methodically bombed and strafed so-called "invasion coast of northern France." Some 2,000 planes took part.

Apr. 21—It was announced that Lt. Gen. Patton—recently relieved of Seventh Army command—had been assigned to the European theater of operations. But his command was not specified.

—Marshal Badoglio announced establishment of new cabinet. He designated himself as premier and Foreign Minister and said representatives of all major Italian political parties were included.

Apr. 22—Sustained air offensive carried 1,000 heavy American bombers into their sixth straight day of attacking German rail yards at Hamm.

Apr. 27—More than 8,400 tons of bombs were dropped by 4,500 Allied planes which thundered over western Europe on a 24-hour basis.

MAY

May 1—Premier Stalin called upon people of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to overthrow their governments and seek Allied assistance. And he urged United States and Britain to open a second front to crush Germany.

—498 U. S. men and officers were lost when an American troopship was sunk in Mediterranean.

May 2—During April British and American planes rained 81,400 tons of bombs on Germany and German occupied territories.

May 3—A British spokesman said that Allied bombers had disrupted Nazi rail communications in 100-mile zone from Bay of Biscay to Cologne. The British also revealed that low-level "pinpoint" attack by R.A.F. planes resulted in destruction of target house in Hague where thousands of documents vital to Nazis were stored.

May 7—In a three-way punch against Axis, 2,000 U.S. heavy bombers attacked Berlin; another 1,500 Allied planes raided military targets in Belgium and northern France; and 1,000 from bases in Italy hit Bucharest and other objectives in Balkans.

May 9—The Russians recaptured Sevastopol.

May 18—Cassino, Italy, fell to Allied troops after weeks of stalemated fighting. It was confirmed that the Nazis used the ancient shrine as an artillery post and that parts of the abbey had been used to house Nazi troops.

—American Army Air Force chief, General Arnold, revealed that from Dec. 7, 1941, to May 15, 1944, U.S. planes destroyed 20,174 enemy planes. American losses during same period were 6,154.

—German Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt was announced by D-N-B news agency as supreme commander of German troops on western front.

May 19—Allied troops in Italy finally broke so-called "Gustav" line and captured Gaeta in their drive toward Rome.

May 20—Some 6,000 Allied planes dropped

8,000 tons of bombs on Hitler's westwall defenses stretched for 150 miles from Brittany to Belgium.

—In his first "operational" broadcast to underground forces in occupied Europe, General Eisenhower called upon resistance groups to help secure information on German military movements.

May 21—Metropolitan of Leningrad and Moscow, Alexei, was elected acting patriarch of all Russia by Holy Synod of Russian Orthodox Church.

May 25—American Fifth Army troops in Italy joined American troops striking eastward from Anzio beachhead to start concerted drive toward Rome.

—In a blazing 24-hour offensive, 2,500 heavy bombers and 1,200 medium bombers escorted by hundreds of fighters, ripped and blasted dozen cities in western Germany, northern France, and Belgium. Most targets, including Toulon, Aachen, Antwerp, and Lyon, were vital to Germans as supply centers and railroad hubs leading to westwall.

May 30—Reports from Stockholm said five U.S. airmen who parachuted to safety in Germany were lynched by crowd of angry Germans.

JUNE

June 1—U.S. Secretary of War Stimson revealed that 3,657,000 American army troops were on duty overseas.

June 2—American bombers carried out first shuttle bombing raid across central Balkan states to land in Russia. En route they raided targets in Rumania.

June 4—Rome fell to Allied troops.

June 5—As he had promised, King Victor Emmanuel III relinquished authority to his son, Crown Prince Umberto, but kept his title as head of House of Savoy.

June 6—Allies did what Napoleon and Hitler had never dared do—sent invasion armada across English channel. In early morning hours of June 6, while hundreds of planes flew protective cover, American, British, and Canadian troops landed on northern tip of Normandy peninsula.

—More than 31,000 Allied airmen flew 7,500 sorties in opening 32 hours of greatest offensive landing operation in history. Prime Minister Churchill revealed that 4,000 ships and 11,000 planes took part. As part of invasion, 900 gliders and tow-planes landed thousands of Allied troops on Cherbourg peninsula.

June 7—In quick follow-up of original landing, Allies carved out beachheads 5 to 10 miles deep in Normandy and captured town of Bayeux.

June 9—U.S. top military leaders, Army Chief of Staff General Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest King, and Air Force Commander, General Arnold, arrived in London for conferences on invasion. President Roosevelt announced that General De Gaulle had been invited to Washington to confer on military and civil matters pertaining to France.

—In Italy, Ivanoe Bonomi became premier, designating himself as Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior.

June 10—Working on pre-arranged plans, French resistance forces became active, sabotage and revolts became widespread.

June 11—Moscow announced opening of new Russian front against German-Finnish troops on Karelian Isthmus.

—British troops in Italy captured Avezzano, 48 miles from Rome.

June 13—Premier Stalin said Allied landing in France was "brilliant success" and "masterly in execution." The Allies in Nor-

mandy captured Carentan.

June 14—Marshal Rommel directed furious Nazi counter-attacks against Allies south of Bayeux. General De Gaulle visited Normandy beachheads as nearly 800 Allied planes bombed and strafed Nazi positions around beachhead area and 1,500 heavy bombers flew beyond to hit airfields and rail yards in northwest Germany and in Low Lands.

June 15—England was attacked for first time by Nazi pilotless V-1 bombs apparently launched from platforms in Pas-de-Calais area. The Allies continued their 24-hour offensive by sending 7,000 warplanes to bomb strategic targets in France and Germany.

June 16—American infantry troops, in a drive across neck of Cherbourg peninsula, captured St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte. Allied troops in Italy, made a 25-mile advance in single day toward German defense line stretching from Pisa through Florence to Rimini. Island of Elba, where Napoleon was once held in exile, was invaded by French commandos and colonial forces under command of Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny.

June 17—French Forces of Interior, known as the "F.F.I." were praised by General Eisenhower for their part in disrupting German communication and transportation lines and for other acts of sabotage against enemy.

—American 9th infantry division reached Barneville-sur-Mer region and trapped a sizeable German garrison in Cherbourg area.

June 20—In eleventh day of offensive against Finland, Russian troops under Marshal Leonid Govorov captured Viipuri.

June 21—Moscow reported that 7,800,000 Germans had been killed or captured since war began, and that Russia had lost 5,300,000.

June 22—In dawn to dusk offensive, Allied planes (6,000 in number) hurled 8,000 tons of bombs on areas between Cherbourg and Paris.

June 23—Russians opened their summer offensive along a 300 mile front, attacking Germans heavily.

June 24—Violent fighting was reported from Cherbourg where General Bradley's men attacked Germans entrenched 2,000 yards from city of Cherbourg.

June 26—Anchor cities of Nazi's so-called "fatherland line in Russia", Vitebsk and Zhlobin, were captured by Soviets.

June 27—Special Allied communique announced capture of Cherbourg.

—Swedish reports said German troops had marched into Helsinki, capital of Finland.

June 28—At Republican convention in Chicago, Thomas Dewey was nominated candidate for president, John Bricker, vice-president.

—First casualty report from Allied headquarters revealed that Allied losses during first two weeks of Normandy fighting, including men killed, wounded, captured, and missing were: United States, 24,162; Britain, 13,572; Canada, 2,815. Total, 40,549.

June 29—Leipzig, Oschersleben, Magdeburg and other German cities were blasted by more than 2,000 Allied warplanes.

June 30—United States severed diplomatic relations with Finland saying that Finland was acting with Germany against Allies of United States.

JULY

July 1—German D-N-B news agency quoted Hitler as admitting situation in Ger-

many was "difficult" but that what he called "national fanaticism" would pull them through.

—United Nations Monetary conference opened at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

July 3—Russian troops, after an 11-day drive toward Warsaw, captured Minsk.

July 4—Soviet troops seized Polotsk, gateway city to Baltic.

July 5—200 U.S. Flying Fortresses returned to British bases arrived back in England after completing shuttle-bombing cycle from Britain to Russia then Italy and back.

July 6—Prime Minister Churchill declared that Germans were using London as their principal target for robot bomb attacks. Churchill said that during the first three weeks of the robot blitz, 2,752 persons were killed and 8,000 were injured.

—French General De Gaulle arrived in Washington for conferences with President Roosevelt.

—A Berlin broadcast said that Field Marshal von Rundstedt had been relieved of his command in western Europe because of "ill health" and that Field Marshal von Kluge had succeeded him.

July 9—U.S. troops in France captured La Haye du Puits while British and Canadian forces seized Caen.

—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt released joint statement saying that merchant ship losses due to German U-Boats during June were lowest of any war month.

July 11—President Roosevelt announced that he would run for fourth term if he was nominated at Democratic convention. He also revealed that French Committee of National Liberation had been recognized as *de facto* political authority in liberated areas of France.

July 13—Russian troops captured Vilna, capital of Lithuania.

July 15—Delegates to United Nations Monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., proposed international fund of \$8,800,000,000 for stabilizing world currency.

July 16—Russian armies captured fortress city of Grodno, 45 miles from border of East Prussia.

July 17—In surprise maneuver, British Eighth Army troops in Italy crossed Arno river and caught Nazis offguard in drive toward Florence.

—Russians, in two-pronged drive, crossed border of Latvia in drive toward Baltic and reached Curzon line in offensive aimed at Warsaw.

July 18—In four-hour aerial bombardment, Allied planes hurled 7,000 tons of bombs on Germans to introduce new offensive by British Second Army. It was reported that Nazi defense lines below Caen were ripped open.

July 20—President Roosevelt was nominated for fourth term at the Democratic convention in Chicago. Harry S. Truman was named as running mate.

—Unsuccessful attempt was made on Hitler's life. Following disclosure of plot, Hitler overhauled general staff, placing Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian as chief of staff and authorizing Heinrich Himmler with special powers to deal with emergency as director of the home-front army. Next day, Radio Berlin announced that plot was hatched by army officers trying to overthrow Nazi regime.

July 22—American Fifth Army troops in Italy reached ancient city of Pisa.

July 23—Moscow announced establish-

ment of Polish Committee of National liberation created to administer areas of Poland freed by Russians. Soviet-sponsored group was denounced next day by Polish government-in-exile, headquartered in London. Exiled regime branded Moscow committee as "body of usurpers, nobodies, turncoats, and communists."

July 25—Hitler announced that Germany and German-occupied territories were being mobilized to full war. Joseph Goebbels was appointed "Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort" and Marshal Hermann Goering was given task of adjusting public life to meet requirements of all-out war.

July 26—American troops scored a major breakthrough in German lines in Normandy in drive southward toward Coutances.

—Russian troops reached east bank of the Vistula river. By July 28, Soviets were driving swiftly into central and southern Poland after capturing Brest-Litovsk, Jaroslavl and Przemysl.

July 29—Under sledge hammer assaults by U.S. armored columns, Germans were forced to withdraw entire west wing of their armies in Normandy. Avranches fell to American tank units two days later.

July 31—First White Russian Army, under Marshal Rokossovsky, drove to within ten miles of Warsaw while General Chernyakhovsky's Third White Russian Army to north drove toward East Prussia.

AUGUST

Aug. 1—American troops broke through Nazi lines in Normandy and sent spearheads into Brittany.

—Moscow announced capture of Kanas, prewar capital of Lithuania.

—Turkey severed economic and diplomatic relations with Germany.

Aug. 2—Prime Minister Churchill predicted that interval between defeat of Germany and defeat of Japan would be shorter than had been expected.

—Radio Berlin announced that Rommel had been seriously, but not critically, injured on Normandy front.

Aug. 3—5,500 Allied planes dropped 9,000 tons of bombs on western Europe while Russian land forces on east broke through German line on Vistula river and advanced 15 miles.

Aug. 4—American First Army tank columns fanned out through Brittany and reached transportation city of Rennes.

—In Italy, Allied troops entered Florence after retreating Germans destroyed five of six bridges spanning Arno river.

—In battle with strong German forces, estimated 25,000 Polish underground fighters stormed into Stare Miasto district of Warsaw.

Aug. 5—Allied casualties from landing at Normandy until July 20 were reported as totalling 115,665 troops.

Aug. 6—In spectacular burst of power, American First Army captured Mayenne, Laval, Chateau Gontier, and Vannes.

Aug. 8—Marshal von Witzleben, and seven other German army officers were hanged in Berlin after they were convicted of high treason by so-called "people's court."

Aug. 9—American motorized units smashing through Brittany reached cities of Nantes, Angers and Le Mans.

—It was announced in joint Anglo-American release that more than 500 Nazi submarines had been sunk since war began.

Aug. 10—General Eisenhower disclosed that Allied airborne units had been com-

bined into single command under Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Aug. 13—Units of German Fifth and Seventh Armies began to withdraw toward Seine river to escape entrapment by Anglo-American forces pushing against Germans in Falaise-Argentan gap.

—Allied headquarters revealed command setup: Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, commander of all U.S. forces in France; Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, commander of U.S. First Army. Also, French Second Armored division went into action on French soil under command of Brig. Gen. Jacques Philippe Leclerc.

—Field Marshal von Paulus made appeal to German people to overthrow Adolf Hitler and end war in article published in Soviet newspaper, *Pravda*.

Aug. 15—French and American forces invaded southern coast of France securing wide beachheads between Marseille and Nice.

—Allied Headquarters revealed that U.S. Third Army in France was commanded by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. Two days later, Third Army captured Chartres, Orleans, and Dreux as Canadian troops heading eastward captured Tourn on way to Le Havre. German garrison at St. Malo surrendered.

Aug. 17—Soviet troops reached border of East Prussia along Seseupe river. Force was commanded by Gen. Ivan Chernyakhovsky.

Aug. 20—Reports out of Switzerland said Nazis "abducted" Marshal Petain and sent him to Belfort under custody. People of Paris broke out in armed revolt against Nazis resulting in heavy street fighting.

Aug. 21—U.S. Third Army outflanked Paris by sending armored columns to Seine river south of French capital. After bitter fighting French troops fought way into Toulon.

Aug. 23—King Michael of Rumania ordered his forces to cease firing and accepted Allied unconditional surrender terms. British and Canadian forces captured Houlgate, Deauville, and Cabourg while far to the south, French infantry and armor occupied all of Marseille except for few scattered pockets of resistance.

Aug. 25—Allied headquarters announced that U.S. Seventh Army had occupied Cannes and Grasse.

—Paris fell to Allies. German General Dietrich von Choltitz surrendered to Gen. Leclerc in baggage-master's office of Montparnasse station.

—In fulfilling pledge to Russia, new Rumanian government declared war on Germany.

Aug. 26—At Vernon and Louviers, British established bridgeheads across Seine river and sent Germans falling back toward Somme in hasty retreat. 10,000 Germans surrendered south of Bordeaux after they had been encircled in Berlin area.

—Soviet troops freed Danube from Prut river to Black Sea and liberated Bessarabia. Radio broadcasts from Moscow said Bulgaria had approached Washington and London on peace terms and that she had promised to quit, become neutral and disarm German troops in her territory.

Aug. 27—American correspondents were allowed to visit Maidanek concentration camp where Nazis murdered an estimated 1,500,000 victims.

Aug. 28—Paris was officially delivered to Lt. Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig named as military commander of city as U.S. tanks rumbled triumphantly down Champs-Elysees. General Patton's tanks of U.S. Third

Army reached Chateau Thierry in drive toward German border.

Aug. 29—Russian armies driving down coast of Black Sea captured Constanta, in Rumania. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, semi-official Berlin radio commentator, admitted Germany was nearing defeat and implied that she desired "soft" peace.

Representatives of the big three powers agreed on the "general" outline of structure and aims to preserve peace at the Dumbarton Oaks conferences in the United States.

Aug. 30—Soviet troops captured Ploesti, Rumania, center of rich oil fields.

Aug. 31—Soviet troops under command of Marshal Malinovsky entered Bucharest.

—Allied gains in northern France were revealed as: British Second Army captured Amiens and crossed the Somme river; U.S. First Army, driving toward Sedan, crossed the Meuse river; and U.S. Third Army in drive toward Verdun and Metz stormed into Argonne forest.

—In southwestern France, French troops occupied cities of Montpellier, Beziers, and Narbonne while U.S. Seventh Army under command of General Patch sent out two armored spearheads. One captured Valence in drive up Rhone valley, other took Nice in drive along Riviera.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—Bulgarian peace talks with Allies were suspended when Premier Ivan Bagrianoff announced that his cabinet had resigned. Russian troops reached frontier of Bulgaria after capturing Giurgiu on Danube.

—U.S. Third Army captured St. Mihiel and Verdun as British and Canadian troops overran Dieppe and Arras. German forces evacuated Lyons as U.S. Seventh Army continued advance up Rhone valley.

Sept. 2—Pisa was captured by U.S. Fifth Army in Italy as British troops breached so-called "Gothic line."

—U.S. First Army crossed border of Belgium and captured Tournai.

—Premier of Finland, Antti V. Hackzell, announced that Finland would negotiate armistice with Russia and revealed that German troops had been asked to leave Finland by September 15.

Sept. 3—General Eisenhower called upon underground forces in Lowlands to revolt against Nazis. Prince Bernhard was named commander of Netherlands.

—Moscow said Russia was ready to help Finns get rid of Nazis in that country.

Sept. 4—British troops, in spectacular 225 mile-drive in four days, captured Brussels, Belgium, Antwerp, and Breda. U.S. Seventh Army, pursuing Germans back toward Belfort gap, seized Bourg-en-Bresse.

—British officials declared that Britain's battle against German robot bombs had been won.

—Firing stopped on Finnish front as armistice negotiations between Russia and Finland went into effect.

Sept. 5—Russia declared war on Bulgaria, presumably because of Sofia's delay in signing an armistice.

Sept. 6—Detachments of U.S. Third army crossed Moselle river.

—Hungary announced that it had opened hostilities against Rumania in defense of Transylvania.

Sept. 7—British captured Ghent and Armentieres as U.S. First Army seized Liege. —Belgian government-in-exile returned to Brussels.

—Bulgaria declared war on Germany,

and Russian troops seized Black Sea port of Varna in driving into Bulgaria.

Sept. 9—Four days war between Bulgaria and Russia came to end as Kimon Georgieff became new premier and agreed to armistice with Soviets.

Sept. 10—Lt. Gen. Hodges' First Army crossed border into Luxembourg.

Sept. 11—Germany was invaded. U.S. First Army, first to cross border of Reich, pushed five miles into Germany north of Trier. American Third and Seventh Armies joined forces west of Dijon for concerted push against Reich.

Sept. 12—British forces received surrender of German troops in LeHavre.

—Russian Marshal Malinovsky signed armistice documents with Rumania on behalf of United States, Russia, and Great Britain.

Sept. 13—Allied headquarters announced that U.S. Ninth Army, under command of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, was on duty in France.

—Russian armies reached border of Czechoslovakia in drive from southern Poland. On north, Soviet troops seized German fortress of Lomza on approaches to East Prussia.

Sept. 14—Russian troops occupied suburb of Praga, on outskirts of Warsaw.

Sept. 15—General Eisenhower assumed direction of all Allied armies operating against Germany in western Europe. Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers was revealed to have been put in command of Allied 6th army group, consisting of French and American units.

Sept. 16—Following parley at Quebec between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, joint Anglo-American statement declared that Allies would shift entire armed might to Pacific as soon as Germany was defeated.

—Germany announced that to "protect its security" she could not evacuate all German troops from Finland by September 15th, as demanded by Finland.

Sept. 17—A large Allied airborne army landed in Holland in attempt to flank Germans on north bank of Rhine.

—20,000 Germans surrendered to U. S. forces in Beaugency, France.

Sept. 19—Finland signed armistice with Russia.

Sept. 20—U. S. Airborne troops captured Nijmegen bridge in Holland intact.

Sept. 21—Brussels report said Prince Charles of Belgium had been sworn in as regent of Belgium to serve during King Leopold's absence.

—Tiny republic of San Marino declared war against Germany and sent 900-man army to aid Allies.

Sept. 22—Russian troops captured Tallinn, capital of Estonia, and opened Gulf of Finland to Soviet Fleet in Baltic.

—British Eighth Army troops in Italy captured Rimini.

Sept. 23—Russian armies split German forces on Baltic in two by driving wedge into Estonia at Riga Gulf.

Sept. 24—U. S. Fifth Army troops in Italy smashed through Gothic line and reached points 15 miles from Bologna. British forces landed on mainland of Greece aided by Greek patriot forces.

Sept. 27—After fierce fighting, 2,000 survivors of original 8,000 men of British First Airborne Division, Red Devil, managed to escape German trap at Arnheim and withdrew to safety of Allied lines.

—Allied troops invaded Albania.

Sept. 28—Prime Minister Churchill warned against over-optimism in turn of war events and predicted that war might run well into 1945.

—In broadcast speech, General Eisenhower told people of Germany that Allies would enter Reich as "conquerors" but not as "oppressors."

—Moscow announced that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had given his permission to have Russia send troops through Yugoslav territory to attack Hungary.

Sept. 29—Polish government-in-exile named Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor) as commander-in-chief of Polish armed forces after relieving Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski.

—Berlin said Marshal Petain had fled to Germany leaving his tattered authority in hands of Fernand de Brinon.

—Russian armies invaded Yugoslavia and launched drive toward Belgrade.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—British troops captured 5,000 German troops in seizure of Calais.

Oct. 2—After 63 days of bitter fighting, Lt. Gen. Komorowski (Bor) surrendered his patriot armies in Warsaw to Germans. Earlier Bor had been accused of starting premature uprising against Nazis by Soviet-sponsored Polish committee of National Liberation headquartered in Moscow.

—U. S. Army Air Force Chief, General Arnold, revealed that American airmen had dropped 1,000,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets from start of the war until Sept. 28. He also reported that more U. S. planes had been lost in United States than in combat missions on all fronts.

Oct. 3—U. S. First Army drove through a section of Siegfried line near Ubach.

Oct. 4—Goebbels, and Himmler called upon people of Germany to convert home front into battle front, using every home as fortress.

Oct. 6—Second Ukrainian Army invaded Hungary on 73-mile front.

—Prime Minister Pieter S. Gerbrandy said that if Nazis continued flooding Netherlands with broken dykes, and destroying pumping system, Netherlands would face postwar ruin and famine.

Oct. 7—5,500 Allied warplanes hammered Germany from south and west.

Oct. 8—Premier Stalin announced that force of 500,000 Russian troops advanced 62 miles to forge trap on German armies in Lithuania.

Oct. 9—In declaration from Dumbarton Oaks, the Big Four—U.S., Britain, Russia, and China—announced that conference would recommend creation of international security organization known as "United Nations" which would have authority to use armed force to stamp out aggression.

Oct. 13—The Russians captured Riga, capital of Latvia.

Oct. 14—British and Greek troops liberated Athens and nearby port of Piraeus.

Oct. 15—Regent, Nicholas Horthy of Hungary tried to seek peace with Allies but his efforts were thwarted when Hungarian Fascist clique overthrew his government and established pro-German regime headed by Ferenc Szalasy.

—Allied censors allowed it to be revealed that two gigantic artificial ports had been constructed in England and then towed across the channel in sections on D-day to be assembled for invasion armies on Nor-

mandy beachheads.

Oct. 16—Russian troops launching offensive in Arctic regions, captured German occupied port of Petsamo, in northern Finland.

Oct. 18—After ten-day meeting in Moscow, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin issued joint statement saying they had agreed to pursue joint policy in Yugoslavia, had agreed on main points of Bulgarian armistice terms, and had made some progress toward solution in Russo-Polish boundary problem.

—The Volksturm was created by Hitler. It was a home army to defend Reich and every German man between ages of 16 and 60 not already in regular army was ordered to mobilize.

Oct. 20—Red Army troops aided by Yugoslav partisans captured Yugoslav capital of Belgrade.

Oct. 21—Aachen finally fell to U. S. troops after it was bombarded by hundreds of tons of bombs.

Oct. 23—In a special order, Premier Stalin announced that Soviet troops under command of Gen. Iva. Cherniakhovsky had driven 19 miles into East Prussia on a 87-mile front.

Oct. 25—Stalin announced that Soviet forces in Arctic had invaded Norway and captured an important port on Barents Sea, Kirkenes.

Oct. 26—Berlin announced that Col. General Heinz Guderian, German Chief of Staff, had assumed command of all German forces on eastern front.

Oct. 28—Bulgaria signed armistice with United Nations.

Oct. 29—Polish troops, fighting under Canadian command, captured Breda, strategic city in Netherlands.

Oct. 31—Prime Minister Churchill told British Parliament that war against Germany would probably not be over before Easter, 1945.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—In effort to clear Schelde estuary and open northern sea lanes, British commandos invaded Netherlands island of Walcheren.

Nov. 2—In blazing sky battles, Germans lost 208 out of 500 fighters sent up to ward off 1,100 Allied heavy bombers and fighters. U. S. losses: 41 heavy bombers; 28 fighters.

Nov. 4—An Allied communique announced that Greek and British troops had driven all Germans out of Greece.

Nov. 5—Hungarian capital of Budapest was shelled by big Russian guns which had captured Andrassy, 4 miles from capitol.

—British admiralty announced that British losses in Walcheren raid were greater than Dieppe raid in August of 1942.

Nov. 7—President Roosevelt was elected for fourth term with electoral vote of 432, defeating Thomas Dewey who polled 99 votes.

—Premier Stalin announced that total German losses during Russian summer offensive had reached 700,000 making total Axis casualties on eastern front 8,590,000.

Nov. 8—Berlin announced that Germany had been bombarding Britain for weeks with new type robot bomb, called V-2. Several days later censors permitted descriptions of bomb, saying it was 13 and one-half ton wingless projectile with speed of 3,500 miles an hour—but it was described as less destructive than V-1 robot bomb.

Nov. 12—R.A.F., using huge "earthquake" bomb, sank Germany's giant 45,000

ton battleship, the Tirpitz, her last large battlegewagon.

—Gestapo Chief Himmler, reportedly reading message written by Hitler, observed anniversary of Munich putsch by calling upon German people to fight for survival of Reich. Himmler said press of war duties on Hitler prevented fuhrer from reading it himself.

Nov. 16—Six Allied armies on western front opened heavy offensives to break German defenses west of Rhine.

Nov. 20—General Patton's Third Army captured Metz as French First Army raced through Belfort gap and captured city of Belfort.

Nov. 24—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk resigned as premier of Polish government-in-exile when his colleagues failed to yield on Russo-Polish border dispute.

Nov. 27—Cordell Hull resigned as U.S. Secretary of State because of poor health. President Roosevelt appointed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. to succeed him and appointed Major Gen. Patrick Hurley as ambassador to China.

Nov. 30—New cabinet was formed for Polish government in exile with Tomasz Arciszewski in charge.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—U.S. Third Army penetrated into Saar valley and drove to within 8 miles of Saarbrücken.

Dec. 2—Strasbourg was freed of German troops by Allies.

Dec. 3—Disorder broke out in Greece where ten persons were killed when Greek E.A.M. resistance members defied government orders and staged demonstration in Athens square. Bloody rioting followed with strikes paralyzing Athens and cutting off all electricity, gas, and communication facilities. On Dec. 5, British tanks fired on armed branch of E.A.M. known as the E.L.A.S. as civil war flared between leftist-liberal factions and British supported rightists. Churchill assured House of Commons that Greece would be allowed free elections, but declared that until that time, he would use British army to maintain "law and order."

Dec. 8—British House of Commons gave Churchill a 281-32 vote of confidence in his policy of intervention in liberated Europe.

Dec. 11—1,600 U.S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt-on-Main and other German cities.

Dec. 17—Allied armies on western front were hammered by powerful new German offensive aimed at pushing back U.S. First Army sector. For next four days, Germans gained, and Berlin broadcasts claimed that Marshal von Rundstedt's armies had torn a 60-mile hole in center of Allied front by Dec. 21.

Dec. 23—With return of good flying weather, Allies hurled 5,000 planes against German assault lines to aid Allied ground troops in attempt to halt Nazi offensive.

Dec. 27—U.S. garrison at Bastogne, which answered German surrender ultimatum with word "Nuts," was finally relieved when American armored column cut through Nazi defenses.

Dec. 28—German broadcasts admitted that von Rundstedt's supreme bid to gain offensive had failed in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge."

Dec. 30—Russian forces, after surrounding Budapest, broke into industrial section of Pest, on east bank of Danube.

Dec. 31—Polish provisional government was established at Lublin, Poland, with

Boleslaw Berut as president and Edward B. Osobka-Morawski as premier and Foreign Minister.

1945

Jan. 1—In greatest counter-air offensive since 1941, Luftwaffe tried to attack Allied air fields in France, Belgium, and Lowlands but lost 241 planes.

Jan. 2—In continuing air blitz, 1,000 R.A.F. bombers struck at Berlin, Nuremberg, and Ludwigshafen. 1,000 U.S. heavy bombers took off short time later to hit German communication lines and troops concentrations behind battlefronts.

—British Air Ministry announced that R.A.F. dropped 54,420 tons of bombs on German targets in month of December, most of them falling on Germany.

Jan. 3—Russians made further progress in battle of Budapest and wrested control of 1,062 city blocks.

Jan. 4—Only eleven miles separated American First and Third Armies striving to cut off German salient resulting from Belgian break-through in December.

—Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding U.S. air units in Europe, revealed that his planes made 1,045,728 sorties in 1944 dropping 958,000 tons of bombs. During that year, U.S. losses totalled 9,274 planes.

Jan. 5—Supreme Allied Headquarters announced command shakeup. British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery took control of all U.S. First and Ninth Armies and all other Allied forces north of Belgian bulge on Dec. 20. U.S. Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, whose Twelfth Army group had included American First and Ninth Armies, was revealed to be in charge of forces below German salient, including American Third Army and divisions from American Seventh.

Jan. 5—Command change was described as military maneuver necessary by German breakthrough into Ardennes and War Department said it carried no implications of infringement on command of Gen. Bradley.

Jan. 7—German troops opened a counter-offensive against U. S. Seventh Army sector attacking both north and south of Strasbourg on French-German border.

—Moscow admitted German gains of 22 miles in sixth day of Nazi counter-offensive north of Budapest.

Jan. 8—London announced that V-bomb menace was increasing with the Germans using new V-2 bomb against points in northern England as well as in south. Allied 24-hour air offensive continued.

Jan. 9—Russian drives carried Soviets to within 85 miles of Vienna on east and to within 53 miles of Austrian border.

Jan. 10—Norwegian government-in-exile announced that Norwegian paratroopers invaded Norway and in operation between Trondheim and Oslo, cut Germans' main railway for transporting Nazi troops to Germany.

Jan. 12—Dispatches from front lines said Germans were in rapid retreat from Belgian salient after abandoning 100 square miles under pressure of three Allied armies moving in on all sides. It was estimated that Germans lost 200,000 men in abortive attempt to break through Allied lines in Ardennes.

Jan. 13—Moscow reported 25-mile gain by Russians in opening new offensive into south-central Poland. German reports admitted major fighting along a 600 mile front from the Baltic to the Balkans.

Jan. 13—2,300 American medium and heavy bombers and fighters blasted Germans

retreating from Ardennes and hit key transportation cities behind German lines.

Jan. 14—In continuing new offensive into Poland, Russian troops drove to within 65 miles of southeastern Germany.

—In dog-fights over Germany, U. S. fighter pilots of Eighth Air Force bagged record 149 enemy planes. Altogether Germans lost 232 aircraft while Allies lost 31.

—Rome reported that German troops in northern Italy were reinforced by units from Norway and several Italian divisions trained in Germany.

Jan. 17—Five years, three months, and 20 days after Germans marched into Warsaw, it was liberated by Russian troops. Russian troops, in final siege, drove into city from south and southwest while Polish units drove in from east. Southwest of Warsaw, Russians seized a town within 15 miles of Silesian border of Germany.

Jan. 18—U. S. casualties in western Europe from D-day through Jan. 1 totalled 332,912, with 54,562 killed.

—Prime Minister Churchill repeated Allied pledge for "unconditional surrender" only.

Jan. 19—Russians gained on all fronts: Captured Lodz and Cracow, in Poland, made small gains on frontier of East Prussia; and reached border of German Silesia.

Jan. 20—Moscow reported fall of Tilsit, stronghold of East Prussia. City was taken after a 17-mile advance that placed Red Army troops 46 miles inside East Prussia and 45 miles east of Koenigsberg.

Jan. 21—Moscow reported Soviet invasion of German Silesia on 56-mile front. Preliminary reports said gains up to 19 miles in direction of Reinersdorf and Guttentag. Other Soviet forces captured Tannenberg, famous German military shrine in East Prussia.

—American troops made gains in Belgian-Luxembourg area to tighten hold on German Ardennes bulge.

Jan. 22—Russians reported driving into East Prussia from south and east, capturing Insterburg and three other cities.

—American planes bombed and strafed German columns retreating from Belgian bulge. Front dispatches said German vehicles stretching from central Luxembourg fifty miles into Germany were destroyed or burned.

Jan. 23—Russians reached Oder river along 37-mile front in German Silesia, in vicinity of Breslau.

—American troops seized St. Vith to cut German bulge down to five-mile strip along Belgian-German border.

—While Soviet-sponsored Lublin Provisional government assumed rapid control of liberated Poland, including Warsaw, Polish government-in-exile asked Allies to set up inter-Allied commission to govern liberated Poland and guarantee free elections after Polish war prisoners returned home.

Jan. 27—Moscow reported that Russian armies pushed to within four miles of Koenigsburg, East Prussia; surrounded Posen and Torun in Poland; and reached points within 100 miles of Stettin, on the Baltic.

Jan. 28—The U. S. Eighth Air Force observed its third birthday by attacking industrial cities and key points in Cologne-Duisburg-Dortmund area. Record for three years: 250,000 bomber and 210,000 fighter sorties flown; 518,000 tons of bombs dropped on enemy targets; 13,000 German planes destroyed. Losses during three-year period: 3,337 bombers, 1,748 fighters.

Jan. 29—Russians drove to within 93 miles of Berlin on northeast after invading northeastern province of Pomerania.

—Americans crossed border of Germany for first time. Third Army forces crossed the Our River at two places near Oberhausen and Peterskirche in northern Luxembourg.

Jan. 30—Adolph Hitler, on twelfth anniversary of his ascension to power, broadcast to Reich: "However grave the crisis may be at the moment, it will, despite everything, be mastered by our unalterable will, by our readiness for sacrifice and by our abilities . . . We shall overcome this calamity, too; and this fight, too, will not be won by central Asia but by Europe; and at its head will be the nation that has represented Europe against the East for 1,500 years and shall represent it at all times: Our Greater German Reich, the German nation."

FEBRUARY

Feb. 3—U. S. First Army captured Krenwinkel, 12 miles northeast of St. Vith to clear last Germans from soil of Belgium.

—Moscow said Russian forces were 11 miles from Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Officially Berlin was 44 miles away from Soviet lines.

—In most concentrated bombing of German capital so far, American bombers dropped 3,000 tons of bombs on Berlin.

—British night attacks against cities in Germany and along Ruhr continued.

Feb. 5—Moscow said First White Russian army was lined along Oder river on 75-mile front sending spearheads within 33 miles of Berlin. Kuestrin was outflanked.

—American Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley resumed command of American First Army which German push into Belgium had separated from Twelfth Army group. U. S. Ninth Army still remained under Field Marshal Montgomery.

Feb. 6—Russians crossed Oder river 180 miles southeast of Berlin at two points between Breslau and Oppelin.

—Round-the-clock aerial blitz continued with U. S. heavies raiding Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Chemnitz following an R.A.F. night attack on Berlin.

—Sir Walter Citrine, British trade union leader, declared at opening session of World Trade Union in London that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin were meeting "at this very moment."

Feb. 7—First concerted attack by American Fifth Army troops in Italy in more than three months scored gains against German defenses 10 miles south of Bologna.

—Simultaneous announcements in Washington, London, and Moscow announced Big Three meeting "in the Black Sea area" and said big three leaders had already reached an agreement "for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany."

—War Department announced Berlin was most heavily bombed target in Europe. In preceding 11 months, U. S. planes dropped 15,116 tons of explosives on it, and British bombers added 10,000 tons during 1944.

Feb. 10—Russians captured East Prussian port of Elbing.

Feb. 12—Canadian First Army captured Cleve, Germany, at northern end of western front. American Third Army seized Pruem, in center of line.

—Big Three statement issued following conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at summer palace of former Czar Nicholas II

near Yalta, Crimea. Statement said Allied military chiefs of staff had agreed upon final blows necessary to defeat Germany.

Feb. 13—Budapest fell to Russian troops after 50-day siege. Moscow said Budapest battle cost German and Hungarian troops more than 159,000 killed or captured, described as largest enemy loss in one operation since fall of Stalingrad in 1943.

Feb. 14—Allied air offensive continued with 8,000 war planes, 3,000 of them American heavy bombers, blasting Germany on round-the-clock attacks. Allied headquarters announced that Germany was producing only 103,000 tons of gasoline a month compared with 500,000 tons early last year. Allied bombers were reported to have knocked out all but four of Germany's synthetic oil plants.

Feb. 20—Russian forces, driving on Berlin from southeast, reached points 58 miles from capital. On north, Soviets pushed to within 40 miles of Danzig.

Feb. 21—American Thunderbolts from Italy bombed Berchtesgaden, Germany, for first time. Railway facilities were main targets. Hitler's mountain retreat was not hit.

Feb. 22—Premier Stalin announced that Red Army's 40-day offensive had cost Germany 1,150,000 men and predicted that "full victory" was near.

—U. S. Third Army Infantry crossed Saar river south of Saarburg. Other American Third Army units completed capture of 80 square miles of Germany in triangle between Moselle and Saar rivers. 40 localities were seized in 40 day assaults.

—More than 3,000 Allied planes resumed 24-hour attacks on Germany.

Feb. 23—Russians captured by-passed Posen, in Poland, after month-long siege.

—Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan.

Feb. 24—American First and Ninth Armies, in drive toward Rhine, covered four miles beyond Roer river, captured 21 towns, and seized 4,000 prisoners. Said General Eisenhower at a news conference: "The present offensive is expected to destroy every German" west of Rhine and that if necessary, forces would drive on to meet Russians in Germany.

—Following assassination of Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha by alleged pro-Axis sympathizer, Egypt declared war on Germany and Japan.

—American First Army took Dueren and 15 other towns as First and Ninth Armies consolidated bridgehead across Roer river into 25-mile front 15 miles from Cologne and 20 miles from Duesseldorf.

Feb. 25—6,000 Allied planes from seven different commands pounded Germany following British bombers which dropped blockbusters on Berlin for sixth straight night.

Feb. 26—American troops shelled Cologne from positions ten miles away. U. S. Eighth Air Force, in strongest blow against Berlin to date, poured 3,000 tons of bombs on that capital after another night attack by British Mosquito bombers.

Feb. 28—U. S. First Army crossed Erft river, last natural barrier before Rhine.

MARCH

Mar. 1—U. S. Ninth Army cleared Germans from twin cities of Muenchen-Gladbach and Rheydt, 15 miles west of Duesseldorf.

—During month of February, U. S. heavy

bombers dropped record of 51,000 tons of bombs on Germany. Losses for month were all-time low of 94 bombers and 108 fighters. German losses 300 aircraft shot down and caught on ground. In month's aerial offensive, American planes flew 2500 sorties against tactical targets at and behind enemy lines in Ruhr.

Mar. 2—U. S. Ninth Army spearheads captured Neuss, on Rhine opposite Duesseldorf, in one of greatest days of war for American arms in Europe. Behind the front, other Ninth Army forces captured Dutch cities of Venlo and Roermond, Krefeld and Struemp near Rhine also fell as Ninth pushed to within ten miles of juncture with Canadians moving down from north. On front east of Luxembourg, U. S. Third Army captured Trier, Germany. American planes destroyed at least 109 Nazi planes in raids against Dresden, Chemnitz, and synthetic oil plants and Krupp works at Magdeburg.

Mar. 3—U. S. Ninth Army joined Canadian First Army between towns of Kevelaer and Geldern and launched concerted drive toward Wesel on the Rhine. German forces in full flight along Rhine front blew up three bridges in Duesseldorf. U. S. First Army pushed to within four miles of Cologne. Allied air offensive went into 19th straight day.

Mar. 4—Russians reached Baltic coast of Pomerania to climax a 62-mile four-day drive which cut eastern Pomerania in three sections, trapping an estimated 200,000 German troops.

Mar. 5—Three columns of U. S. First Army troops entered Cologne.

Mar. 6—U. S. First Army captured Cologne, fourth largest city in Germany. Allies extended holdings to include west bank of Rhine from Cologne north to Neuss. Prime Minister Churchill, after visiting front at Juelich, Germany, told Commons: "One good strong heave all together will finish Germany."

Mar. 7—Berlin said Russian troops launched seven armies in all-out offensive toward Berlin from Oder river. Moscow made no mention of German report.

Mar. 8—Elements of U. S. First Army made surprise spurt across Rhine bridge at Remagen to reach east side of river 25 miles southeast of Cologne. It was first time Rhine had been crossed by an invader since 1805.

Mar. 9—Revelation of new American Army on west front, the U. S. Fifteenth under command of Lieutenant General Gerow. Fifteenth was part of Lt. Gen. Bradley's Twelfth Army group.

—Russians drove toward suburbs of Danzig from three directions approaching positions nine miles from port.

Mar. 10—Last Nazi bridgehead west of Rhine collapsed with German evacuation of Wesel, north of Coblenz. American bridgehead on east bank of Rhine near Remagen expanded as much as a mile in some places.

Mar. 12—Russians captured Kuestrin, Oder river stronghold 38 miles east of Berlin.

—Allied air offensive sustained with renewed attacks on cities of northern Germany. British Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin for twentieth straight night.

Mar. 13—American bridgehead on east bank of Rhine was extended to depth of five miles.

Mar. 14—British Air Ministry announced R-A-F dropped world's largest bombs on German main line rail viaduct at Bielefeld, north of Ruhr. Bombs were described as 11-ton missiles 25 feet long.

Mar. 15—American Seventh Army opened

new operation against Saar basin around Saarbruecken.

—1,350 U.S. heavy bombers hit Zossen, site of German General Staff Headquarters 20 miles south of Berlin. Rome revealed for first time that Italian-based American bombers operated with Red Army in Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

—War Department revealed U.S. ground force casualties in Europe from D-Day through Mar. 1 totalled 425,007, with 70,414 killed.

Mar. 16—U.S. Third Army in north and west began pincers drive on Saar basin with U.S. Seventh Army driving up from south.

—Prime Minister Churchill predicted end of war by summer's end.

—Britain revealed for first time that giant German V-2 rocket bombs had been hitting London and southern England.

Mar. 17—U.S. Third Army captured Coblenz. General Eisenhower warned German civilians in Mannerheim-Ludwigshafen areas to evacuate to escape merciless Allied bombing.

Mar. 18—Berlin pounded in heaviest daylight attack when more than 1,300 U.S. heavies dropped 12,400 high explosive bombs and 650,000 fire bombs.

Mar. 20—German defenses in Saar reported collapsing with Nazi troops fleeing to escape trap by U.S. Third and Seventh armies. Seventh Army took Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken and Third Army seized Worms on Rhine and entered Mainz, 18 miles north.

—R-A-F bombers attacked Berlin for 29th straight night.

Mar. 21—U.S. Third Army entered Ludwigshafen on Rhine as escape corridor for German troops was narrowed to 20 miles between U.S. Third and Seventh armies.

—Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring was reported replacing Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt as commander of German forces on west.

—More than 8,000 sorties were flown by Allied bombers from bases in England, Italy, and behind western front.

Mar. 22—Paris announced 11,225 prisoners of war had been freed by Allied advance on west and that nearly 15,000 had been liberated by Russians on east.

Mar. 23—U.S. Third Army crossed Rhine at unidentified spot, placed by Berlin as four miles north of Ludwigshafen. Lt. Gen. Bradley, commander of Twelfth Army Group, said Allies were in position to cross Rhine virtually "anywhere at any time."

Mar. 24—U.S. Ninth and British Second Armies crossed Rhine to establish four bridgeheads on east bank between Duisberg and Rees.

—Moscow reported new Russian offensive in western Hungary had gained 43 miles along a 62-mile front placing Red Armies within 40 miles of Austria and 80 miles southeast of Vienna.

Mar. 25—U.S. Third Army's Fourth Armored Division swept 27 miles beyond Rhine to cross Main river. British, Canadian and American units to north expanded Rhine bridgehead to a width of 30 miles and a depth of 8.

Mar. 26—Seven Allied armies were reported east of Rhine. Seventh to cross was U.S. Seventh Army which made surprise crossing at undisclosed point near Karlsruhe. U.S. Third Army entered Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

—Russians pushed to within 31 miles of

Austrian border and 70 miles southeast of Vienna.

Mar. 27—As Allied armies gained on all sectors of western front, General Eisenhower told correspondents in Paris that Germans' main defense line "had been broken" and that Germans as a military force on Western Front were "whipped army." He added: "There will be no negotiated unconditional surrender, but an imposed unconditional surrender."

Mar. 28—Russians captured Gdynia, on Baltic and swept to within ten miles of the Austrian border on the south.

Mar. 30—Russian troops invaded Austria just north of captured Koeszeg. And north, other Soviet forces captured Danzig. Russians hoisted Polish flag over city indicating recognition of Poland's claim to former internationalized port.

Mar. 31—Strict news blackouts were imposed on most advanced units of seven Allied armies plunging into Germany. But official estimates showed that 1,142,224 Germans had been captured since December 16. General Eisenhower broadcast to German troops to "avoid useless bloodshed" and gave instructions on how to surrender.

APRIL

Apr. 1—30,000 Germans were trapped with spearheads of the U.S. Ninth and First armies encircled the Ruhr and met at Lippstadt.

—Allied air box score for March: U.S. Eighth Air Force dropped a record of 73,500 tons of bombs on Germany in flying 44,900 sorties, 28,500 by heavy bombers. Losses: 138 bombers, 99 fighters. German losses: 390 aircraft shot down and destroyed on ground. R-A-F dropped 75,600 tons of bombs on Germany during month, also establishing a record.

Apr. 4—Spearheads of U.S. Third Army reached points 137 miles southwest of Berlin.

—Russian troops shelled Vienna from lines two miles away. Moscow said 50-mile siege arc had been thrown around the Austrian capital.

Apr. 5—General Eisenhower predicted that V-E day would come about only by proclamation by Allies. An influential Nazi publication, *Die Schwarze Korps*, was quoted in a Stockholm dispatch as saying: Germany is only days or perhaps weeks from absolute collapse.

—Russia denounced its five-year neutrality pact with Japan, accusing Japan of aiding Germany in fighting Russian allies.

Apr. 7—Russians swept around to west of Vienna to encircle three-fourths of Austrian capital.

—U.S. Third Army uncovered huge German gold and currency hoard hidden in salt mine near Merkers, Germany. Nazi official in charge listed treasure as 100 tons of gold bullion, entire German reserve; \$2,000,000 in U.S. currency; 1,000,000 francs; 110,000 pounds sterling; 4,000,000 Norwegian crowns and lesser amounts of other currencies. Also buried were two-thirds of Germany's art treasures.

Apr. 8—British troops striking northward advanced to within seven miles of Bremen and cut off thousands of Germans to southwest between Ems and Weser rivers. U.S. Third Army over-ran Nazi prison camp near Ohrdruf, nine miles south of Gotha, where survivors said Germans had beat, tortured and starved to death 4,000 victims in preceding 8 months.

—London announced end of German V-2

rocket bomb attacks saying German setbacks had pushed range back so far bombs were ineffective. No rockets had fallen since Mar. 29. But between June, 1944 and March 29, 1945, 8,436 persons had been killed in V-2 attacks and about 25,000 were injured.

—86 German planes were destroyed in Allied raids on 18 German targets.

Apr. 9—Russians captured Koeningberg, East Prussia, and seized 42,000 prisoners. Moscow said heart of Vienna had been taken by Soviets.

Apr. 10—Hanover fell to U.S. Ninth Army as British troops entered outskirts of Bremen. U.S. First Army 114 miles southwest of Berlin at Auleben.

Apr. 11—U.S. Ninth Army, in 50-mile sweep, reached Elbe river at Magdeburg, 63 miles from Berlin. Allies captured Coburg, Essen, entered Schweinfurt and Brunswick, and tightened encirclement of German forces in Ruhr and Netherlands pockets. More than 100,000 Germans were taken prisoner in first ten days of April.

Apr. 12—President Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 63 and had held office as chief-executive for 12 years, one month and eight days. He died at his "little White House" at Warm Springs, Georgia. Vice President Harry S. Truman, 60, took the oath of office as President of the United States becoming the thirty-second chief executive.

—U.S. Ninth Army (Second Armored Division) crossed Elbe river. U.S. Ninth Air Force, based on continent, destroyed 117 German planes on ground, bringing German aircraft losses in preceding six days to 1,032.

Apr. 13—U.S. Third Army spearheads crossed Mulde river to reach points 89 miles west of Russians and 38 miles west of Dresden.

—Moscow reported fall of Vienna. Moscow said Austrian capital was freed seven years, one month and a day after forced "anschluss" of 1938 which made Austria a German satellite.

—U.S. fighters destroyed 321 German planes, most of them on the ground.

Apr. 15—Stiffened German resistance wiped out one U.S. Ninth army bridgehead on east bank of Rhine near Magdeburg.

—Germans reported Soviet troops driving on Berlin from lines 24 miles from the capital. Moscow had not confirmed Soviet offensive.

—Allied headquarters revealed U.S. Ninth Army troops captured Franz von Papen, once Vice Chancellor under Hitler and former Chancellor of German Republic, in Ruhr pocket on April 10. Other German prisoners taken included: Dr. Manfred Zapp, Nazi propaganda chief expelled from U.S. in 1941; Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the late Kaiser, and Field Marshal August von Mackensen, retired German commander.

Apr. 16—U.S. Seventh Army entered Nuremberg, shrine city of German Nazi party.

—Berlin said Russians launched all-out offensive toward Berlin but Moscow gave no confirmation.

—905 German planes were destroyed, most on ground. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, said air war against Germany had ended victoriously and that U.S. heavy bombers would be used in future for tactical work.

Apr. 17—British troops drove within 25 miles of Hamburg. U.S. First Army captured half of Halle, northwest of Leipzig and entered outskirts of Leipzig.

—440 more German planes were destroyed by Allied planes bringing total of German aircraft losses to 4,139 in April.

Apr. 18—U.S. Third Army bisected pre-Munich Germany by driving into Czechoslovakia near Asch. U.S. First Army was in Leipzig and U.S. Ninth Army captured Magdeburg.

—German broadcasts placed Russians within 14 miles of Berlin and said Soviet troops advanced 13 miles to southwest to outflank capital. Moscow—ignoring German reports—said Russians had opened offensive in Silesian basin in three countries—Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Apr. 19—U.S. First Army captured Leipzig, fifth most important city in Germany, and captured Halle, northwest of Leipzig. 316,930 German prisoners were taken in wiping out Ruhr pocket.

—Moscow confirmed for first time Russian offensive toward Berlin.

—Front dispatches reported horrors uncovered in German prison and concentration camps. Evidence found at Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps in particular presented evidence that thousands of victims had been murdered by torture, and inhuman treatment and that thousands of others had died from disease, starvation, and lack of medical treatment. Prime Minister Churchill warned that worse things could be expected and said that General Eisenhower had told him of new discoveries at Weimar which "far surpass anything previously disclosed." Churchill announced that he and President Truman and Premier Stalin had signed a "solemn warning" that men responsible for such atrocities would be brought to trial.

Apr. 20—U.S. Seventh Army captured Nuremberg, symbolically enough, on Hitler's birthday.

—U.S. Fifth Army in Italy, pushing northward in new offensive, broke through last mountain barriers southwest of Bologna and advanced into Po valley.

Apr. 21—German broadcasts said Russians were from three to four miles inside city limits of Berlin.

—U.S. Fifth and British Eighth Army troops captured Bologna, Italy.

—British night-flying Mosquito bombers hit Berlin six times, flying a record of 1,000 sorties.

Apr. 22—Swedish reports said Russian troops seized one-sixth of Berlin after penetrating seven miles into capital. Moscow reported seizure of 16 suburbs and five towns on approaches to Berlin. Other Soviet forces continued drive westward toward joining Americans pushing eastward in vicinity of Dessau.

—French troops captured Stuttgart, crossed Danube and pushed through Ludwigshafen, reaching Swiss border 20 miles west of Lake Constance.

Apr. 23—Allied bombers dropped leaflets on Germany warning of the Big-Three pledge to punish all persons mistreating deported internees or war prisoners.

Apr. 24—Two Russian armies met inside Berlin to seize almost one-fourth of greater Berlin. German Propaganda Chief Goebbels appealed to Germans to hold out until reinforcements arrived from other fronts.

—U.S. Third Army in continuing advances reached points within three miles of Danube at Regensburg, were 35 miles from Austrian border, and cut two of main highways out of Czechoslovakia to south.

—U.S. Fifth Army troops in Italy crossed Po river at several undisclosed points.

Apr. 25—First White Russian Army and First Ukrainian Army met west of Berlin to encircle capital. Heavy fighting continued inside city.

—U.S. Third Army crossed Czech frontier near Eger.

—German troops in Italy were reported fleeing northward to escape Allied advances.

—R-A-F planes dumped six-ton block-busters on Hitler's chalet at Berchtesgaden.

—Paris said V-E day would be proclaimed by Allied Chiefs of Staff in a joint statement.

—46 nations were represented at first meeting of United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. President Truman delivered address calling upon nations to "rise above personal interests . . . to achieve a just and lasting peace."

Apr. 26—Bremen fell to British Second Army. U.S. Third Army maintained steady advance into Bavarian redoubt with advance elements reported within 40 miles of Munich.

—Russians captured Baltic port of Stettin.

—Allied troops in Italy captured Verona and Swiss reports said Benito Mussolini had been seized by Italian partisans while attempting to flee to northern Italy.

—Hamburg radio declared Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, commander of Luftwaffe, had retired because of heart disease. Col. Gen. Robert Ritter von Greim was named as his successor.

Apr. 27—Units of U.S. First Army and First Ukrainian Army had made contact at 4:40 p.m. April 25 on demolished bridge over Elbe river at Torgau, 75 miles south of Berlin and 50 miles northwest of Dresden.

—U.S. Third Army armored column drove into Austria and captured Gegenbach and Schwarzenberg.

—Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German army analyst and commentator, surrendered to U.S. Ninth Army at Magdeburg saying "the war is over."

—U.S. Fifth Army in Italy entered Genoa which had already been partially seized by Italian partisans.

Apr. 28—Surrender reports circulated through United States prompted by news dispatch from San Francisco. Rumor was denied by President Truman and Secretary of State Stettinius. Source of information had been Sen. Tom Connally, D., Tex., chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This capped other reports which said Nazi Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had transmitted surrender offer through so-called private sources to United States and Britain. Go-between was identified as Count Folke Bernadotte, vice chairman of Swedish Red Cross and nephew of King Gustav of Sweden. Hitler was said to be dying. Allies reiterated demand for "unconditional surrender" only which would include Russia as well as United States and Britain.

—Evidence of Nazi atrocities mounted as Buchenwald concentration camp was revealed to be "extermination factory" with crematorium capable of disposing of 400 bodies a day.

Apr. 29—Italy's ruler for 20 years, Benito Mussolini, was executed after brief trial. He and his mistress, Clara Petacci and several other officials were captured on April 26 trying to escape from Como after they were refused permission to enter Switzerland. Bodies of Mussolini, Clara Petacci and four other officials were taken to Milan where angry Italians reviled and abused them.

Italians strung them up by their heels for several hours in public.

—U.S. Seventh Army entered Munich, birthplace of Nazism.

—Allies in Italy entered Milan, took Venice and occupied four other cities.

Apr. 30—Russians seized Reichschancellery in Berlin and hoisted Soviet flag.

—U.S. Seventh Army, supported by partisan groups within city, captured Munich. 33,000 prisoners were freed at Nazi concentration camp of Dachau. Capture of Mooseburg liberated 110,000 Allied war prisoners, including 11,000 Americans. American and Russian troops effected two more junctions in vicinity of Wittenberg.

—General Clark announced in Rome that German armies in Italy had been "virtually eliminated as a military force."

MAY

May 1—Hamburg radio said Adolph Hitler, 56, died while at his command post in Berlin chancellery. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, proclaimed himself fuhrer by Hitler's appointment. Doenitz, 53, directed Germany's U-Boat campaign and became commander-in-chief of German Navy in 1943. His ascension to power came as surprise. Said Doenitz in Hamburg broadcast: "The Fuehrer has fallen. Faithful to his great ideal to save the nations of Europe from Bolshevism, he has given his life and has met a hero's death . . . The Fuehrer has designated me to be the head of the state and supreme commander of the armed forces. I take over the supreme command . . . to continue the struggle against the Bolsheviks . . . Against the British and Americans I am bound to continue to fight as long as they impede me in the struggle against the Bolsheviks . . ." Allied authorities, fearing Nazi trick, said they would not accept report of Hitler's death until his body was produced.

May 2—War in Italy ended. At noon, unconditional surrender was signed by Germans at Caserta on April 29, covering Italy and part of Austria. One million men in land, sea and air forces were included in terms which applied to all northern Italy to Isonzo River in northeast and to Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salzburg and portions of Carinthia and Styria. Signing for Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, German commander in southwest, and Obergruppenfuhrer Karl Wolff, supreme commander of Elite Guard and police and general plenipotentiary of German Army in Italy were German lieutenant colonel and a major, U.S. Lt. Gen. W. D. Morgan signed for Allies. Istrian peninsula, where Yugoslavs were gaining control was not included in surrender terms.

—After twelve days of street fighting—Berlin fell to armies of Russian Marshals Gregory K. Zhukov and Ivan S. Konev.

—U.S. Seventh Army captured German Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt, twice commander of German forces on western front. Rundstedt was seized 20 miles south of Munich where he had retired.

May 3—Collapse of Germany reported imminent. Hamburg surrendered without battle to British troops. German pocket wiped out between Rostock and Hamburg where Russian units joined British troops on a 65-mile front South of Baltic. Soviets also linked up with American 9th Army on a 33-mile front west of Berlin. Russians said prisoner toll in Berlin had mounted to 134,000. 64 German ships, fleeing from Germany to Denmark or Norway, were sunk

by Allied fighters off Baltic coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

—No trace of Hitler's body was found. Rumors circulated that he had committed suicide in Reichschancellery according to a pre-arranged plan.

May 4—British Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery accepted unconditional surrender of all German forces in Netherlands, northwest Germany, Denmark, Helgoland, and Frisian Islands. More than 500,000 Germans were involved, bringing prisoner score for preceding two days to 1,000,000. The surrender, effective 8 a.m. May 5, was signed in Montgomery's Twenty-first Army group headquarters just south of Hamburg at 6:25 p.m. Montgomery signed for Allies. Adm. Hans G. von Friedeburg, commander of German Navy, signed for Germany.

—R-A-F fliers destroyed another 74 German vessels attempting to escape to Norway.

—Captured Field Marshal Gen. von Rundstedt told Allied correspondents that Germany did not attempt invasion of England in 1940 after fall of France because she feared her naval strength would not match Britain's sea power.

May 5—Organized resistance ended in western Austria and Bavaria when German Army Group G surrendered to U. S. Gen. Jacob Dever and his Sixth Army Group.

—Prisoners liberated from Nazi concentration camps included: French premiers Edouard Daladier, Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud; French generals Maurice-Gustave Gamelin and Maxime Weygand; former Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg; Andre Francois-Poncet, former French ambassador to Berlin and Rome; and Albert Sarraut, former president of French council.

May 6—German resistance continued to crumble. U. S. Third Army striking into Austrian and Czechoslovakia on 150-mile front captured Karlsbad and great Czech armament center of Pilsen. German troops continued to battle patriots in Prague. U. S. Fifth Army entered Austria from Italy. Soviet troops completed occupation of Germany's shore on Baltic and seized seaplane island base of Ruegen, 45 miles south of Sweden.

May 7—V-E celebrations were touched off round the world by premature Associated Press dispatch by Edward Kennedy from Reims, France. Kennedy reported Germany surrendered unconditionally in General Eisenhower's headquarters in a Reimsschoolhouse 2:41 a.m. French time (8:40 p.m. EWT, May 6). Details disclosed AP tele-

phoned surrender ceremony story from Paris to London and then sent it by cable to New York, releasing story one day ahead of time. Supreme Allied Headquarters suspended AP's filing privileges for six hours, later restored them but banned Kennedy. Flensburg radio had announced that Grand Adm. Doenitz had ordered unconditional surrender.

—Russians captured Breslau after an 84-day siege—seizing 40,000 prisoners.

May 8—V-E Day. Victory in Europe was confirmed. Unconditional surrender was formally ratified and confirmed in Berlin, ending war in Europe at 11:01 p.m. central European time, (6:01 p.m. EWT).

Berlin ceremony implemented military surrender signed at Reims. Signers at Reims were: Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff for Supreme Allied Command; Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff of German Army; Gen. Ivan Susloparov for Russia; and Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

In Berlin signers were: For Allies, British Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander to General Eisenhower and Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, commander of First White Russian Army. For Germany: Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of High Command; Adm. Hans G. Friedeburg, Navy chief, and Col. Gen. Paul Stumpf, chief of Luftwaffe.

V-E day was officially proclaimed by President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill. Both men emphasized need for concentrating efforts to defeat Japan. In Moscow, President Mikhail Kalinin proclaimed Russia's victory day as May 9.

President Truman, in his V-E day address declared: "We must work to finish the war. Our victory is but half won . . . When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done."

Prime Minister Churchill said: "We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing, but let us not forget for a moment the tolls and efforts that lie ahead. Japan, with all her treachery and greed, remains unsubdued. The injuries she has inflicted . . . and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution. . . ."

General Eisenhower urged that the common effort of war be directed toward the common effort of peace. " . . . Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels in which other men will inevitably engage as to what country and what service won the European war. . . ."

1946 FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

War expenditures of \$70,000,000,000 for the 1946 fiscal year starting July 1, 1945 compared with approximately \$89,000,000,000 in the 1945 fiscal year were "tentatively" estimated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his fourth wartime budget message on Jan. 9, 1945.

The President estimated non-war expenditures at \$13,000,000,000 and thus the total 1946 budget called for \$83,000,000,000 or nearly \$17,000,000,000 below the 1945 budget of approximately \$100,000,000,000.

The over all cost of the war to the United States from 1941 through the 1946 fiscal year was estimated at \$450,000,000,000.

A two-fold program for peace was recommended by the President in presenting the budget:

1. early participation by the United States in an international effort toward a stable world economy.

2. government and business cooperation at home to provide full employment.

Key figures in the 1946 fiscal budget were:

Cost of war, 1941-46.	\$450,000,000,000
Total estimated expenditures.	83,000,000,000
Total war expenditures.	70,000,000,000
Total receipts.	41,000,000,000
Public debt increase during year.	40,000,000,000
Public debt, end of fiscal 1946.	292,300,000,000

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PACIFIC WAR 1941

Dec. 7—Japanese forces launched sneak attack, bombing U. S. air and naval bases in Hawaiian islands, Philippines, Guam and Wake island and British possessions of Singapore and Hong Kong. Simultaneously, Japanese troops invaded Thailand (Siam) and Malaya by air and sea. Attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii was launched about 7:55 a.m., Honolulu time (1:25 p.m. EST). At 4 p.m. EST Japan declared war against United States and Great Britain. Unexpected offensive began while Japanese ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was conferring with President Roosevelt in Washington and continued while Nomura and Saburo Kurosu, so-called special peace envoy, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull to hand him Japan's rejection of his note of Nov. 26, regarding peace in Pacific.

Between 150 and 300 Japanese planes, striking from aircraft carriers or Japanese mandated islands, concentrated on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, bombed great naval base at Pearl Harbor, Ford island, Wheeler Field, Hickham field, Honolulu municipal airport and Honolulu itself. Streets of Wahiawa were machine-gunned and Japanese returned for second raid in afternoon.

President Roosevelt, broadcasting on Feb. 23, 1942, announced that total casualties during Pearl Harbor attack were 2,340 killed and 946 wounded. Secretary of Navy Knox revealed that battleship Arizona and target ship Utah were sunk, battleship Oklahoma capsized, mine layer Oglala and destroyers Cassin, Downes and Shaw sunk. Several other vessels were damaged and Japanese claimed 450 planes were destroyed on ground and 14 in air.

Roberts commission investigating Pearl Harbor disaster made this report: "About 7:55 a.m. Honolulu time, on Sunday Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese forces attacked army and navy installations and ships of the Pacific fleet in Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. Although the United States and Japan were at peace in the morning, Japan planned to announce to the Secretary of State of the United States at 1 p.m., EST, the severance of diplomatic relations and simultaneously to attack the island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. The military preparations for this breach of international faith and honor were put in train and the forces for its consummation had been dispatched weeks prior to any initiation of the planned severance of relations."

Attacks in Far East, although within 12 hours of raid at Pearl Harbor, actually occurred Dec. 8 (Tokyo time is 14 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.) Japanese bombers raided Iba, Aparri, Davao, Fort Stotsenburg, Clark field, Baguio, Camp John Hay and Tarlac in Philippines, causing an estimated 500 casualties. At same time, Japanese troops invaded Thailand (Siam) and Malaya by air and sea. Thailand ceased hostilities after token resistance.

More than 1,000 Japanese men, women and children were rounded up in Manila.

Japanese sneak attack was an apparent answer to President Roosevelt's message to Emperor Hirohito one day earlier, Dec. 6, 1941, in which Roosevelt appealed to Japanese leader to help preserve peace.

"Both of us," Mr. Roosevelt wired, "... have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world."

Dec. 8—Congress declared war against Japan with only one dissenting vote after President Roosevelt denounced Japan's "unprovoked and dastardly attack" upon possessions of the United States. Senate passed war resolution 82 to 0; House adopted it ten minutes later by vote of 388 to 1. Four hours later at 4:10 p.m., EST, President Roosevelt signed resolution officially placing United States at war with Japan. Dissenting vote in House was cast by Miss Jeannette Rankin, R., Mont., who also voted against war in 1917.

Japan's declaration of war against United States actually came on Dec. 8, Tokyo time, but it was still Dec. 7 in America. Premier General Hideki Tojo in a broadcast said that Hirohito declared war. "Japan has done her utmost to prevent this war," he declared, adding "final victory will be that of Japan."

British government declared war against Japan at 7:30 a.m. EST, after which Prime Minister Churchill told House of Commons that Britain acted without waiting for U. S. declaration because Japan already had attacked Malaya.

Dec. 9—Thousands of Japanese troops, supported by warships and planes, land on north and western coasts of Luzon island in Philippines, on which Manila is located. Landings came after widespread air attacks during which Nichols Field, U.S. army air base near Manila was bombed heavily. Plans were made for partial evacuation of Manila, with more than 200,000 civilians being removed from Manila area. Twenty-five thousand Japanese nationals were rounded up and interned.

In Malaya, Japanese forces poured ashore from 25 transports while protected by hundreds of aircraft, landed in Kota Bharu area in northeastern Malaya, and also in Singora-Patani area in Thailand despite strong British resistance.

An official Japanese spokesman in Tokyo claimed Japs captured more than 200 Allied merchant ships, including American liner President Harrison along China coast.

China, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa declared war on Japan, and China also declared war on Germany and Italy.

Dec. 10—Great Britain suffered its worst naval disaster of World War II. The 35,000 ton British battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse were sunk in South China sea off Malayan coast by Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers. British admiralty announced that 130 officers and 2,200 men were saved. 595 were missing.

Japanese troops gained footholds at Aparri and other points along northern coast of Luzon, but U.S. army and navy planes repelled attack between Vigan and San Fernando. War department announced in its first communique that six loaded Japanese transports were bombed at Vigan. One was sunk.

Japanese continued severe bombing attacks on U.S. naval base at Cavite, Nichols Field, Nielson airport, Fort William McKinley and Pasay. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 47 injured at Pasay, a suburb of Manila.

Japanese captured important British air base of Kota Bharu on east coast of North Malaya, 350 miles north of Singapore.

Britain opened naval bases at Singapore and elsewhere to American and Allied ships.

Batavia underwent its first Japanese air raid.

Dec. 11—War Department announced sinking of battleship Haruna, or one of Haruna class, off Northern Luzon. Army bombers sank it. Navy planes badly damaged another Japanese battleship, Kongo class, off Luzon coast with direct bomb hits.

Navy planes based on Wake island sank one light Japanese cruiser and one destroyer, and marine garrison on Wake repulsed four separate air attacks and one naval attack.

More Japanese troops landed in northern Luzon and Japanese parachutists seized airport six miles from Lagan in Northeastern Luzon. Fifth columnists were arrested in Manila for spreading rumors that water supply had been poisoned.

Japanese claimed 45 American planes were shot down and 36 destroyed on ground in raids in and around Manila. One American destroyer and one submarine were claimed to have been sunk in Manila Bay. Japanese army announced occupation of Guam and capture of 350 Americans, including Captain George G. McMillan, governor of Guam.

Secretary Frank Knox arrived in Honolulu, as navy announced that 20 Japanese planes were shot down during Pearl Harbor attack. Also announced that Japanese made six bombing raids during sneak attack, coming over in waves at 7:35 a.m., 11:29 a.m., 12:22 p.m., 7:15 p.m. and 9:10 p.m.

Dec. 12—Japanese increased landing operations on Luzon, being repulsed at several points but gaining footholds at others. More Japanese landed at Aparri. Japanese bombers raided Clark field and airport at Batangas.

Japanese fifth columnists were shot in Manila white setting off red flares to guide Japanese airmen.

War department announced that Captain Colin P. Kelly, jr. of Madison, Fla., was killed in successfully bombing Japanese battleship Haruna.

Japanese Imperial headquarters claimed that 202 American planes were shot down in Philippines in first five days of war, as against nine Japanese naval planes lost.

Dec. 13—Japanese bombers made devastating attack on Nichols field near Manila, coming in three waves, killing at least 75 persons and wounding 300. They attacked a three-mile residential area of Manila, causing considerable destruction.

Navy said that Guam apparently had been captured by Japanese, but that Wake and Midway continued to resist. Guam was garrisoned by less than 400 sailors and 155 marines.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Japanese landing party in Lingayen area of Western Luzon was wiped out by Philippine troops.

Dec. 14—Dwindling American air power in Philippines continued to strike back at Japanese forces pouring into Northern Luzon. General MacArthur announced that four Japanese transports had been sunk and three others seriously damaged by army pilots north of the Philippines. He said that at least 40 Japanese planes were shot down in 14 major air raids.

Navy department announced that Japanese submarines were operating in Hawaiian area, and that "vigorous attacks were being made against them."

Marines on Wake and Midway continued to resist.

Dec. 17—Admiral Husband E. Kimmel,

commander in chief of Pacific fleet, and General Walter C. Short, commander of Hawaiian department, were relieved of their commands by navy and war departments respectively.

Dec. 18—Tokyo radio declared that Japanese land forces had landed on island of Hong Kong, adding that British put up fierce resistance after having twice rejected surrender ultimatums. Announcement is made that Philippine army was being merged with United States army in Far East.

Dec. 20—Admiral Ernest J. King, in command of Atlantic fleet since February, 1941, was promoted to commander in chief of United States fleet. He thus was put in supreme command of all naval forces in Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic waters. Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll was named commander of Atlantic fleet.

Dec. 22—Japanese made largest landing to date in Philippines, moving 80,000 troops into Lingayen Gulf under cover of planes, cruisers and destroyers. Successful landings were effected. War department said invasion met with fierce resistance. First American troops arrived in Australia.

Dec. 23—Japanese Imperial headquarters announced that Japanese forces succeeded in landing on Wake island at night December 22. Landing was described as successful, with complete occupation effected at 10:30 next morning. Japanese admitted losing two destroyers.

War department announced that fighting on eastern shore of Lingayen Gulf was increasing in intensity, with Japanese pressing on Manila from both northwest and southwest. New enemy force landed on southeast coast of Luzon, 75 miles from Manila.

Dec. 24—More landings were made on Luzon with 100 enemy transports estimated in waters around Philippine islands.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, surrendered to Japanese. American plane blew up Japanese submarine off California coast.

Dec. 26—War department announced that Manila had been declared an "open city."

Dec. 27—Manila was bombed despite declaration as "open city." Bombing lasted three hours, with Santo Domingo church and Treasury building being heavily damaged. Fires kindled by Japanese bombs razed quarters of Dominican fathers, Santo Rosa Girls College, and adjoining homes and commercial establishments.

Dec. 28—Japanese planes again bombed Manila, concentrating attack on water front, old walled city and business district. American planes dropped pamphlets over city urging population to leave for two refugee centers.

President Roosevelt—in a proclamation—declared:

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

Dec. 29—General MacArthur reported that Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay was raided for three hours by Japanese planes. In Luzon ground fighting, he said American forces had withdrawn to new lines and that both sides were suffering heavy losses.

Dec. 30—General MacArthur said Philippine situation was growing more serious for Americans; that Japanese practically controlled all roads from the air.

Dec. 31—Enemy reports placed Japanese only six to eight miles from Manila.

1942

Jan. 2—General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Japanese land forces had occupied Manila, and also Cavite Naval base in Manila Bay. An official navy communique said that all ships and naval personnel were removed from Cavite area before Japanese took over. Naval base was left in ruins. General MacArthur had withdrawn his troops to hills northwest of Manila, thus making possible Japanese entrance. As Manila had previously been declared an "open city" defense of the capital from within the city limits was not possible.

MacArthur's forces continued to hold the island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay.

Jan. 11—Japanese invaded Netherlands Indies, landing in large force on Tarakan island, oil center off northeast coast of Borneo. They also landed in sections of Minahassa, narrow northern arm of island of Celebes. Invasions were partly sea-borne and partly by parachutists.

Jan. 12—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, new supreme commander of American, British and other Allied land, sea and air forces in Pacific, took over his command at general headquarters somewhere in Netherlands Indies.

Jan. 15—Japanese forces advanced into Burma.

Jan. 23—Japanese invaded New Britain, and also landed on Bougainville at north end of Solomon islands chain and on New Guinea.

Jan. 24—President's special board investigating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor made official report, declaring raid apparently was an astonishment to United States Army and Navy commanders, who had relaxed vigilance and had not heeded repeated warnings from Washington. Decision of board headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, laid blame on General Short and Admiral Kimmel.

Jan. 25—United States cruisers and destroyers of Asiatic fleet sank five Japanese transports and probably one other in Makassar strait, between Celebes and Borneo.

In Malaya, British continued to hold off invaders only 60 miles north of Singapore.

Jan. 29—American forces landed on Fiji islands.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—U.S. Pacific fleet—using carriers and cruisers—attacked Japanese naval and air bases in Marshall and Gilbert islands. Five Japanese warships were destroyed, including converted aircraft carrier and eleven auxiliary vessels. Numerous shore installations were wrecked.

Feb. 15—Singapore, great British naval base and fortress, surrendered unconditionally to Japanese forces. Island and city had been in British possession since 1824. Lieutenant General A. E. Percival, commander of British army, and Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in chief, signed surrender terms. Prior to surrender, Japanese forces had destroyed 32 warships and transports in Singapore harbor.

Feb. 24—U.S. cruisers, destroyers and bombing planes attacked Japanese installations on Wake and near-by Peale and Wilkes islands. Attack lasted 82 minutes and did widespread damage.

Feb. 26—On Bataan in Philippines, General MacArthur's forces, fighting against great odds, launched surprise attack, pushing Japanese back along whole front.

MARCH

Feb. 27-March 1—Allied naval forces, in three-day engagement with Japanese fleet, in Java sea north of Java, suffered serious defeat, losing majority of their ships. United States, British, Australian and Dutch naval units were engaged in battle against Japanese force of at least nine cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers. Allied fleet was under command of Rear Admiral Decorman of Dutch Navy. United States losses included heavy cruiser Houston, destroyer Pope, aircraft carrier Langley, and tanker Pecos. British lost one cruiser and four destroyers. Altogether, Allies lost thirteen vessels.

March 5—Batavia, capital city of Java and also capital of Netherlands Indies, was occupied by Japanese army.

March 10—Rangoon, capital of Burma, fell to Japanese after Allied forces had been routed in neighborhood of capital. A British communique said all dock installations, oil refineries and machinery which could not be moved was destroyed in Rangoon.

Japanese completed occupation of Java, with 93,000 Netherlands troops and 5,000 British and Americans surrendering.

March 12—American forces landed in New Caledonia.

March 13—Japanese forces effected landings on Buka, westernmost of Solomon islands northeast of Australia.

March 17—General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia after being ordered to move his headquarters by War department. Left in command of Philippines was Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright. President Roosevelt stated that General MacArthur would command everything, including sea and air forces, east of Singapore in southwestern Pacific, and would be more useful in Australia than on Bataan peninsula. Accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, his son and some officers, General MacArthur went from Bataan to Mindora in patrol boats, thence to Australia by airplane.

APRIL

April 9—American forces, outnumbered and weary from days of costly fighting, surrendered to Japanese army on Bataan peninsula. Major General E. B. King and aide, Colonel E. P. Williams, drove in small open car displaying white flag to Japanese lines and handed written surrender document to Japanese at 11 a.m.

Bitter fighting on Bataan was ended but island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay continued to fight on, not being included in surrender. Several thousand American soldiers from Bataan swam and used small boats to reach Corregidor in closing hours of battle before surrender.

Japanese increased devastating day and night attacks on Corregidor.

April 10—General Wainwright sent message to President Roosevelt explaining that overwhelming air and artillery superiority of Japanese finally overcame resistance of hungry and exhausted defenders of Bataan.

April 18—American bombers, under command of Brig. General James H. Doolittle, raided Japanese mainland, including Tokyo for first time. Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya were other cities hit during attack which was made in fair weather, in daylight and at low level. No official United States confirmation of raid until May 19 when General Doolittle was decorated by President Roosevelt at White House and full story of attack was released. "It appears to us," said Gen-

eral Doolittle, "that practically every bomb reached its target."

Instructions were issued to 79 American flyers taking part in Tokyo raid that Imperial Palace in Tokyo was not to be bombed. American bombers took off from aircraft carrier.

At first there was no mention that any American flyers had fallen into hands of Japanese, but six months later, War department announced that several Doolittle flyers had never returned.

Tokyo radio still later said several of American flyers shot down were executed.

April 27—Fortress of Corregidor, still holding out 18 days after surrender of Bataan, underwent 250th air raid.

April 30—Chinese high command in Chungking announced that Japanese forces captured Lashio, Burma, sealing one end of Burma road. Key city fell to Japs after large scale battle in which both sides lost heavily.

MAY

May 6—Following six days of terrific shelling, which paved way for landing parties, Island fortress of Corregidor fell to Japanese invaders, thus ending organized American military campaign in Philippines. At 11 p.m., Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright surrendered Corregidor (Fort Mills) and Forts Drum, Hughes and Frank in Manila Bay, 27 days after fall of Bataan.

Organized resistance to Japanese invaders thus was ended, 150 days after war with Japan began.

War department on May 7 said that more than 11,000 Americans and Filipinos were on Corregidor and presumably were taken prisoner. Nearly 37,000 Americans and Filipinos had surrendered on Bataan.

May 4-10—Fierce naval battle between Allied and Japanese fleets raged south of Bismarck Archipelago in Coral Sea. Japanese naval and transport strength was massed in area for several weeks for drive southward or southeastward, but before Japanese fleet could get very far, Allied warships and planes took offensive. General MacArthur announced from headquarters in Australia that Japanese were repulsed. Total number of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged in battle was nineteen. More than 500 planes on both sides were said to have taken part in running battle.

U.S. aircraft carrier Lexington was lost.

JUNE

June 3—Navy department announced that Japanese bombers and fighters attacked U.S. naval aviation base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, planes evidently coming from one or more carriers. It was first raid of war on North America. There were a few casualties among ground personnel.

June 4-6—Japanese sea and land forces attacked Midway island, United States possession about one-third of way between Pearl Harbor and Tokyo. Air and sea battles raged for three days with American forces scoring "momentous victory," although not without considerable loss. The 19,900-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Yorktown was hit by bombs and put out of action. Yorktown was sunk June 7 when struck by two Japanese torpedoes while being towed away. Other American losses in battle of Midway included 1,570-ton destroyer Hammann which also was hit by torpedoes. Total loss of life in running battle was 92 officers and 215 enlisted men.

June 12—Navy department announced

that Japanese had made landings in Aleutian islands, invading Attu, Agattu and Kiska.

JULY

July 4—Flying Tigers, volunteer United States airmen in China, joined United States army air forces, becoming American 23rd Pursuit group.

July 22—United Nations headquarters communique in Australia announced that Japanese troops had landed from convoy at Gona Mission, Buna, on north coast of New Guinea, about 120 miles across southeastern arm of island from Port Moresby, an Allied base. During operations, Allied planes sank one large transport and inflicted heavy casualties on debarking troops.

AUGUST

Aug. 7—United States marines landed on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in Solomon islands, launching first major Allied offensive of Pacific war. Heavy fighting was reported, but marines dug in and made considerable progress.

Aug. 17—Marines raided Makin island, in Gilbert island chain, destroyed Japanese seaplane base, radio installations and stores, small Japanese transport and killed 350 Japanese.

Aug. 18—On Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Florida islands in Solomons, shore installations taken by the invading United States forces were announced as well established.

Aug. 23-26—U. S. naval and air forces engaged Japanese in large-scale battle at sea. Japanese approached southeastern group of Solomon islands from northeastward. After three days of heavy fighting, Japanese fleet withdrew. Japanese lost one transport and 13 other ships, including two aircraft carriers, battleships, and several cruisers.

Aug. 26—General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported that Japanese troops landed from small convoy at Milne Bay, at southeastern tip of New Guinea.

Aug. 30—Adak was occupied by United States forces.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 15—U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp, 14,700-ton vessel was sunk in Solomon Islands, third U. S. carrier sunk in war. Wasp sank five hours after three Japanese torpedoes set her afire. An American destroyer finished. Navy department announced sinking Oct. 26, stating that 90 per cent of 1,800-man crew was saved.

Sept. 25—Japanese, after reaching point 32 miles from Allied base at Port Moresby, are forced to withdraw. Australian troops turned them back in heavy fighting in Owen Stanley mountain range.

OCTOBER

Oct. 7—Navy department announced that reconnaissance by American aircraft failed to detect signs of continued enemy occupation on Attu and Agattu in western Aleutians for several weeks. Small islands 150 miles west of main Japanese base at Kiska were occupied by Japanese in June.

Oct. 12—Washington announced that in two-day sea fight with Japanese to prevent their landing on Guadalcanal, United States "task force" of cruisers and destroyers in Sako island waters lost destroyer but sank heavy Japanese cruiser, put another out of action, sank four destroyers and transport. American losses, described as light, included one destroyer.

Oct. 25—Large-scale Japanese offensives began in Guadalcanal area, Washington announced, with land, sea and air forces taking part.

Oct. 26—United States aircraft carrier Hornet was sunk in battle of Santa Cruz islands. Nine Japanese ships were damaged. American personnel were removed before Hornet sank.

—Large-scale battles on Guadalcanal continued.

Nov. 13-15—United States navy scored decisive victory in battle of Guadalcanal. Fighting raged for two days with Japanese losing: battleship of Kongo class, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers, and eight transports with estimated 30,000 Japanese soldiers aboard. In addition, Japanese battleship and six destroyers were damaged. Navy department stated American losses were two light cruisers and six destroyers. Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, 52, former naval aide to President Roosevelt, was killed early in battle.

Dec. 14—General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced that Allied troops occupied Buna village in New Guinea.

Dec. 20—United States bombers attacked shore installations at Kiska in Aleutians.

1943

Jan. 4—Australian-American troops wiped out Jap garrison at Buna, New Guinea.

Jan. 6—Nine Japanese ships were sunk during first U. S. daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain. U. S. warships successfully bombarded Jap airfield at Munda, New Georgia, 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Jan. 12—Amchitka island in Aleutians was occupied by U. S. forces.

Jan. 13—Tokyo broadcasts said U. S. aircraft carrier, Hornet, sunk in Battle of Santa Cruz on Oct. 26, carried planes that bombed Tokyo April 18, 1942.

Jan. 20—U. S. Navy announced 1,032 Japanese killed on Guadalcanal from Jan. 13 to 17.

Jan. 21—Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, U. S. Army, took over command of ground forces stationed on Guadalcanal, relieving Maj. Gen. Alexander Vandegrift, Marine commander. Most of Marines who made original landing were announced replaced by Army troops.

Jan. 30—U. S. Navy announced its submarines had sunk six Japanese ships, including a destroyer, and damaged one ship in Pacific. Total: submarines sunk 123 Japanese ships, "probably" sank 22 and damaged 32 others to date.

—Japanese sank U.S.S. Chicago.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 9—Japs announced their defeat on Guadalcanal. Berlin and Tokyo announced withdrawal of Jap troops from Guadalcanal "after missions had been completed." Admitted loss of 16,734 troops killed or wounded, and 139 planes. But claimed that 25,000 Allied troops had been wiped out, 250 Allied planes had been destroyed. U. S. figures placed Japanese losses in Solomons since Marine landing on previous Aug. 7 at about 50,000 men with 57 ships sunk, 7 probably sunk, and 102 damaged. U. S. losses: 28 ships.

MARCH

Mar. 2-6—Battle of Bismarck Sea. U. S. Liberators and Flying Fortresses "annihilated" 22-ship Jap convoy in Bismarck Sea between Lae, New Guinea, and New Britain. General MacArthur's headquarters an-

nounced that all ships, totalling 90,000 tons, were "sunk or left sinking." An estimated force of 15,000 Jap reinforcements for Lae were lost or "killed almost to the man." Japanese losses included: three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports, and 55 planes. Allied losses: one bomber and three fighters.

Mar. 26—Light U. S. Navy surface force patrolling west of Attu island in Aleutians, drove off Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships.

APRIL

Apr. 8—50 Japanese planes, attempting to attack U. S. shipping in Guadalcanal area, were intercepted by U. S. planes. 39 Jap planes were downed and three Allied vessels were sunk, including one destroyer, one corvette, and one tanker.

MAY

May 4—U. S. Navy reported occupation of Russell (Pavuvu) Islands, 18 to 37 miles northwest of Guadalcanal in Solomons during February. U. S. forces seized island without opposition.

May 11—U. S. Army troops landed on Attu island, westernmost of Aleutians which had been occupied by Japs since previous June. Attu, 172 miles west of Kiska, was first shelled by U. S. warships and attacked from air.

May 29—Organized resistance ended on Attu as Tokyo admitted final suicidal attacks by Jap troops failed. 2,000 Japanese troops were said to have died or killed themselves in last stages of battle. Tokyo claimed U. S. losses amounted to 6,000 killed or wounded.

JUNE

June 22—Americans moved into Woodlark, Trobriand Islands, off eastern tip of New Guinea.

June 30—Australian-American forces landed at dawn on Rendova island in Central Solomons, 195 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Munda, Japanese base on New Georgia lay five miles from north tip of Rendova. Secretary of Navy Knox identified Munda as the U. S. objective. Other forces landed at Nassau bay, New Guinea.

JULY

July 5-6—U. S. warships tangled with Japanese task force in Kula Gulf, northwest of New Georgia Island, after U. S. ships shelled points on New Georgia coast. Six Jap warships were listed as "probably sunk" and one U. S. cruiser was lost.

July 12-13—In additional action in Kula Gulf, Navy sunk one Jap cruiser and three destroyers.

July 16—Mubo, Japanese base southwest of Salamaua, New Guinea, fell to Allies.

AUGUST

Aug. 6—38 days after Americans invaded central Solomons, General MacArthur announced capture of Munda, on New Georgia Island. 1,671 dead Japs were counted.

Aug. 6-7—In Vella Gulf action, Navy sunk Jap cruiser and two Jap destroyers.

Aug. 15—U. S. and Canadian forces invaded Kiska, in Aleutians, to find Japs had fled.

Aug. 17—350 Japanese were captured when Allied forces seized Vella Lavella Island in the Central Solomons.

Aug. 18—In biggest air raids of South Pacific, Allied bombers attacked airdrome at Wewak, New Guinea destroying 12 Jap planes on ground and damaging 5

others. 10,000 bombs were dropped on Jap targets with loss of 3 Allied aircraft.

Aug. 27—Organized Japanese resistance ended on New Georgia Island after a 64-day campaign.

Aug. 30—Americans seized Arundel Island in Central Solomons to tighten trap on Jap garrison at Vila, Kolombangara Island, one mile north.

Aug. 31—Navy attacked Marcus Island.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 12—Australian-American troops captured air-naval base of Salamaua on September 11-12, sending Japs fleeing northward toward Lae. Salamaua airdrome, captured earlier, was already in Allied use.

Sept. 16—General MacArthur's headquarters announced capture of Lae where practically every building had been levelled by extensive Allied air raids. Said MacArthur in message to his troops: "With God's help, we are on our way back to the Philippines."

Sept. 29—American Marines land at Nanumea in Ellice group.

OCTOBER

Oct. 2—Allied troops captured Finschhafen, New Guinea, after besieging base for ten days.

Oct. 6-9—American troops landed on Kolombangara island in Central Solomon Islands early in October. On October 6, they occupied former Jap base of Vila and by Oct. 9 had taken entire island. Except for Jap units on Choiseul Island, Japs were believed cleared from Central Solomons.

Oct. 27—Navy announced that U.S. and New Zealand troops of Admiral Halsey's South Pacific Command landed on Mono and Stirling Islands of Treasury group (in north Solomons) meeting only light resistance.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—American Marines invaded Bougainville, largest island in Solomons, in Empress Augusta bay area which lay about 250 miles southeast of Rabaul, New Britain, Japan's largest base in southwest Pacific.

Nov. 21—American Army troops and Marines invaded Makin and Tarawa atolls in Gilbert Islands, 2,400 miles southwest of Hawaii. Invasion was supported by greatest fleet ever assembled in Pacific, and followed week of sustained aerial bombardments by Allied planes which struck Jap bases in Gilberts and in Marshall islands. Fighting was heavy after landing troops met "moderate resistance." By Nov. 22, U.S. had landed on third atoll in Gilberts, Abemama.

Nov. 23—Admiral Nimitz reported capture of Makin Island and said situation on Abemama was "well in hand," and that Marines on Tarawa were making good progress. Conquest of Gilberts considered ended except for mopping up operations by November 24.

DECEMBER

Dec. 9—Chungking announced that Chinese forces, who lost Changteh in China's "rich bowl area," recaptured it after a 15-day siege. U.S. bombers helped pave way by attacking enemy forces on Dec. 7.

Dec. 15—U.S. Sixth Army invaded Arawe peninsula of southwestern New Britain island and established beachhead against moderate resistance. During pre-invasion bombardment, more than 315 tons of naval shells were hurled against landing area.

Dec. 26—Second New Britain invasion

was announced by Allied Southwest Pacific Headquarters. American Marines made two landings at points west and east of Cape Gloucester at northwestern end of New Britain, opposite Arawe. 300 tons of explosives were poured into Jap targets as softening up operations preceded landings. One American vessel was lost and 7 American planes were downed. Japanese losses totalled 36 bombers and 25 fighters.

1944

Jan. 2—U.S. Sixth Army troops invaded Sidor on northern coast of New Guinea, 55 miles below Japanese base of Madang. New landing, preceded by air bombardment, represented 110-mile jump from Finschhafen and trapped many Japs caught on narrow coastal plain between Sidor and Blucher Point where Australians were operating.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—Following heavy sea and air bombardment, which Tokyo said had been continuing for three days, American Marines landed on Kwajalein atoll in Marshall islands. Next day, Marines captured Roi, primary objective in northern portion of Kwajalein and first prewar Japanese territory to fall to American forces. Beachheads were also established on nearby Naumer island. U.S. planes bombed Jap base of Paramushiro in Kurile islands north of Japan proper.

Feb. 3—Raymond Clapper, 51, Scripps-Howard newspaper columnist and radio commentator, was killed in airplane crash during Marshall invasion.

Feb. 5—Paramushiro was bombarded by American cruisers and warships.

Feb. 7—Enemy resistance ended on Kwajalein. U.S. casualties up to night of Feb. 6: 1,516 (286 dead, 1,148 wounded, 82 missing.) Japanese losses: 8,122 dead, 264 prisoners.

Feb. 10—Allied troops, after 18 weeks, won control of Huon peninsula in north New Guinea. Enemy casualties estimated at 14,000.

Feb. 15—General MacArthur issued following communique: "We have seized the northern end of the Solomons archipelago. New Zealand and American ground troops, covered by naval and air forces, landed and occupied the Green (Nissen) islands. This culminates a successful series of flank movements commencing in the New Georgia group which has gradually enveloped all enemy forces in the Solomons. These forces, estimated at 22,000 strong, dispersed through Choiseul, Shortland, Bougainville and Buka Island, are now isolated from their sources of supply at Rabaul."

Feb. 20—United States Fleet, according to Washington communique, "returned at Truk the visit made by the Japanese Fleet at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and effected a partial settlement of the debt." On Feb. 18-19 U.S. task force hammered great Jap base at Truk. U.S. carrier planes destroyed 201 enemy aircraft. Enemy surface ships sunk included: two light cruisers, three destroyers, one ammunition ship, one seaplane tender, two oilers, two gunboats and eight cargo ships. Probable losses: one cruiser or large destroyer, two oilers and four cargo ships. Japanese coastal installations including airplane runways were thoroughly bombed and strafed. U.S. losses: 17 planes, moderate damage to one surface vessel.

—Eniwetok island in Marshalls was captured by U.S. troops.

Feb. 21-22—Carrier task force struck Marianas. Communique issued on Feb. 25 said task force had to fight after it was spotted by Japs. But 135 Japanese planes were destroyed on ground and in air, two Jap cargo ships were sunk and nine other vessels were damaged. U.S. lost six planes but suffered no damage to surface ships.

Feb. 29—U.S. forces landed on Los Negros in Admiralty Islands. Invasion point stood at northern entrance to Bismarck Sea, south of Guam and 1,300 miles from the Philippines. Momote airfield was seized as Americans gained tactical surprise over Japs.

—Allied communique: "This marks a final stage in the great swing move pivoting on New Guinea which has been the basic purpose of operations initiated June 26, 1943, when the Southwest Pacific and South Pacific were united under Gen. MacArthur's command. The axis of advance has thereby been changed from the north to the west."

Mar. 10-14—American Marines captured Wotho atoll, between Eniwetok and Kwajalein in Marshalls, and occupied nearby Lae and Ujae atolls.

Mar. 14—U.S. troops invaded Linga Linga, New Britain.

Mar. 15—Americans landed on Manus, largest of Admiralty Islands, with minor losses. Ground forces were covered by air and naval bombardments and by artillery protection from two small islands captured day before.

Mar. 16—Japanese opened new campaign toward Manipur plain of northeastern India.

Mar. 18—American and British troops landed from planes behind enemy lines in Burma to open first engagement with enemy in that sector.

Mar. 20—American Marines landed on Emrau in St. Matthias group, as U.S. and Chinese troops on continent advanced in Hukawng valley of northern Burma.

Mar. 21—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters in New Delhi announced that Jap troops had driven to within 15 miles of Indian border. A Japanese communique said Japanese troops, cooperating with "Indian National Army" in Chin Hills sector had developed an "annihilative campaign."

Mar. 23—Japanese invaded India via Burma. Allied communique said one Jap column moving up Manipur river valley from south pushed to within 25 miles of Imphal, big Jap base and supply center. Another Jap thrust carried to within 30 miles of Imphal on east after crossing upper Chindwin river.

APRIL

Mar. 30-Apr. 1—U.S. task force of Pacific fleet hit Palau and western Carolines. All Japanese ships at anchorage in Palau, Woleai and Yap islands were sunk or damaged. And three others were sunk as they attempted to escape. U.S. Liberator bombers and Navy Catalinas flew 2,000 mile round-trip from bases in south Pacific to hit Woleai, 600 miles west of Truk.

Apr. 19—In China, two Jap armies opened spring offensive designed to clear central China. Attacked Honan railroad city of Changchow from east and north.

—U.S. Army and Navy heavy bombers attack Tinian and Saipan for first time. And Rabaul, New Britain, was raided for 16th consecutive day.

Apr. 22—Under protection of air and sea bombardments, U.S. forces landed at dawn in Humboldt Bay area on northern coast of

Dutch New Guinea. Invasion points were Aitape, Hollandia, and Tanahamara. Some 60,000 Japs were encircled by new landing which Gen. MacArthur said "reversed Bataan." Navy announced 101 Jap planes had been destroyed in operations supporting invasion.

—Allied airborne reinforcements landed 200 miles inside Burma to join other Chindit bands (British trained jungle commandos).

Apr. 21—Marshalls operation was completed with occupation of Ujelang atoll.

Apr. 25—Jap base of Madang on north-east coast of New Guinea fell to combined American-Australian forces.

Apr. 28—Conquest of Hollandia completed.

—U.S. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox died in Washington following heart attack. He was 70 years old.

—Chinese rail city of Changchow fell to Japs who also won several strategic points west.

Apr. 30—Japanese troops opened second spring drive in China in Anhwei province about 200 miles southeast of Chenckchow fighting zone.

MAY

May 11—Several thousand Chinese troops were trapped by Jap forces which captured Peiping-Hankow railroad. Jap troops striking northward along railway from base at Sinyang joined forces at Chumatiien with column striking southward from Chengchow.

May 12—U.S. fighters and bombers used rocket guns in raid on Rabaul.

May 17—After tedious jungle fighting, U.S. and Chinese troops seized main Jap airdrome at Myitkyina, Burma.

May 20—U.S. troops seized Wakde island off Dutch New Guinea coast 110 miles west of Hollandia. Island was invaded on May 17.

May 27—Biak island, in Schouten group off Dutch New Guinea less than 900 miles from Philippines was invaded by American troops.

JUNE

June 11-14—U.S. task force hit Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Rota islands in the Marianas. At same time, U.S. warships bombarded Kuriles and U.S. planes bombed Carolines. Next day, American bombers raided points in southern Japan proper, including Yawata steel works on Kyushu.

June 15—U.S. carrier task force hit Bonin and Volcano islands for first time as American troops landed at Saipan, in Marianas.

June 16—U.S. Superfortresses, B-29's, based in China, raided Yawata, Kyushu, in first land-based air attack launched against Japanese home islands.

June 18-19—First Battle of Philippine Seas. Japanese and American war fleets clashed in waters between Marianas and Philippines. Admiral Nimitz announced Japs lost 18 warships sunk or damaged and 353 planes. 49 U.S. planes were lost.

June 24—U.S. carrier planes struck Iwo Jima south of Japan proper.

JULY

July 1—American trained Chinese troops entered 45th day of campaign to win Myitkyina on upper Irrawaddy river in Burma.

—In China, Japanese forces launched a general offensive northward from Canton area in effort to join forces driven down Canton-Hankow railroad.

July 2—Yanks landed on Noemfoor, west of Biak. Other American forces seized airfield on Saipan as U.S. planes hit Palau, Yap, Woleai, Ngulu and Sorol islands in Carolines

and struck at airdromes in Netherland New Guinea and Netherlands Indies.

July 4—Carrier planes struck new blows at Bonin and Volcano islands.

July 7—Japanese counter-attacked on Saipan but were thrown back with heavy losses on both sides.

—Superforts made night attack on Japanese naval installations at Sasebo, and Yawata on Jap home island of Kyushu.

July 9—Organized resistance ended on Saipan. Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, who succeeded late Secretary Knox, announced on July 11 that U.S. casualties up to July 1 on Saipan were 15,053—2,359 killed, 11,481 wounded, 1,213 missing.

July 13—U.S. warships and carrier aircraft attacked Jap-held Guam following almost daily air bombardments. Enemy gun positions along coast and airfield at Orote were principal targets.

July 20—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo of Japan and his entire cabinet resigned. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Premier early in 1940, and his former Overseas Minister and later Governor General of Korea, General Kuniaki Koiso, were commissioned to form "critical decisive wartime" cabinet.

July 21—After intensive air and sea bombardment which opened June 19, American ground troops invaded Guam. Yanks established beachheads on either side of Port Apra, blew up Japanese defenses and drove toward range of hills in interior.

July 23—American Marines landed on islands of Cabras and Tinian in Marianas.

July 26—In two-day carrier strike against seven islands in western Carolines, U.S. planes sank 10 Japanese ships including a destroyer. 25 enemy planes were destroyed on first day.

July 28—Tokyo officially denied that American fliers bailing out from B-29 raids were executed. Tokyo broadcasts said an "erroneous interpretation" had been placed on a broadcast by their Singapore propaganda station on July 15.

July 31—In amphibious advance of nearly 200 miles from Noemfoor island, U.S. troops seized Sansapor coastal area of Netherland New Guinea and islands of Amsterdam and Middleburg, giving Allies control of virtually entire New Guinea coastline.

AUGUST

Aug. 1—Admiral Nimitz reported end of organized resistance on Tinian.

Aug. 3—Important Jap base of Myitkyin in north Burma fell to Chinese and American troops after three-month siege. Across border in Yunnan province. Chinese troops broke into Tengyueh.

—U.S. warships shelled Bonin and Volcano Islands, sinking or damaging 49 Japanese vessels. Enemy convoy and shore installations are described as "virtually wiped out."

Aug. 10—U.S. planes based in China made third raid on Japanese homeland, bombing industrial targets in Nagasaki area. Three planes were lost.

—Another force of U.S. planes bombed oil refineries in vicinity of Palembang on Jap-occupied island of Sumatra. Attack was carried out from bases of Southeast Asia Command.

—Americans win Guam except for mop-up operations.

Aug. 15—British and Indian troops drove Japanese out of India.

Aug. 23—Striking into southern Philippines for tenth time in two weeks, U.S.

Navy planes started fires at Davao and sank small Japanese freighter northeast of Mindanao. Other enemy vessels were hit in other air raids ranging from Celebes, south of Mindanao, to Palau in Caroline islands north of New Guinea.

Aug. 24—U.S. heavy bombers made heaviest raid to date on Halmahera in campaign to neutralize it. Other planes hit two in Volcano island 689 miles south of Tokyo.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 4-5—U.S. Liberators hit Marcus island for first time.

Sept. 8—American air base at Lingling central China fell to Japanese force advancing down Hunan-Kwangsi railway in drive to establish over-land military route from Manchuria to Singapore.

—U.S. warships in attack on Mindanao island in Philippines destroyed or damaged 89 enemy surface craft, and 68 Jap planes.

Sept. 15—Admiral Nimitz announced invasion of Peleliu in Palau group, 300 miles south and 560 miles east of Philippines. At same time, Gen. MacArthur's men land at Morotai in Halmaheras.

Sept. 17—U.S. 14th Air Force destroyed and virtually abandoned its air bases near Kweilin, China, to escape threat of Jap forces closing in.

Sept. 20—Enemy resistance ended on Angaur in Palaus following Allied invasion on Sept. 17.

Sept. 21-22—Pacific war bulletin announced: "... carrier aircraft swept the island of Luzon in the heart of the Philippines striking in great force at shipping in Manila Bay and in Subic Bay, and enemy installations at Clark Field, Nicholas Field near Manila and at the Cavite naval base. 110 enemy aircraft were shot down, 95 were destroyed on the ground. 12 Jap vessels were sunk or damaged with the loss of 15 U.S. planes." Continuing raids brought Jap losses to 357 aircraft and 40 vessels sunk or damaged.

Sept. 29—Tokyo said Japanese troops occupied Paoking in Hunan province, China, and American air base at Tanchuk.

OCTOBER

Oct. 8—Japanese forces landed on coast of Fukien province in China.

Oct. 9—In closest penetration so far to Japanese home islands, carrier planes of Admiral Halsey's Fleet attacked the Ryukyu islands which lie south of Japan proper. Jap losses: 127 ships, including several warships, sunk or damaged, 89 planes destroyed. No damage to American ships. American warships also shelled Marcus island as Yank troops invaded Garakayo island in Palaus. This was eleventh island invaded by Americans in Palau chain.

Oct. 12-15—Allied planes and warships attacked east coast of Formosa. 416 Jap planes were destroyed and 32 enemy ships were sunk or damaged.

Oct. 13—Organized Jap resistance ended on Peleliu which was invaded by Americans on September 15.

Oct. 19-20—General MacArthur "returns" to Philippines. His special communique declared: "In a major amphibious operation we seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines, 600 miles north of Morotai. This point of entry ... is midway between Luzon and Mindanao. The enemy's anticipation of attacks in Mindanao caused him to be caught unawares in Leyte and beachheads in the Tacloban area were

secured with small casualties. The landing was preceded by heavy naval and air bombardment which was devastating in effect. Our ground troops are rapidly extending their positions and supplies and heavy equipment are already flowing ashore in great volume." In order to his troops, General MacArthur said: "I have returned. . . Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operations, rise and strike."

Oct. 23—Tacloban, capital of Leyte, fell to American invaders.

Oct. 23-26—Second Battle of Philippines Sea. United States Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sank 24 Japanese ships, including two battleships, four carriers, and 12 cruisers. American losses, six ships. Action was described in Navy communique as "one of the decisive victories of the war." Gen. MacArthur announced widespread attacks by southwest Pacific air forces extending from Mindanao, south of invasion zone to Borneo, Celebes islands, Macassar, Moluccas, Timor, New Guinea and Bismarck and Solomons islands.

Oct. 26—American troops moved to Samar from Leyte.

Oct. 28—White House announced Gen. Joseph Stillwell had been relieved as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, as Deputy to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten commander of Southeast Asia Command, and as United States commander of China-Burma-India theater. Stilwell was recalled to Washington. C-B-I theater was divided into two zones with Major General A. C. Wedemeyer, appointed as commander of American forces and Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, and Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan commanding where he was former deputy commander in the C-B-I.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 10—Japanese troops landed between 5,000 and 10,000 men as reinforcements on Leyte but lost 7 destroyers, 3 cargo ships and 15 planes. Heavy fighting raged in Philippines with casualties mounting on both sides.

Nov. 11-12—U.S. warships shelled island of Iwo, in volcano group following heavy air attack.

Nov. 13—U.S. 14th Air Force in Chungking announced abandonment of its base at Liuchow, last important group of Allied airfields in eastern China. Jap forces continued to advance from northeast and southeast. Loss of Liuchow left 14th with its base at Kunming, 400 miles to the west, and two other small fields.

Nov. 16—Small force of American troops seized enemy lookout post of Mapia islands, off northwest coast of New Guinea. Mapia is 919 miles southeast of Leyte.

Nov. 24—U.S. Superfortresses bombed Tokyo for first time from bases on Saipan.

Nov. 26—U.S. 14th Air Force destroyed and abandoned Nanning base in Kwangsi province. Nanning field was seventh American airbase abandoned since Japanese invaded Hunan province.

Nov. 29—In two-day battle between U.S. planes and Jap ships, 13 Jap ships were sunk and 4,000 intended Jap reinforcement troops were drowned. Land fighting continued heavy.

DECEMBER

Dec. 7—U.S. Superfortresses, on anni-

versary of "Pearl Harbor" attacked Jap aircraft plants in Mukden, Manchuria. 23 Jap planes were shot down and three B-29's were lost.

Ground troops of MacArthur's command landed at Ormoc bay, on Leyte.

Dec. 9—U. S. troops occupied Ormoc after five-week siege.

American cruisers and destroyers, firing salvos every 20 seconds, poured 300 tons of explosives into Japanese base at Iwo island.

Dec. 11—B-29's flying from bases on Saipan hit Tokyo in two raids seven hours apart. Fires were kindled in capital which crewmen reported could be seen for 35 miles.

Dec. 12—B-29's returned for new strikes against industrial targets on Jap home island of Honshu.

Dec. 15—American troops landed on Mindoro island, 155 miles south of Manila. Gen. MacArthur said landing put United States in position to dominate sea and air routes along China coast, imperiling Japan's so-called "imperial life line" to south Pacific.

On Leyte, U. S. troops advanced north of Ormoc to attack large group of "pocketed" Jap forces.

Dec. 21—General MacArthur announced that all "organized" resistance ended on Leyte although large pockets of isolated Jap garrisons were yet to be mopped up.

1945

Jan. 3-4—U. S. carrier planes struck at Formosa and Okinawa while B-29's from Saipan bombed aircraft center of Nagoya on Japan's home island of Honshu.

Jan. 5—British and Indian troops occupied west coast island of Akyab, off Burma, after Jap forces had fled. Calcutta reported occupation made Jap positions in western Burma untenable and sealed fate of Mandalay, 240 miles northeast.

American troops landed unopposed on southwest coast of Marinduque island, after naval units and air power pounded coastal installations. Marinduque lay 100 miles east-southeast of Manila.

Jan. 10—American troops invaded Luzon. They went ashore on southern and southeastern coasts of Lingayen Gulf about halfway up western side of Luzon. More than 800 vessels of all types took part in landing after sailing from Leyte through Sulu Sea. Mindoro strait and up coast of Luzon to Lingayen gulf. Heavy aerial bombardments covered landing. MacArthur said 79 enemy planes, and many small Jap surface vessels were sunk, in addition to two destroyers.

U. S. Army announced completion of Lido road to Myitkyina.

Jan. 12—U. S. carrier planes attacked enemy coast of French Indo-China between Saigon and Cam Rann Bay in farthest penetration so far of U. S. Navy units in China Sea. 25 Japanese ships, including a *Katori* class light cruiser and several destroyers were sunk.

Jan. 21—Gen. MacArthur reported capture of Tarlac, capital of province by same name, 65 miles north of Manila.

Jan. 23—Lido-Burma road was opened and first convoy of trucks traveled from Myitkyina, Burma, to Tengyueh, China. Road was later named in honor of Gen. Stilwell.

Jan. 29—U. S. troops made new landing in Philippines, invading Subic bay area of Luzon. This placed Yank forces 35 miles west of southernmost point of American drive down center of Luzon and was designed to

cut off Subic bay area to bar Bataan to re-treating Japs.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 3—American troops entered Manila from east and captured notorious Jap concentration camp of Santo Tomas. Japs remained in possession of "old city" on south bank of Pasig river. President Roosevelt, in letter to President Sergio Osmena of Philippine commonwealth, pledged full American cooperation to drive Japs out of Philippines entirely.

Feb. 7—U. S. air attacks in period from Jan. 18 to Feb. 7 revealed 63 attacks on Iwo island, and widely spaced raids on Kuriles, Caroline, Marshall, Marianas and Bonin groups and on Wake and Marcus islands.

—Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, announced U. S. 14th Air Force had abandoned all secret air bases in China and would concentrate on interior targets, leaving coastal regions to attacking planes from Philippines. During January, 14th established record of destroying 334 Jap planes and 343 locomotives.

Feb. 16—American troops seized Bataan after landing at Mariveles Harbor. U. S. planes covered paratroopers who landed on Corregidor after the "Rock" had been pounded for several days.

Feb. 19—After three days of heavy air and naval bombardment, American Marines landed on Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo, and met fanatical Japanese resistance. More than 800 American naval vessels took part. Two light units were damaged during pre-landing assaults. U. S. Fleet also pounded Kuriles, north of Japan proper.

Feb. 22—Third Marine division landed to reinforce the 4th and 5th on Iwo. American casualties up to evening of Feb. 21, after two days of fighting, totalled 644 killed, 560 missing, 4,168 wounded.

Feb. 23—Marines reached summit of Mount Suribachi at southern tip of Iwo Jima and planted Stars and Stripes.

Feb. 25—Nearly all Japanese resistance in Manila reported at an end.

—B-29's attacked Tokyo. Reconnaissance photos showed that 240 city blocks were burned out.

Feb. 28—Gen. MacArthur announced landing on Palawan, fifth largest and westernmost of the Philippine islands. Resistance was described as "feeble." MacArthur also returned to Corregidor island as the American flag was raised. "Hoist the colors," declared MacArthur, "and let no enemy ever haul them down."

MARCH

Mar. 9—British Indian troops entered Mandalay.

Mar. 10—Americans landed on Mindanao in the Philippines, giving Americans control of entire length of the western shores of the Philippines from the northwestern tip of Luzon to the southwestern tip of Mindanao, a distance of 800 miles.

Mar. 17—Conquest of Iwo Jima completed. Pacific Headquarters at Guam announced battle officially ended when Marines finally pushed through Jap defenses to reach northern tip of eight-mile long island. Marine casualties for campaign were placed at 4,189 killed, 15,308 wounded, 441 missing—a total of 19,938. Pacific communique stressed that Marines "fought under conditions that have had no parallel in this war."

—Continuing reports were made public of Japanese atrocities revealed in seizure of prison and internment camps.

Mar. 19-20—15 Japanese warships were sunk or damaged by U. S. carrier planes attacking Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan. 475 Jap planes were destroyed. Later reports placed Jap losses at 281 aircraft shot down, 275 destroyed on ground, and another 175 "probably" destroyed on ground.

—British captured Mandalay.

Mar. 26—Americans invaded Kerama islands in Ryukyu chain 400 miles south of Japan.

—Jap advances in China forced abandonment of U. S. 14th Air Force base at Lao-chokow.

APRIL

Apr. 1—Kerama operation forerunner for American landing on Okinawa which took place after Okinawa had been subjected to ten days of naval bombardment. Landings were made along eight-mile stretch of southwest coast at point about 360 miles south of Japan proper. More than 1,400 ships were involved in invasion, largest amphibious operation in Pacific.

Apr. 5—General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz were given over-all command of land and naval operations in Pacific.

—Russia denounced its five-year neutrality pact with Japan, accusing Japs of aiding Germany in fight against Soviet allies. Announcement came as Premier Kuniaki Koiso's cabinet resigned to "open the way for a far more powerful administration" in Japan. Emperor Hirohito named Admiral Kantaro Suzuki to set up new government.

Apr. 8—American carrier planes operating off Kyushu sank Japanese battleship, two cruisers, and three destroyers.

Apr. 17—American troops on Okinawa reached Cape Hedo at northern tip of island.

Apr. 18—Ernie Pyle, 44, one of most famous war correspondents of World War II was killed by Jap machinegun fire on small island of Ie, off northwest coast of Okinawa.

—Americans made two new landings on west coast of Mindanao, in Philippines. One at Parang, other thirty miles beyond at Malabang.

Apr. 20—Yanks invaded Balabac island, 45 miles north of Borneo.

Apr. 29—Baguio, summer capital of Philippines, fell to American troops.

MAY

May 1—Allied troops invaded Tarakan island, just off northeastern corner of Netherlands Borneo. Australian veterans went ashore from American ships.

May 4—British and Indian forces complete occupation of Rangoon.

May 6—Gen. MacArthur announced complete liberation of Davao, on Mindanao.

—Strongest Jap counter-attack on Okinawa so far was pushed back with at least 3,000 enemy troops killed.

May 24-26—Tokyo was devastated by two fire-bomb attacks by from 500 to 550 B-29's covered with fighter protection. 19 B-29's were lost on May 26th raid—12 lost in May 24th attack.

May 27—Chinese troops recaptured Yungning to cut Japan's lifeline from north China to Indo-China and Malaya.

May 29—Marines surged into Shuri castle, most stubbornly defended stronghold of the Jap garrison, on Okinawa.

May 31—Undersecretary of War Patterson revealed that Japanese bomb-carrying balloons killed six persons near Lakeview Oregon on May 5.

JUNE

June 10—Brunei Bay, Borneo, invaded by Australians.

June 18—Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 58, commander of American Tenth Army and of all land forces on Okinawa, was killed at forward observation post when it was hit by Japanese shell. Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geirger, commander of Third Marine Amphibious Corps replaced him.

June 21—Okinawa campaign ended. After 82 days of fiercest fighting in Pacific, organized Jap resistance came to official end. American casualties through June 19 were 11,260 killed, 33,769 wounded. Japanese losses through May 20, were 90,401 killed.

—General MacArthur named Gen. Stilwell as commander of Tenth Army on Okinawa to replace temporary Marine commander, who took over after death of Lt. Gen. Buckner.

June 24—Australians completed recapture of Miri oil field in West Borneo.

June 25—Americans seized Kume island west of Okinawa.

—B-29 raids continued against Japanese home island almost on round-the-clock schedule. Principal targets were rail and communication lines stretching south from Tokyo to southern tip of Kyushu island.

June 28—General MacArthur announced that all Luzon, largest island of Philippines, had been occupied by American troops.

June 29—Four Japanese cities were bombed by B-29's from Marianas. Principle target was big Jap naval base of Sasebo.

June 30—Chinese recaptured burning city of Liuchow, in Kwangsi province. Other Chinese forces crossed the border of French Indo-China and reoccupied town of Chungching which they held briefly a few weeks before.

JULY

July 1—Following air bombardments for six straight days, Australian troops landed at Balikpapan on east coast of Borneo.

July 5—General MacArthur announced that "the entire Philippine islands are now liberated and the Philippine campaign can be regarded as virtually closed."

July 10—Planes from U.S. Third Fleet made record raid on Tokyo as part of greatest aerial blow against Japan conducted so far. 2,000,000th ton of bombs since December 7, 1941 was dropped on Jap home island while between 500 and 600 B-29's struck Honshu island, and 1,000 carrier planes burned and blasted Tokyo. 342 enemy planes were destroyed. 32 ships were sunk or damaged.

July 11—General MacArthur announced that Balikpapan bay, in Borneo, had been completely won by Allies.

July 13—Navy communique revealed that typhoon hit U.S. Third Fleet as it was withdrawing from attacks against Kyushu on June fifth. Five aircraft carriers, three battleships, four cruisers and nine destroyers were damaged.

July 14-15—U.S. fleet began first heavy surface ship bombardment of Japan. Battleships and cruisers shelled Kamaisha, on Honshu island 275 miles northeast of Tokyo, and hit coastal installations on Hokkaido. Carrier planes participated with devastating attacks at cities along bombardment front. Carrier planes netted 140 Japanese ships and small craft totalling 71,000 tons sunk, 234 enemy ships damaged, and 82 Jap planes destroyed or damaged. 24 U.S. planes were lost.

July 17—Navy revealed that British battleship King George V, and U.S. battleship Iowa, most powerful in respective navies, led assaults against Japan from points only ten miles off coast. British also joined in carrier plane strikes against Jap home islands.

July 18—U.S. and British ships bombarded Hitachi port and Nojima Cape in Tokyo bay. Anglo-American air units also blasted hiding Japanese fleet at Yokosuka base, Tokyo bay. Japan's old battleship, Nagato, was heavily damaged and believed sinking. Eleven smaller vessels were sunk, and three destroyers were sunk or badly damaged.

July 20—Chinese troops seized "rice bowl" city of Yiyang in Hunan province.

July 22—First Yanks from European theater arrived in Philippines.

July 25—Navy revealed that U.S. and British carrier planes raided Kure, Japan's greatest naval base on July 24 and resumed attacks, hitting Kobe in addition, at dawn on July 25. Admiral Halsey said offensive was beginning "final plunge into the heart of the Japanese empire," and that enemy fleet had been "routed, beaten, and broken." Toll of two-day strikes reached 20 Japanese warships, and 85 merchant ships sunk or damaged. 209 Jap planes destroyed.

July 26—Ultimatum from United States, Britain, and China demanded that Japan surrender unconditionally, or face "utter destruction." Allied declaration said Japanese would be limited to home islands and, stripped of power to make war, but would not be "enslaved as a race nor destroyed as a nation."

July 28—Tokyo broadcasts quoted Gen. Jiro Minami, president of Political Association of Great Japan as saying Japanese government would be "ready to talk peace only when the whole of East Asia is freed from Anglo-American colonial exploitation and when Japan and other nations in the world are assured of a peaceful life based on justice and equality."

July 29—Japanese Premier Suzuki declared: "As far as the Imperial government of Japan is concerned, it will take no notice of Allied ultimatum."

—Carrier plane and B-29 attacks continued against Japanese cities.

AUGUST

Aug. 3—Twentieth Air Force at Guam reported that complete blockade of shipping to and from Japanese home islands had been imposed by mines laid by B-29's in waters of Japan's Inland Sea.

Aug. 6—Greatest secret of the war was revealed by President Truman and Secretary of War Stimson. An atomic bomb, it was disclosed, fell on Japanese city of Hiroshima revealing for first time that United States, in conjunction with Canada and Britain, had been working on problem of releasing atomic energy in bomb form. Only one bomb was dropped but it entirely obliterated 60 percent of Hiroshima, or 4.1 square miles. Tokyo said dead were "too numerous to count." Bomb, which worked on principle of harnessing atomic energy, had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT, and created 2,000 times blast power of largest British 6-ton blockbuster bomb. Research into idea of atomic fission, or splitting atom to harness energy released, was begun in 1939 when late President Roosevelt named commission to investigate use of atomic power for military purposes. Three communities were set up in United States for conducting this tremendous

project. Oak Ridge, Tennessee, small town near Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Richland Village, Washington. Work on the atomic bomb was so secret that hundreds of employees did not know nature of their employment. Bomb's first test was made July 16 when it was touched off at Alamogordo Air Base in New Mexico. Steel tower from which bomb was hung was "vaporized" by explosion which sent billowing clouds 40,000 feet into air. Two men five miles away were knocked down by pressure wave and shock was felt in area within 250-mile radius. Project cost \$2,000,000,000. Tokyo broadcasts complained that persons were dying in vicinity of Hiroshima from what apparently was radio-activity produced by bomb's explosion. But claims were not officially confirmed.

Aug. 8—Russia declared war on Japan, effective Aug. 9.

Aug. 9—Second atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, on city of Nagasaki, on western Kyushu.

—Russian troops crossed Manchurian border.

Aug. 10—Japan offered to surrender on condition that Emperor Hirohito's prerogatives were not infringed upon.

Aug. 11—President Truman replied to Japan's offer that Allies will permit Hirohito to remain on throne provided he was subject to Supreme Allied commander of occupation forces. Note, in behalf of United States, Britain, Russia, and China, was turned over to Swiss Legation in Washington for transmission to Tokyo.

Aug. 12—Russian troops continued ad-

vance and invaded Korea under guns of Red Fleet while surrender negotiations were pending. And fighting continued on all other fronts still in operation.

Aug. 14—President Truman, at 7 p.m., announced that Japan had surrendered unconditionally and ordered field commanders to issue "cease fire" orders. Proclamation of V-J day was to wait until formal signing of surrender document. At noon Aug. 15, Emperor Hirohito made an empire-wide broadcast informing his subjects of surrender. "The war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage," The atom bomb, he declared "would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization." He added that Japan declared war "only to insure Japan's preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement."

—Final surrender of Japan did not become official until document was signed aboard U.S. battleship "Missouri" anchored in Tokyo Bay. Signing ceremony took place on September 2, 1945, after typhoon had held up preparations and delayed original signing date. In 20-minute ceremony, war was officially declared over. General MacArthur signed as Supreme Commander for Allies, Admiral Nimitz for United States, Gen. Hsu Yung-chang for China, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser for United Kingdom, Gen. Kuzma N. Dervyanko for Russia.

337 OF 14 MILLION GET MEDAL OF HONOR

Out of 14,000,000 U. S. servicemen, only 337 had been awarded the Medal of Honor, to Jan. 1, 1946.

Of the 244 Army medal winners, 109 were killed. The Navy lost 52 of 93.

Every state in the Union but Nevada contributed to the roll.

Texas led with 22 in the Army and six in the Navy, a total of 28.

Next with 27 was New York State. Pennsylvania was third with 26, trailed by California, Ohio, Washington, New Jersey and Illinois in that order.

Twenty-seven states had five or more winners.

Among the individual cities, New York led with 13 winners. San Antonio was second with five. New York's total included 10 Army men, three sailors. San Antonio counted four Army men and a lone mar.

Here is the rank by number of medals.

State	Army	Navy	Total
State	Army	Navy	Total
Texas	22	6	28
New York	23	4	27
Pennsylvania	24	2	26
California	12	11	23
Ohio	13	4	17
Washington	10	6	16
New Jersey	10	3	13
Illinois	8	4	12
Wisconsin	10	1	11
Virginia	8	2	10
Michigan	6	3	9
Alabama	6	1	7
Massachusetts	3	4	7
Oklahoma	6	1	7
Minnesota	4	3	7

Colorado	6	1	7
Kentucky	4	2	6
South Carolina	5	1	6
Arkansas	4	2	6
Maryland	2	4	6
Missouri	4	2	6
Indiana	4	1	5
Iowa	5	0	5
Connecticut	3	2	5
Florida	4	1	5
Louisiana	4	1	5
West Virginia	3	2	5
Kansas	3	1	4
Mississippi	4	0	4
North Carolina	3	1	4
Tennessee	4	0	4
Georgia	2	2	4
Washington, D. C.	0	4	4
Utah	0	3	3
Delaware	2	0	2
Arizona	2	0	2
Montana	2	0	2
Nebraska	1	1	2
Oregon	1	1	2
Philippines	1	0	1
New Hampshire	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	1
Maine	1	0	1
Rhode Island	1	0	1
Wyoming	1	0	1
New Mexico	1	0	1
Vermont	0	1	1
North Dakota	0	1	1
South Dakota	0	1	1
British Columbia	0	1	1
Austral	0	1	1
(U.S. address unknown)			

Totals 244 93 337

World War II

THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY

Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and the Soviet Union at 2:41 a.m. French time, or 8:41 a.m. Eastern Wartime, Sunday, May 6, 1945.

The surrender ceremonies were held in a little red schoolhouse in Reims, France that was the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

The surrender brought the European war to a close after five years, eight months, and six days of hostilities, and was signed for Germany by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, then Chief of Staff of the German Army. He signed simply "Jodl" on the document.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff, signed on behalf of General Eisenhower. Also signing were Gen. Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

After signing, Jodl asked leave to say a few words for Germany. He spoke briefly, saying:

"With this signature, the German people and armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victor's hands. In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world."

Immediately afterward, Jodl and his aide, Gen. Adm. Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by General Eisenhower. Eisenhower sternly asked them if they understood the surrender terms imposed upon Germany and if they would be carried out. They answered yes.

The first announcement that Germany had surrendered unconditionally came from Germany itself, in a message from German Foreign Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, who stated in a broadcast that Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, then new Chancellor of Germany, had ordered the unconditional surrender of all German armed forces.

Before the signing, discussion went on all afternoon and late into the night at the Reims schoolhouse. After hours of discussions among the Allies themselves and with the Germans, the "Act of Military Surrender" was signed.

The Allies were seated behind a small school table. Lieut. Gen. Smith had Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan and Gen. Fran ois Sevez at his right, while General Susloparoff was at his left. When the Germans entered, the Allies were already seated. All three Germans stiffly bowed before them without a word.

Text of the Act
Following is the text of "An Act of Military Surrender":

"1. We, the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command, all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

"2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours (11:01) Central European Time on Eight May and to remain in the positions occupied at the time. No ship, vessel or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery, or equipment.

"3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and by the Soviet High Command.

"4. This Act of Military Surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by, any general instrument of surrender imposed, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German Armed Forces as a whole.

"In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

"Signed at Reims, France, at 0241 hours (2:41 a.m.) on the seventh day of May, 1945.

"On behalf of the German High Command—Jodl.

"In the presence of:
"On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force—W. B. Smith.

"On behalf of the Soviet High Command—Ivan Susloparoff.

"On behalf of the French—F. Sevez."
Formal ratification of the Reims document was held in Berlin on May 8, and peace came technically to Europe at 12:01 a.m., May 9, 1945.

Resistance to Russian, Czech and Yugoslav forces kept up until the last moment and beyond. Final deadline for unconditional surrender was set at 12:01 May 9, and for this reason, the Germans kept fighting. This was also the probable reason why Moscow was reluctant to publish earlier statements, regarding the Reims surrender, especially.

Signing the formal document in Berlin were Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Gen. Adm. Hans Georg Friedeburg and Gen. Hans Juerger Stumpff, respectively commanders of the German army, navy and air force, and by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy commander, for the Allies. Witnessing the signing were Marshal Ivan Zhukoff, commander of the First Ukrainian Army; Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces, and Lieut. Gen. Jean de Latre, commander of the French First Army.

Truman's Announcement

On May 8, 1945, President Truman broadcast to the United States the following message:

"This is a solemn but glorious hour. I only wish that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to witness this day. General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly all over Europe.

"For this victory we join in offering our thanks to the Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity.

"Our rejoicing is sobered and subdued by a supreme consciousness of the terrible price we have paid to rid the world of Hitler and his evil band. Let us not forget, my fellow-Americans, the sorrow and the heartache which today abide in the homes of so many of our neighbors—neighbors whose most priceless possession has been rendered as a

sacrifice to redeem our liberty.

"We can repay the debt which we owe to our God, to our dead, and to our children only by work—by ceaseless devotion to the responsibilities which lie ahead of us. If I could give you one single watchword for the coming months that word is—work, work and more work.

"We must work to finish the war. Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done.

"We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world—to build an abiding peace, a peace rooted in justice and in law. We can build such a peace only by hard toilsome painstaking work—by understanding and working with our allies in peace as we have in war.

"The job ahead is no less important, no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which now happily is done.

"I call upon every American to stick to his post until the last battle is won. Until that day, let no man abandon his post or slacken his effort."

Churchill's Speech

Prime Minister Winston Churchill also spoke on May 8, 1945, in part as follows:

"Yesterday at 2:40 a.m. at General Eisenhower's headquarters, General Jodl, the representative of the German High Command and of Grand Admiral Doenitz, the designated head of the German state, signed the act of unconditional surrender of all German land, sea, and air forces to the Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command.

"It is not surprising that on such long fronts and in the existing disorder of the enemy, the commands of the German High Command could not in every case have been obeyed immediately. This does not, in our opinion with the military advice at our disposal, constitute any reason for withholding from the nation the facts communicated to us by General Eisenhower of the unconditional surrender already signed at Reims nor could it prevent us from celebrating today and tomorrow, Wednesday, as Victory in Europe Day. Today, perhaps we shall think mostly of ourselves. Tomorrow we shall pay a particular tribute to our heroic Russian comrades whose prowess in the field has been one of the grand contributions to the general victory.

"The German war is therefore at an end.

"After years of intense preparations, Germany hurled herself on Poland at the beginning of September, 1939, and in pursuance of our guarantee to Poland in common with the French Republic, the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations declared war upon this foul aggression.

"After gallant France had been struck down, we from this island and from our united empire maintained the struggle single-handed for a whole year until we were joined by the military might of Soviet Russia and later by the overwhelming power and resources of the United States of America.

"Finally almost the whole world was combined against the evil doers who are now prostrate before us. Our gratitude to our splendid allies goes forth from all our hearts in the island and throughout the British Empire.

"We may allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing, but let us not forget for a moment

the toils and efforts that lie ahead.

"Japan, with all her treachery and greed, remains unsubdued. The injuries which she has inflicted against Great Britain, the United States and other countries and her detestable cruelties call for justice and retribution.

"We must now devote all our strength and resources to the completion of our task both at home and abroad.

"Advance Britain! Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King."

The Associated Press Report

There was one important "sidelight" to the surrender negotiations at Reims, France.

Suspension of filing facilities of the Associated Press in the European theater was invoked by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) on May 7, because SHAEF charged that Edward Kennedy of the AP had released the surrender story prematurely. The ban on AP was lifted six hours and twenty minutes later, but was continued on all copy submitted by Kennedy, chief of the press association's Western Front staff.

Kennedy's story on the Reims surrender was the first out of France and England, and reached New York AP offices at 9:35 a.m., May 7, Eastern Wartime.

British censors had had no special instructions on handling any surrender story, and since Kennedy's dispatch originated abroad and was only relayed through London, standard British censorship was applied and there was no question about passing the story.

For four hours after Kennedy's dispatch hit the streets, officials in Washington and London remained silent. Finally, announcements were made that Churchill would on that day proclaim V-E Day, and that King George would also speak.

The British Press Association reported that the delay in announcing V-E Day in spite of the complete capitulation of Germany was because of the importance attached to synchronizing the news announcement in London, Washington, and Moscow. Officials disagreed as to what hour the announcement should be made public.

The public relations division of SHAEF charged Kennedy with stating that SHAEF had officially announced the surrender. The Associated Press countered with a statement that nowhere in Kennedy's dispatch was the word "official" used.

Kennedy was charged with breaking a pledge, made at Reims, before correspondents were admitted to the surrender room. From Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., director of the public relations divisions of SHAEF, came the following:

"To assure that all invited representatives of the press would understand the conditions, I personally briefed the correspondents (17 of them) of the impending ceremonies incident to the signing of the unconditional surrender pact and stated to them:

"This story is off the record until the respective heads of the Allied Governments announce the fact to the world.

"I therefore pledge each and every one of you, on your honor, not to communicate the result of this conference or the fact of its existence until it is released by SHAEF."

Kennedy did not assume that the statement constituted a pledge, because neither he personally, nor any other correspondent present vowed to keep it secret; therefore, he sent his message on to AP headquarters in London, by telephone from Paris.

THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN

The formal and unconditional surrender of the Japanese government to the Allies was executed aboard the U.S.S. Missouri anchored off Yokohama in Tokyo Bay. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, of the imperial staff, signed the surrender documents for the Japanese government and all Japanese armed forces. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme allied commander, signed for the allies, followed by representatives of the United States, China, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand also signed.

The official text of the surrender terms is as follows:

"1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the emperor of Japan, the Japanese government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China, and Great Britain July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the allied powers.

"2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the allied powers of the Japanese imperial general headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

"3. We hereby command all Japanese forces, wherever situated, and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the supreme commander for the allied powers or by agencies of the Japanese government at his direction.

Command All Japs to Surrender

"4. We hereby command the Japanese imperial headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control, wherever situated, to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

"5. We hereby command all civil, military, and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives, deemed by the supreme commander for the allied powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

"6. We hereby undertake for the emperor, the Japanese government, and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the supreme commander for the allied powers or by any other designated representative of the allied powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

Free Allied Prisoners

"7. We hereby command the Japanese imperial government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance, and immediate transportation to places as directed.

"8. The authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander for

the allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender."

HIROHITO'S PROCLAMATION

The proclamation of Emperor Hirohito, issued by order of the supreme allied commander in connection with the unconditional surrender, is as follows:

"Accepting the terms set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and China on July 26, 1945, at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the union of soviet socialist republics, I have commanded the Japanese imperial government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters to sign on my behalf the instrument of surrender presented by the supreme commander for the allied powers and to issue general orders to the military and naval forces in accordance with the direction of the supreme commander of the allied powers.

"I command all my people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the instruments of surrender and the general orders issued by the Japanese imperial general headquarters hereunder."

GEN. MACARTHUR'S SPEECH

As the surrender proceedings opened, Gen. MacArthur said:

"We are gathered here, representative of the major warring powers, to conclude a solemn agreement whereby peace may be restored. The issues, involving divergent ideals and ideologies, have been determined on the battle fields of the world and hence are not for our discussion or debate. Nor is it for us here to meet, representing as we do a majority of the peoples of the earth, in a spirit of distrust, malice or hatred. But rather it is for us, both victors and vanquished, to rise to that higher dignity which alone befits the sacred purposes we are about to serve, committing all of our peoples unreservedly to faithful compliance with the undertakings they are here formally to assume.

"It is my earnest hope and indeed the hope of all mankind that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past—a world founded upon faith and understanding—a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish—for freedom, tolerance, and justice.

"The terms and conditions upon which surrender of the Japanese imperial forces is here to be given and accepted are contained in the instrument of surrender now before you.

"As supreme commander for the allied powers, I announce it my firm purpose, in the tradition of the countries I represent, to proceed in the discharge of my responsibilities with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to insure that the terms of surrender are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with.

"I now invite the representatives of the emperor of Japan and the Japanese government and the Japanese imperial headquarters to sign the instrument of surrender at the places indicated.

"The supreme commander for the allied powers will now sign on behalf of the nations at war with Japan.

"The representatives of the United States of America will now sign.

"The representative of the republic of China will now sign.

"The representative of the United Kingdom will now sign.

"The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will now sign.

"The representative of Australia will now sign.

"The representative of Canada will now sign.

"The representative of France will now sign.

"The representative of Netherlands will now sign.

"The representative of New Zealand will now sign.

"Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world, and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON JAP SURRENDER

Speaking from the White House, in a broadcast linked to the U.S.S. Missouri, President Truman proclaimed Sunday, Sept. 2, as official V-J Day for the American people. Excerpts from Mr. Truman's speech follow:

"The thoughts and hopes of all America—indeed of all the civilized world—are centered tonight on the battleship Missouri. There on that small piece of American soil anchored in Tokyo harbor the Japanese have just officially laid down their arms. They have signed terms of unconditional surrender.

* * * * *

"We shall not forget Pearl Harbor.

"The Japanese militarists will not forget the U.S.S. Missouri.

"The evil done by the Japanese war lords can never be repaired or forgotten. But their power to destroy and kill has been taken from them. Their armies and what is left of their navy are now impotent.

"To all of us there comes first a sense of gratitude to Almighty God who sustained us and our allies in the dark days of grave danger, who made us to grow from weakness into the strongest fighting force in history, and who now has seen us overcome the forces of tyranny that sought to destroy His civilization.

* * * * *

"This is a victory of more than arms alone. This is a victory of liberty over tyranny.

"From our war plants rolled the tanks and planes which blasted their way to the heart of our enemy; from our ship yards sprang the ships which bridged all the oceans of the world for our weapons and supplies; from our farms came the food and fiber for our armies and navies and for all our allies in all the corners of the earth; from our mines and factories came the raw materials and the finished products which gave us the equipment to overcome our enemies.

"But back of it all were the will and spirit and determination of a free people—who know what freedom is, and who know that it is worth whatever price they had to pay to preserve it.

"Most Enduring Forces"

"It was the spirit of liberty which gave us our armed strength and which made our men invincible in battle. We know now that that spirit of liberty, the freedom of the individual, and the personal dignity of man, are the strongest and toughest and most enduring forces in all the world.

* * * * *

"Victory always has its burdens and its responsibilities as well as its rejoicing.

"But we face the future and all its dangers with great confidence and great hope. America can build for itself a future of employment and security. Together with the united nations, it can build a world of peace founded on justice and fair dealing and tolerance.

Proclaims V-J Day

"As President of the United States, I proclaim Sunday, Sept. 2, 1945, to be V-J day—the day of formal surrender by Japan. It is

not yet the day for formal proclamation of the end of the war or of the cessation of hostilities. But it is a day which we Americans shall always remember as a day of retribution—as we remember that other day, the day of infamy.

"From this day we move forward. We move toward a new era of security at home. With the other united nations we move toward a new and better world of peace and international good will and cooperation.

"God's help has brought us to this day of victory. With His help we will attain that peace and prosperity for ourselves and all the world in the years ahead."

Sidelights on the Japanese surrender

Gen. MacArthur signed deliberately, using five pens. The first two—silverplated especially for the occasion—he handed in turn to Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and to British Gen. Arthur Ernest Percival, who were forced to surrender Corregidor and Singapore, respectively, in the war's darkest hours.

Adm. Nimitz signed on behalf of the United States.

These were the signers in addition to the Japanese and Americans: Gen. Hsu Yung-Chang for China, Adm. Bruce Fraser for the United Kingdom, Lt. Gen. Derevyanko for Russia, Gen. Thomas Blamey for Australia, Col. Lawrence Moore-Cosgrave for Canada, Gen. Jacques le Clerc for France, Adm. C. E. L. Helfrich for the Netherlands, and Air Vice Marshal Isitt for New Zealand.

Among United States naval officers present were Adm. Nimitz, his chief of staff, Vice Adm. Forrest C. Sherman; Adm. Halsey; Vice Adm. John A. Towers, commander of naval air in the Pacific; Vice Adm. Theodore C. Wilkinson, Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger, Comdr. Maher.

Lt. Gen. Robert E. Geiger, commander of marine forces in the Pacific, represented the marine corps. United States army officers present included Generals Spaatz, Kenney, and Eichelberger and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commander of United States army forces in the central Pacific.

The Japanese delegation came aboard the U.S.S. Missouri at 8:55 a.m. (6:55 p.m. Saturday Chicago time) as scheduled. They reached the Missouri in personnel speed boats flying the American flag.

Clouds and fog limited visibility to about 1,500 feet. Nearby mountains were hidden.

Japs Look Up at B-29's

Super Forts scheduled to fly overhead during the ceremonies were obscured by the overcast. Only one B-29 appeared, ducking low under the clouds. But when the clouds parted as MacArthur concluded the formalities, many planes roared thru the sunlight overhead. The departing delegation looked up at them.

The ceremony was conducted on the Missouri's gallery deck, on her starboard side, only a few feet from her big No. 2 16-inch-gun turret. A long table was set up for the signing.

WAR CASUALTIES; EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

(does not include Italy)

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945

Assignment	Number of casualties	Percentage of casualties
Theater troops.....	1,094	.18
Army group, army and corps troops.....	60,998	10.35
Infantry divisions.....	392,990	66.69
Armored divisions.....	62,417	10.60
Airborne divisions.....	22,008	3.73
Total combat divisions.....	477,415	81.02
Total field forces.....	539,507	91.55
Troops under air commanders.....	1,699	.29
Strategic air forces.....	37,500	6.36
Tactical air forces.....	6,346	1.08
Total air forces.....	45,545	7.73
Communications zone troops.....	4,217	.72
Grand total.....	589,269	100.00

WAR CASUALTIES; JAPANESE LOSSES IN EASTERN BATTLEFRONTS INCLUDING CHINA, SINCE PEARL HARBOR

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945

	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Southern Pacific.....	684,000	69,000	19,806	772,806
Central Pacific.....	273,000	6,000	17,472	296,472
India-Burma.....	128,000	38,000	3,097	160,097
China.....	126,000	126,000	1,059	253,059
Aleutians.....	8,000	1,000	30	9,030
Total.....	1,219,000	240,000	41,464	1,500,464

WAR CASUALTIES; GERMAN AND ITALIAN LOSSES IN EUROPE

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945

	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Tunisia.....	19,600	19,000	130,000	168,600
Sicily.....	5,000	2,000	7,100	14,100
Italy.....	86,000	15,000	357,089	458,089
Western Front.....	263,000	49,000	7,614,794 ¹	7,926,794
Total.....	373,600	85,000	8,108,983 ¹	8,567,583

¹ Includes 3,404,949 disarmed enemy forces.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE — WARS COMPARED

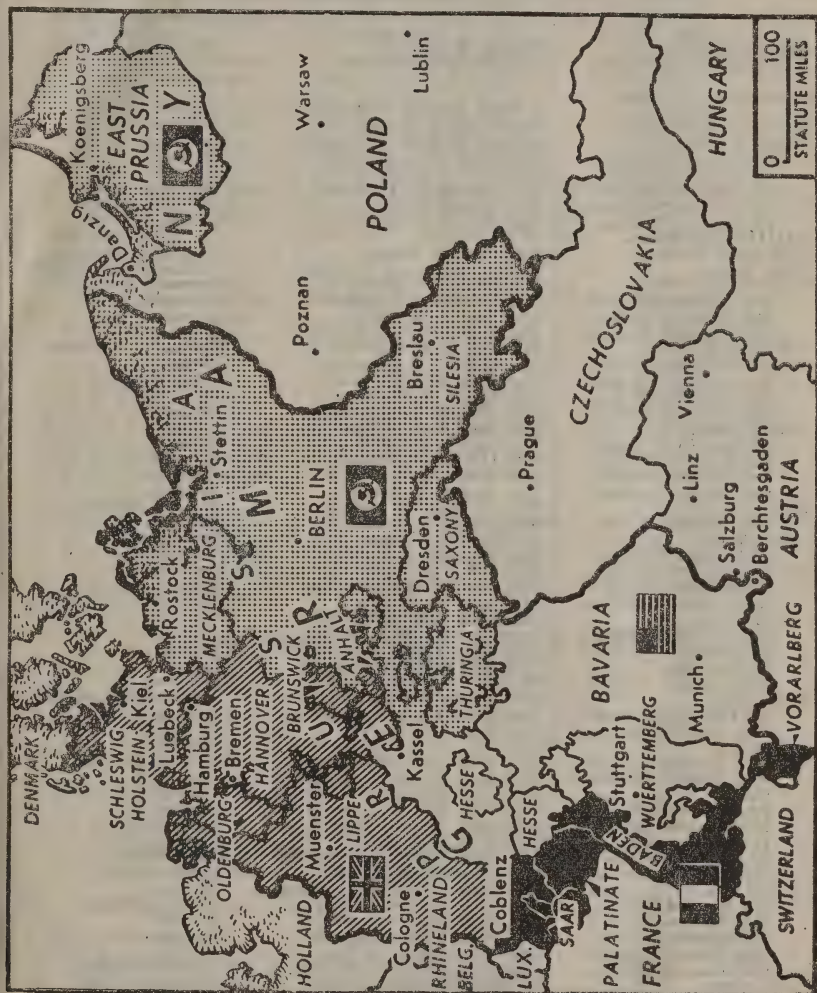
Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945

	Number of months duration	Total battle deaths	Average battle deaths per month
American Revolution.....	80	4,044	50
War of 1812.....	30	1,877	62
Mexican War.....	20	1,721	86
Civil War (Union Losses).....	48	110,070	2,293
Civil War (Confederate Losses).....	48	74,524	1,552
Spanish-American.....	4	345	86
World War I.....	19	50,510	2,658
World War II.....	44	201,367	4,576

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE FORCES

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945	Posts or Cantonment Installations
	Men.....\$ 7,370,000
	Tons cargo.....101,750,000
	Hospitalization
	Cases.....9,083,000
	Beds.....791,000
Moneys	Post Exchanges
Payroll and Allowances.....\$22,400,000,000	Receipts per month.....\$90,000,000
Contracts processed.....75,000,000,000	

OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY



ORDER OF BATTLE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (As of May 7, 1945)

(The order of battle of our allies is not shown below Army level, except when American forces were under their operational control.)

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff

Unit	Commander	Location
Supreme Headquarters	General of the Army,	Main Headquarters,
Allied Expeditionary Forces...	Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	Versailles, France.
Northern Group of Armies		Advance Headquarters,
(21st Army Group).....	F/M Sir Bernard L. Montgomery...	Rheims, France.
1st Canadian Army.....	Gen. H. D. G. Crerar.....	Suchteln, Germany.
Second British Army.....	Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey.....	Holland.
XVIII Corps (Airborne).....	Maj. Gen. M. B. Ridgway.....	Germany.
5th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. L. E. Oliver.....	Germany.
7th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. R. W. Hasbrouck.....	Germany.
82d Airborne Division.....	Maj. Gen. J. M. Gavin.....	Germany.
8th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. B. E. Moore.....	Germany.
Central Group of Armies		
(12th Army Group).....	Gen. Omar N. Bradley.....	Wiesbaden, Germany.
Ninth Army.....	Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson.....	Braunschweig, Germany.
XIII Corps.....	Maj. Gen. A. C. Gillem, Jr.....	Germany.
35th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade.....	Germany.
84th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling.....	Germany.
102d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. F. A. Keating.....	Germany.
XVI Corps.....	Maj. Gen. J. B. Anderson.....	Germany.
29th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. C. H. Gerhardt.....	Germany.
75th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. R. E. Porter.....	Germany.
79th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. I. T. Wyche.....	Germany.
95th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. H. L. Twaddle.....	Germany.
XIX Corps.....	Maj. Gen. R. S. McLain.....	Germany.
2d Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. I. D. White.....	Germany.
8th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. J. M. Devine.....	Germany.
30th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. L. S. Hobbs.....	Germany.
83d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. R. C. Macon.....	Germany.
First Army.....	Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.....	Weinahr, Germany.
78th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. E. P. Parker, Jr.....	Germany.
VII Corps.....	Lt. Gen. J. L. Collins.....	Germany.
3d Armored Division.....	Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey.....	Germany.
9th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. L. A. Craig.....	Germany.
69th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt.....	Germany.
104th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Terry Allen.....	Germany.
VIII Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.....	Germany.
6th Armored Division.....	Brig. Gen. George W. Read, Jr.....	Germany.
76th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt.....	Germany.
87th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr.....	Germany.
80th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Thomas D. Finley.....	Germany.
Third Army.....	Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.....	Erlangen, Germany.
4th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley.....	Germany.
70th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. A. J. Barnett.....	Germany.
III Corps.....	Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet.....	Germany.
14th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. Albert C. Smith.....	Germany.
99th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lauer.....	Germany.
V Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.....	Germany.
9th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard.....	Germany.
16th Armored Division.....	Brig. Gen. John L. Pierce.....	Czechoslovakia.
1st Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Clift Andrus.....	Czechoslovakia.
2d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.....	Czechoslovakia.
97th Infantry Division.....	Brig. Gen. Milton B. Halsey.....	Czechoslovakia.
XII Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Stafford Leroy Irwin.....	Germany.
4th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge.....	Czechoslovakia.
11th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. Holmes E. Dager.....	Austria.
5th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown.....	Germany.
26th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul.....	Austria.
90th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Earnest.....	Czechoslovakia.
XX Corps.....	Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker.....	Germany.
13th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. John Milliken.....	Germany.
65th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Stanley E. Reinhart.....	Austria.
71st Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Willard G. Wyman.....	Austria.
80th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride.....	Austria.
Fifteenth Army.....	Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.....	Bad Neunahr, Germany.
60th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Herman F. Kramer.....	France.
106th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh.....	France.
XXII Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon.....	Germany.
17th Airborne Division.....	Maj. Gen. William M. Miley.....	Germany.
94th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony.....	Germany.
XXIII Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey.....	Germany.
28th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.....	Germany.

Southern Group of Armies (6th Army Group) Seventh Army.....	Gen. Jacob L. Devers..... Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.....	Heidelberg, Germany. Schwabischgmuund, Germany.
12th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen.....	Germany.
63d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Louis Hibbs.....	Germany.
45th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick.....	Germany.
100th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. W. A. Burress.....	Germany.
XXI Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn.....	Germany.
101st Airborne Division.....	Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.....	Germany.
36th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist.....	Austria.
XV Corps.....	Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.....	Germany.
20th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward.....	Germany.
3d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel.....	Germany.
42d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins.....	Germany.
86th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Harris M. Melasky.....	Austria.
VI Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks.....	Germany.
10th Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr.....	Austria.
44th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. William F. Dean.....	Austria.
103d Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe.....	Austria.
First French Army.....	Gen. Jean J. de Lattre de Tassigny.....	Lindau, Germany.
SHAEF Reserve		
First Allied Airborne Army.....	Lt. Gen. Louis H. Brereton.....	Maison LaFitte, France.
13th Airborne Division.....	Maj. Gen. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr.....	France.
US Strategic Air Forces in Europe*	Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.....	Rheims, France.
Eighth Air Force.....	Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.....	High Wycombe, Bucks, England.
1st Air Division.....	Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Turner.....	England.
2d Air Division.....	Maj. Gen. Wm. E. Kepner.....	England.
3d Air Division.....	Maj. Gen. Earle E. Partridge.....	England.
Ninth Air Force.....	Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.....	Weisbaden, Germany.
IX Bomb Division.....	Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson.....	Belgium.
IX Tactical Air Command.....	Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada.....	Germany.
XIX Tactical Air Command.....	Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland.....	Germany.
XXIX Tactical Air Command.....	Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent.....	Germany.
First Tactical Air Force (Prov.).....	Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster.....	Heidelberg, Germany.
XII Tactical Air Command.....	Brig. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus.....	Darmstadt, Germany.
1st French Air Command.....	Gen. de Brig. Paul Gerardot.....	Issenheim, France.
IX Troop Carrier Command.....	Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams.....	Louvecienne, France.

*Exercised operational control over Fifteenth Air Force shown under Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

ORDER OF BATTLE U. S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES (As of 14 August 1945)

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff

Headquarters, U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces, Guam, Marianas Islands:	
Commanding General.....	Gen. Carl Spaatz
Deputy Commander.....	Lt. Gen. B. McK. Giles
Chief of Staff.....	Maj. Gen. C. E. LeMay
Eighth Air Force, Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands:	
Commanding General.....	Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle
Twentieth Air Force, Guam, Marianas Islands:	
Commanding General.....	Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining

ORDER OF BATTLE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (As of 2 May 1945)

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff

Unit	Commander	Location
Fifteenth Army Group.....	Gen. Mark W. Clark.....	Florence, Italy
Fifth Army.....	Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott.....	Verona, Italy.
II Corps.....	Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.....	Italy.
10th Mountain Division.....	Maj. Gen. George P. Hays.....	Italy.
85th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter.....	Italy.
88th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall.....	Italy.
IV Corps.....	Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger.....	Italy.
1st Armored Division.....	Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard.....	Italy.
34th Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte.....	Italy.
92 Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond.....	Italy.
British Eighth Army.....	Lt. Gen. Sir R. L. McCreery.....	Italy.
91st Infantry Division.....	Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay.....	Italy.
U. S. Army Air Forces in MTO.....	Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon.....	Caserta, Italy.
Twelfth Air Force.....	Maj. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw.....	Florence, Italy.
XXII Tactical Air Command.....	Brig. Gen. T. C. Darcy.....	Italy.
Fifteenth Air Force.....	Maj. Gen. N. F. Twining.....	Bari, Italy.
XV Fighter Command.....	Brig. Gen. D. C. Strother.....	Italy.

ORDER OF BATTLE **U. S. ARMY FORCES IN PACIFIC** **(As of 14 August 1945)**

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff

Unit	Commander	Location
General Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific	General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur	Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Sixth Army	Gen. Walter Krueger	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
40th Infantry Division	Brig. Gen. D. J. Myers	Panay, Philippine Islands.
11th Airborne Division	Maj. Gen. J. M. Swing	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
I Corps	Maj. Gen. I. P. Swift	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
25th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. C. L. Mullins	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
33d Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. P. W. Clarkson	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
41st Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. J. A. Doe	Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
IX Corps	Maj. Gen. C. W. Ryder	Leyte, Philippine Islands.
77th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce	Cebu, Philippine Islands.
81st Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. F. J. Mueller	Leyte, Philippine Islands.
XI Corps	Lt. Gen. C. P. Hall	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
43d Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. L. F. Wing	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
American Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. W. H. Arnold	Cebu, Philippine Islands.
1st Cavalry Division	Maj. Gen. W. C. Chase	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Eighth Army	Lt. Gen. R. L. Eichelberger	Leyte, Philippine Islands.
93d Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. H. H. Johnson	Morotai Island, New Guinea, and Philippine Islands.
96th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands, Mindanao, and Philippine Islands.
X Corps	Maj. Gen. F. C. Sibert	Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
24th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff	Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
31st Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. C. A. Martin	Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
XIV Corps	Lt. Gen. O. W. Griswold	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
6th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. C. E. Hardis	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
32d Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. W. H. Gill	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
37th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. R. S. Beightler	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
38th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. F. A. Irving	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Tenth Army	Gen. J. W. Stilwell	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
XXIV Corps	Lt. Gen. J. R. Hodge	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
7th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
27th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. G. W. Griner, Jr.	Ie Shima and Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
U.S. Army Forces, Middle Pacific	Lt. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Jr.	Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
98th Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. A. M. Harper	Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
U.S. Army Forces, Western Pacific	Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer	Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Far East Air Forces	Gen. G. C. Kenney	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
Fifth Air Force	Lt. Gen. E. C. Whitehead	Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands.
Seventh Air Force	Brig. Gen. T. D. White	Saipan, Marianas Islands.
Thirteenth Air Force	Maj. Gen. P. B. Wurtsmith	Leyte, Philippine Islands.

ORDER OF BATTLE **U. S. FORCES IN CHINA THEATER** **(As of 14 August 1945)**

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff

Unit	Commander	Location
Headquarters, U. S. Forces, China Theater	Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer	Chungking, China.
U. S. Army Air Forces	Lt. Gen. G. E. Stratemeyer	Chungking, China.
Tenth Air Force	Maj. Gen. H. C. Davidson	Tiuchow, China.
Fourteenth Air Force	Maj. Gen. C. B. Stone, 3d	Kunming, China.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION STARS

(awarded for campaigns up to the time of the Japanese surrender)

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff

EUROPEAN-AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

Egypt-Libya, 11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943.

Air Offensive, Europe, 4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944.

Algeria-French Morocco, 8 to 11 November 1942.

Tunisia: Air, 8 November 1942 to 13 May 1943. Ground, 17 November 1942 to 13 May 1943.

Sicily: Air, 14 May to 17 August 1943. Ground, 9 July to 17 August 1943.

Naples-Foggia: Air, 18 August 1943 to 21 January 1944. Ground, 9 September 1943 to 21 January 1944.

Rome-Arno, 22 January to 9 September 1944.

Normandy, 6 June to 24 July 1944.

Northern France, 25 July to 14 September 1944.

Southern France, 15 August to 14 September 1944.

Northern Apennines, 10 September 1944 to 4 April 1945.

Rhineland, 15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945.

Ardennes, 16 December 1944 to 25 January 1945.

Central Europe, 22 March to 11 May 1945. Po Valley, 5 April to 8 May 1945.

ASIATIC-PACIFIC THEATER

Central Pacific, 7 December 1941 to 6 December 1943.

Burma, 7 December 1941 to 26 May 1942.

Philippine Islands, 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942.

East Indies, 1 January to 22 July 1942.

India-Burma, 2 April 1942 to 28 January 1945.

Air Offensive, Japan, 17 April 1942 (campaign not yet completed).

Aleutian Islands, 3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943.

China, 4 July 1942 (campaign not yet completed).

Papua, 23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943. Guadalcanal, 7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943.

New Guinea, 24 January 1943 to 31 December 1944.*

Northern Solomons, 22 February 1943 to 21 November 1944.*

Eastern Mandates: Air, 7 December 1943 to 16 April 1944.* Ground, 31 January to 14 June 1944.*

Bismarck Archipelago, 15 December 1943 to 27 November 1944.*

Western Pacific: Air, 17 April 1944 to campaign not yet completed). Ground, 15 June 1944 to (campaign not yet completed).

Southern Philippines, 17 October 1944 to 4 July 1945.*

Luzon, 9 January 1945 to 4 July 1945.*

Central Burma, 29 January 1945 to 15 July 1945.

Ryukus, 26 March 1945 to July 1945.*

*Battle participation credit for the campaigns noted by asterisks may be awarded by the appropriate theater commander to units or individuals who actually engaged the enemy in the combat zone after the closing date.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE, ETC.

Source: Biennial Report of The Chief of Staff of The United States Army

July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945

Award	Recipients or number of men
Congressional Medal of Honor	239*
Distinguished Service Cross	3,178
Distinguished Service Medals	630
Legion of Merit	7,192
Silver Stars	52,831
Distinguished Flying Crosses	103,762
Soldiers Medals	8,592
Bronze Stars	189,309
Air Medals	1,034,676

* 40% fatalities.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE JAPANESE SURRENDER

There were 11 Japanese representatives. Tokyo bay today was a scene of feverish activity, with boats plying back and forth in preparation for the history-making event. The navy combat squadrons lay at anchor in impressive array.

Overhead allied planes flew in vigilant patrol. Gen. Spaatz, commander of the strategic air forces said his planes were ready to loose 8,000 tons of bombs at any sign of treachery.

On both sides of the bay and up to the Tama river at the southern edge of Tokyo, American troops and British and American marines and bluejackets were in firm control. All strategic points had been seized.

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th army was landing and spreading over the Tokyo area. The occupation of the northernmost island of Hokkaido is expected to begin soon. This also applies to such islands as Wake, where the marines made their heroic stand early in the war.

U. S. NAVY ASKS TO HOLD 9 BASES

The U. S. Navy, on Sept. 5, 1945, recommended to Congress that the U. S. maintain nine major naval bases in the Pacific.

The bases named were:

1. Kodiak in the Aleutians.
2. Adak, in the Aleutians.
3. Hawaii.
4. Balboa, Canal Zone.
5. Guam, Saipan and Tinian.
6. Iwo Jima in the Bonins and Volcano Group.
7. Okinawa, in the Ryukyus.

8. Manus, in the Admiralties.

9. The Philippines.

In addition, the Navy spokesman said that other Pacific islands should be kept solely to prevent their use by any other power, for example, Wake and Midway, Eniwetok, Kwajalein and Truk.

In the Atlantic the Navy recommended establishment of major bases at Argentina and Bermuda, Roosevelt Roads, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

ESTIMATED COST OF WORLD WAR II

On the day of Japan's unconditional surrender, Sept. 2, 1945, it was estimated that 252,885 American fighting men had been killed in World War II. Wounded were 651,218; 43,969 were still missing, and 122,747 had been prisoners of war. The wounded included more than 17,300 who had had surgical amputations, and more than 7,000 who have lost part of their hearing. About 1,200 were blinded in one or both eyes.

Cost in Money

The United States of America was by far the largest spender in World War II, with a total cost of 287 billion, 181 million dollars, computed from the beginning of the defense program in 1940. Germany spent an estimated 280 billion, and the largest spender of the other allies was Soviet Russia with 135 billion, 856 million dollars. Great Britain, it is estimated, spent about 64 billion dollars, or less than 23 per cent of the cost of the war to the United States.

Estimates on the war's cost to other nations were: Japan, 49 billion 154 million; Italy, 95 billion; France, 13 billion; Canada, 7 billion; Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, 4½ billion; Belgium, 3½ billion; Poland, 2 billion; Czechoslovakia, 1½ billion, and the Netherlands, 1 billion.

Total allied expenditures were estimated at 560 billions and total axis expenditures at 445 billion.

Americans paid \$119,346,288,000 in taxes during war time, and the war developed treasury indebtedness hit \$208,226,445,700 with war bond subscriptions and other securities. Since Pearl Harbor, spending has been at the rate of 154 million dollars a day, or more than \$100,000 a minute.

These figures necessarily exclude all of the costs of the war that will be incurred in years to come, such as the cost of maintaining armies of occupation, relief and rehabilitation, care of veterans, etc., etc.

JAP WAR CASUALTIES 5 MILLION

Tokyo radio said on Sept. 5, 1945, that Japan's army and navy casualties in the war totaled about 5,085,000, but that the nation's armed strength at the end was nearly three times as great as at the start of the war.

Japan began the war with an army of 1,900,000 and ended it with 5,500,000.

* * *

Tokyo, quoting a government spokesman making a report to the Japanese Diet, listed the casualty figures as follows:

Army—Killed 310,000; wounded 146,000; sick 4,470,000 (of which 40,000 died)—total 4,926,000.

Navy—(As of Aug. 28, including civilians in Navy service) killed 157,365; wounded, no

figures; died from sickness, 1,430; missing, 1,483—total 160,278.

* * *

Navy dead included 2,065 members of the "special attack (suicide) corps."

* * *

Domei also said that Allied air raids on Japan killed 241,309 and wounded 313,041. Domei reported that the 554,350 casualty total was announced at a session of the Japanese diet.

Metropolitan Tokyo, free-bombed repeatedly by B-29's, headed the casualty list with 88,250 killed, 61,306 wounded, and 2,578,000 homeless, the broadcast said.

SIDELIGHTS ON WORLD WAR II

The U. S. navy two-ocean armada of 1,500 fighting ships and 100,000 vessels of all sizes, a fleet greater than the combined navies of the rest of the world was built up during World War II. American shipyards produced about 60 million deadweight tons of merchant ships.

From December, 1942, to V-J day, American airplane production totaled 223,444 aircraft of all types, including 184,433 tactical craft.

In the munitions industry, a peak employment of 10,300,000 persons was reached. The United States was producing 45 per cent of

the world's munitions as the war ended.

Army orders included procurement of 119,400 tanks and armored cars, 1,116,000 artillery pieces, 18,900,000 small arms, 180,000 tractors, bulldozers, and other construction equipment, 2,400,000 trucks, including 660,000 jeeps; 1,700,000 radio sets, 2,660,000 telephones, 29,000,000 tents, 117,000,000 pairs of shoes, and 7,000 locomotives.

American railroads handled 287 million tons of army freight and transported 32 million troops. Blood donor centers took in 13,300,000 pints of American blood.

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES FOR WAR

Source: U. S. Treasury Reports

Year	Total	War Department	Navy Department	Total Misc. War Activities
1933.....	680	302	350	29
1934.....	531	243	297	-10
1935.....	689	273	436	-21
1936.....	900	383	529	-12
1937.....	929	378	557	-6
1938.....	1,029	432	596	1
1939.....	1,206	490	673	44
1940.....	1,657	667	892	99
1941.....	6,301	3,678	2,313	310
1942.....	26,011	14,070	8,580	3,362
1943.....	72,109	42,265	20,888	8,955
1944.....	87,039	49,242	26,538	11,259

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OF WORLD WAR II THE CAIRO DECLARATION

Statement on Conference of Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek and Churchill held in North Africa, November 22-26, 1943. Released, December 1, 1943.

The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The Three Great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories, which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

With these objects in view the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

THE TEHRAN DECLARATION

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met in these four days past in this the capital of our ally, Teheran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our roundtable discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the nations to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to

come into the world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose.

Signed at Teheran, December 1, 1943.

Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill.

THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE

(Excerpts)

The following statement is made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States of America and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the results of the Crimean conference.

Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed.

Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control have been provided for under the plan through a central commission.

It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied Nations in this war and a commission for the compensation of damage will be established.

We have agreed that a conference of the United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco, in the United States, on April 25, 1945 to prepare the charter of an international organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

A new Polish government should be called the Polish Provisional Government of National unity. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot.

The three heads of Government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line, with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland.

world.

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.

2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the

rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

7. Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continued to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

August 14, 1941.

THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE STATEMENT

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca since January 14.

For ten days the combined staffs have been in constant session, meeting two or three times a day and recording progress at intervals to the President and the Prime Minister.

The entire field of the war was surveyed theatre by theatre throughout the world, and all resources were marshaled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land and air.

Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two allies has ever taken place before. Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaigns of 1943 against Germany, Italy and Japan with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942.

Premier Stalin was cordially invited to meet the President and Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the East. He was unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself, as Commander in Chief, is directing.

The President and Prime Minister realized up to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole land front, and their prime object has been to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points.

Premier Stalin has been fully informed of the military proposals.

The President and Prime Minister have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have apprised him of the measure which they are undertaking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause.

The occasion of the meeting between the President and Prime Minister made it opportune to invite General Giraud (General Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa) to confer with the Combined Chiefs of Staff and to arrange for a meeting between him and General De Gaulle (General Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French Commander). The two generals have been in close consultation.

The President and Prime Minister and their combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

Released: Feb. 2, 1943.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE STATEMENT

The Anglo-American war conference which opened at Quebec on August 11 under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian government has now concluded its work.

The whole field of world operations has been surveyed in the light of the many gratifying events which have taken place since the meeting of the President and Prime Minister in Washington at the end of May and the necessary decisions have been taken to provide for the forward actions of the Fleet, Army and Air Forces of the two nations.

Considering that these forces are intermingled in continuous action against the enemy in several quarters of the globe, it is indispensable that entire unity of aim and method should be maintained at the summit of war direction.

Further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals than before, as the war effort of the United States and the British Commonwealth and Empire against the enemy spreads and deepens.

It would not be helpful to the fighting troops to make any announcements of the decisions which have been reached. These can only emerge in action.

It may, however, be stated that the military discussions of the Chiefs of staff turned very largely upon the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China. Mr. T. V. Soong, representing the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was a party to the discussions. In this field, as in the European, the president and the Prime Minister were able to receive and approve the unanimous recommendations of the combined Chiefs of Staff. Agreement was also reached upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations.

It was resolved to hold another conference before the end of the year between the British and American authorities, in addition to any tripartite meeting which it may be possible to arrange with Soviet Russia. Full reports of the decisions so far as they affect the war against Germany will be furnished to the Soviet government.

Consideration has been given during the conference to the question of relations with the French Committee of Liberation, and it is understood that an announcement by a number of governments will be made in the latter part of the week.

April, 1943.

POTSDAM TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN

Meeting near Berlin during the period from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, representatives of the Big Three governments, the United States, Great Britain and Russia, agreed upon the following matters pertaining to the disposition and treatment of defeated Germany.

Throughout the conference the U. S. delegation was headed by President Truman assisted by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Russian delegates were Generalissimo J. V. Stalin and V. M. Molotov.

At the beginning of the conference Britain's delegation was composed of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden. On July 28, they were replaced by Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin following the announcement of election returns in Britain which brought the Laborite government of Mr. Attlee into power.

Highlights of conference agreements were substantially as follows:

1. A council of foreign ministers representing the five principal world powers was established to continue necessary preparatory work for peace settlements. Britain, Russia, China, France and the U. S. were to send representatives to the council.

2. Each nation was to settle its reparations claims by expropriating materials and equipment from its zone of occupation.

3. Ten per cent of all removable industrial capital was to be given to Russia. An additional fifteen per cent was to be paid for in goods.

4. Nazism and Germany's capacity to arm were to be suppressed forever. Her economy and government to be decentralized.

5. Poland was given permission to annex a designated portion of north and east Germany including a part of East Prussia not previously given Russia. Königsburg and adjacent Germany territory were to become part of Russia.

6. War criminals were to be tried beginning Sept. 1, 1945.

7. The Spanish government headed by Franco was denied admission to the United Nations.

8. Peace treaties with Italy and other Axis satellites were to be prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Peace with Germany was to be discussed at a later date.

9. Transportation of displaced persons in occupied areas back to Germany was to be arranged by occupation authorities.

U. S. EXPENDITURES FOR MISCELLANEOUS WAR ACTIVITIES

Year	Agriculture Department	Federal Security Agency	Federal Works Agency	National Housing Agency	Aid to China	Other
1941	3	62		45		108
1942	696	111	62	297	200	382
1943	2,011	153	215	608	40	795
1944	2,143	133	228	539		991

Year	Selective Service (administrative)	Treasury Department	U. S. Maritime Commission	War Shipping Administration
1933			29	
1934			-10	
1935			-21	
1936			-12	
1937			-6	
1938			1	
1939			44	
1940			99	
1941	18	24	51	
1942	33	519	929	132
1943	52	1,201	2,776	1,105
1944	59	1,432	3,812	1,922

Britain's Casualties

Total casualties to British commonwealth and empire forces in the five and three-quarters years of war up to May 31 were 1,427,634.

Of these 532,233 were killed or died of wounds or injuries or are missing and believed dead. In the first world war deaths totaled 1,089,919, while 2,400,988 were wounded.

(The population of the British empire is estimated at 539,870,000.)

The breakdown of those killed follows:

United Kingdom and Great Britain, including men from overseas serving in its forces, especially from Newfoundland and southern Rhodesia, 233,042; Canada, 36,018; Australia, 21,415; New Zealand, 9,844;

South Africa, 6,417; India, 23,295; British colonies 6,741; total, 336,772.

Missing and Wounded

The figures for those missing are:

United Kingdom, 57,472; Canada, 2,866; Australia, 6,519; New Zealand, 2,201; South Africa, 1,980; India, 12,264; colonies, 14,811. Total, 98,113.

Wounded: United Kingdom, 275,975; Canada, 53,073; Australia, 37,477; New Zealand, 19,253; South Africa, 13,773; India, 62,064; colonies, 6,773; total, 468,388.

Prisoners of war, including service internees: United Kingdom, 183,849; Canada, 9,051; Australia, 26,800; New Zealand, 8,485; South Africa, 14,595; India, 79,692 (including 20,540 missing, presumed prisoners of war); colonies 8,051; total, 330,523.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, 1943-1944

Estimated Facilities for 1945-1946.

Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

(Figures for 1945 and 1946 are tentative)

Location	Beds available June 30, 1943	Beds available June 30, 1944	Beds available June 30, 1945	Beds available June 30, 1946
Alabama:				
Montgomery.....	268	268	268	268
Tuscaloosa.....	614	621	791	1,119
Tuskegee.....	1,660	1,713	2,227	2,227
Arizona:				
Tucson.....	357	428	428	428
Whipple.....	527	527	527	527
Arkansas:				
Fayetteville.....	258	258	258	258
North Little Rock.....	1,496	1,625	1,625	2,281
California:				
Livermore.....	365	408	466	566
Los Angeles.....	1,418	1,748	3,562	4,054
Palo Alto.....	1,346	1,417	1,417	1,417
San Fernando.....	364	388	388	388
San Francisco.....	340	340	340	340
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	1,026	1,026	1,188	1,516
Connecticut: Newington.....	335	472	472	472
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	327	327	327	327
Florida:				
Bay Pines.....	444	619	619	619
Lake City.....	405	419	419	419
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	317	415	415	415
Augusta.....	1,167	1,167	1,523	1,523
Idaho: Boise.....	203	203	203	203
Illinois:				
Danville.....	2,055	2,300	2,300	2,300
Dwight.....	196	196	196	300
Marion.....	160	214	214	214
Hines.....	1,750	2,154	2,154	2,754
Downey.....	1,600	1,600	2,050	2,050
Indiana:				
Indianapolis.....	345	345	345	345
Marion.....	1,660	1,803	2,495	2,495
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	393	545	545	545
Knoxville.....	1,428	1,605	1,933	1,933
Kansas:				
Wadsworth.....	742	742	2,105	2,105
Wichita.....	246	248	252	252
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	637	663	827	1,319
Outwood.....	375	375	375	375
Louisiana: Alexandria.....	621	739	739	739
Maine: Togus.....	305	1,234	1,234	1,234
Maryland:				
Fort Howard.....	51	310	310	310
Perry Point.....	1,618	1,633	1,657	1,985
Massachusetts:				
Bedford.....	1,484	1,749	1,880	1,965
Northampton.....	846	1,002	1,198	1,198
Rutland Heights.....	468	469	497	497
West Roxbury.....		320	320	320
Michigan:				
Fort Custer.....	1,723	1,723	2,512	2,512
Dearborn.....	353	463	463	723
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis.....	666	786	786	786
St. Cloud.....	1,161	1,219	1,547	1,547
Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	208	208	208	208
Gulfport.....	864	914	914	1,078
Missouri:				
Excelsior Springs.....	259	267	267	267
Jefferson Barracks.....	597	597	597	597

Location	Beds available June 30, 1943	Beds available June 30, 1944	Beds available June 30, 1945	Beds available June 30, 1946
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	148	184	184	434
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	251	379	379	379
Nevada: Reno.....	26	26	26	26
New Jersey: Lyons.....	1,925	1,925	2,647	2,647
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	259	313	313	313
Fort Bayard.....	305	305	305	305
New York:				
Batavia.....	295	295	295	295
Bath.....	428	428	428	428
Bronx.....	1,649	2,090	2,090	2,090
Canandaigua.....	1,237	1,275	1,927	1,927
Castle Point.....	479	625	625	625
Northport, Long Island.....	2,442	2,685	2,785	2,785
Saratoga Springs.....	47	47	47	47
Sunmount.....	518	589	589	589
New hospital.....				1,492
North Carolina:				
Fayetteville.....	310	298	298	298
Oteen.....	828	1,269	1,269	1,269
North Dakota: Fargo.....	181	159	159	364
Ohio:				
Brecksville.....	269	413	413	413
Chillicothe.....	1,674	1,860	2,574	2,574
Dayton.....	1,053	1,077	1,077	1,077
Oklahoma: Muskogee.....	417	428	428	428
Oregon:				
Portland.....	407	517	517	517
Roseburg.....	623	623	623	623
Pennsylvania:				
Coatesville.....	1,605	1,728	2,220	2,220
Aspinwall.....	767	1,134	1,134	1,134
Lebanon.....				522
South Carolina: Columbia.....	606	606	606	606
South Dakota:				
Hot Springs.....	281	276	276	276
Sturgis.....			700	700
Sioux Falls.....				150
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	440	565	565	565
Mountain Home.....	553	553	607	607
Murfreesboro.....	864	1,007	1,007	1,499
Texas:				
Amarillo.....	156	156	156	156
Dallas.....	262	342	342	342
Legion.....	405	409	409	409
Waco.....	1,319	1,394	2,214	2,214
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	158	204	204	204
Vermont: White River Junction.....	188	188	188	188
Virginia:				
Kecoughtan.....	534	538	538	538
Roanoke.....	1,465	1,687	2,343	2,343
Washington:				
American Lake.....	744	789	789	1,281
Walla Walla.....	421	421	421	421
West Virginia: Huntington.....	317	321	321	321
Wisconsin:				
Waukesha.....			321	321
Mendota.....	340	334	293	293
Wood.....	1,168	1,403	1,403	1,403
New hospital.....				1,328
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne.....	151	212	212	212
Sheridan.....	706	713	877	877
Grand Total.....	65,269	73,602	86,527	95,395
SUMMARY				
Facilities:				
Neuropsychiatric.....	37,329	41,034	53,223	60,422
Tuberculosis.....	5,671	6,480	6,887	6,987
General.....	15,135	18,496	18,500	20,069
General—homes.....	7,134	7,592	7,917	7,917
Domiciliary.....	18,455	14,967	13,278	13,278
Total.....	65,269	73,602	86,527	95,395

UNITED STATES VETERANS UNDER HOSPITAL TREATMENT BY TYPE OF DISEASE, 1919-44

(Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Total					Pulmonary tuberculosis				
	Grand total	Service- connected		Non-service- connected		Total	Service- connected		Non-service- connected	
		Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
1944	63,800	17,860	27.99	45,940	72.01	6,190	2,290	37.00	3,900	63.00
1943	56,641	14,172	25.02	42,469	74.98	4,974	1,391	27.97	3,583	72.03
1942	56,073	12,999	23.18	43,074	76.82	4,900	1,111	22.67	3,789	77.33
1941	58,160	12,488	21.47	45,672	78.53	4,637	792	17.08	3,845	82.92
1940	56,596	12,328	21.78	44,268	78.22	4,644	818	17.61	3,826	82.39
1939	53,861	12,097	22.46	41,764	77.54	4,913	966	19.66	3,947	80.34
1938	50,670	11,998	23.68	38,672	76.32	4,857	1,004	20.67	3,853	79.33
1937	46,142	11,824	25.63	34,318	74.37	4,789	1,064	22.22	3,725	77.78
1936	41,542	11,668	28.09	29,874	71.91	4,539	1,076	23.71	3,463	76.29
1935	42,599	12,046	28.28	30,553	71.72	5,134	1,269	24.72	3,865	75.28
1934	39,445	12,390	31.41	27,055	68.59	5,032	1,241	24.66	3,791	75.34
1933	33,457	14,080	42.08	19,377	57.92	5,425	1,587	29.25	3,838	70.75
1932	43,567	15,460	35.49	28,107	64.51	6,499	2,026	31.17	4,473	68.83
1931	34,948	15,701	44.93	19,247	55.07	6,193	2,470	39.88	3,723	60.12
1930	30,311	16,219	53.51	14,092	46.49	6,274	3,055	48.69	3,219	51.31
1929	27,487	15,664	56.99	11,823	43.01	6,121	3,178	51.92	2,943	48.08
1928	25,899	16,271	62.82	9,628	37.18	6,045	3,513	58.11	2,532	41.89
1927	25,310	17,902	70.73	7,408	29.27	6,658	4,612	69.27	2,046	30.73
1926	24,915	19,903	79.88	5,012	20.12	7,308	6,112	83.63	1,196	16.37
1925	26,610	22,771	85.57	3,839	14.43	9,314	8,416	90.36	898	9.64
1924	21,730	21,730	100.00			8,052	8,052	100.00		
1923	23,611	23,611	100.00			9,577	9,577	100.00		
1922	26,869	26,869	100.00			10,849	10,849	100.00		
1921	26,237	26,237	100.00			10,337	10,337	100.00		
1920	17,471	17,471	100.00			6,018	6,018	100.00		
1919	3,279	3,279	100.00			1,362	1,362	100.00		

Fiscal year ended June 30	Neuropsychiatric					General				
	Total	Service- connected		Non-service- connected		Total	Service- connected		Non-service- connected	
		Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
1944	40,382	14,124	34.98	26,258	65.02	17,238	1,446	8.39	15,782	91.61
1943	36,369	12,147	33.04	24,351	66.96	15,298	763	4.99	14,535	95.01
1942	34,659	11,147	32.16	23,512	67.84	16,514	741	4.49	15,773	95.51
1941	34,508	10,888	31.55	23,620	68.45	19,015	808	4.25	18,207	95.75
1940	33,016	10,645	32.24	22,371	67.76	18,936	865	4.57	18,071	95.43
1939	31,190	10,269	32.92	20,921	67.08	17,758	862	4.85	16,896	95.15
1938	29,267	10,078	34.43	19,189	65.57	16,546	916	5.54	15,630	94.46
1937	26,394	9,828	37.24	16,566	62.76	14,959	932	6.23	14,027	93.77
1936	24,447	9,653	39.61	14,794	60.39	12,556	909	7.24	11,647	92.76
1935	23,358	9,574	40.99	13,784	59.01	14,107	1,203	8.53	12,904	91.47
1934	22,226	9,988	44.94	12,238	55.06	12,187	1,161	9.53	11,026	90.47
1933	20,109	11,181	55.60	8,928	44.40	7,923	1,312	16.56	6,611	83.44
1932	20,160	11,605	57.56	8,555	42.44	16,908	1,829	10.82	15,079	89.18
1931	17,001	11,386	66.97	5,615	33.03	11,754	1,845	15.70	9,909	84.30
1930	14,941	11,099	74.29	3,842	25.71	9,096	2,065	22.70	7,031	77.30
1929	13,461	10,527	78.20	2,934	21.80	7,905	1,959	24.78	5,946	75.22
1928	12,839	10,628	82.78	2,211	17.22	7,015	2,130	30.36	4,885	69.64
1927	12,538	10,806	86.19	1,732	13.81	6,114	2,484	40.63	3,630	59.37
1926	12,220	10,833	88.65	1,387	11.35	5,387	2,958	54.91	2,429	45.09
1925	11,905	10,750	90.30	1,155	9.70	5,391	3,605	66.87	1,786	33.13
1924	9,461	9,461	100.00			4,187	4,187	100.00		
1923	9,194	9,194	100.00			4,840	4,840	100.00		
1922	9,231	9,231	100.00			6,789	6,789	100.00		
1921	7,499	7,499	100.00			8,401	8,401	100.00		
1920	5,042	5,042	100.00			6,411	6,411	100.00		
1919	1,053	1,053	100.00			864	864	100.00		

VETERANS AND VETERANS' DEPENDENTS AND MONETARY BENEFITS ON JUNE 30, 1944

(By Wars and Regular Establishment)
Source: Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Wars and regular establishment	Number	Annual value
Grand total.....	1,066,920	\$570,338,712
Living veterans.....	813,469	441,533,988
Deceased veterans.....	253,451	128,804,724
War of 1812: Deceased veterans.....	1	240
Mexican War: Deceased veterans.....	66	37,824
Indian wars.....	4,163	2,333,268
Living veterans.....	1,278	1,029,168
Deceased veterans.....	2,885	1,304,100
Civil War.....	28,033	12,938,492
Living veterans.....	383	453,600
Deceased veterans.....	27,650	12,484,892
Spanish-American War.....	200,467	139,549,620
Living veterans.....	133,408	112,742,376
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1,224	1,141,884
Non-service-connected.....	132,184	111,600,492
Deceased veterans.....	67,059	26,807,244
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1,340	764,736
Non-service-connected.....	65,719	26,042,508
World War I.....	539,806	294,550,320
Living veterans.....	425,543	251,249,648
Service-connected and special act cases.....	337,311	180,699,576
Non-service-connected.....	85,700	46,406,340
Emergency officers' retirement.....	2,523	4,128,912
Provisional, probationary or temporary officers' retirement.....	9	14,820
Deceased veterans.....	114,263	63,300,672
Service-connected.....	87,566	52,434,288
Non-service-connected.....	26,697	10,866,384
World War II.....	237,797	98,260,968
Living veterans.....	209,962	79,632,672
Service-connected.....	208,519	76,753,620
Reserve officers' retirement.....	1,443	2,879,052
Deceased veterans.....	27,835	18,628,296
Regular establishment.....	56,587	22,667,980
Living veterans.....	42,895	16,426,524
Deceased veterans.....	13,692	6,241,456

U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, 1921-1944

Source: Administration of Veterans Affairs.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Yearly renewable term insurance		United States Government life insurance		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1921.....	397,890	\$2,980,660,235	253,164	\$ 868,715,500	651,054	\$3,849,375,735
1922.....	300,926	2,314,663,588	280,852	1,033,736,886	581,778	3,348,400,474
1923.....	240,291	1,854,145,796	319,774	1,216,064,021	560,065	3,070,209,817
1924.....	209,385	1,609,030,534	353,215	1,375,542,924	562,600	2,984,573,458
1925.....	177,328	1,372,091,391	375,012	1,492,937,338	552,340	2,865,028,729
1926.....	130,13	1,008,511,344	423,557	1,773,075,664	553,660	2,781,587,008
1927.....	87,100	672,074,816	500,880	2,220,969,824	587,980	2,893,044,640
1928.....	266	1,654,277	660,108	3,111,994,905	660,374	3,113,649,182
1929.....	229	1,342,290	649,837	3,058,577,039	650,066	3,059,919,329
1930.....	204	1,142,314	648,044	3,041,601,101	648,248	3,042,743,415
1931.....	91	506,276	645,964	3,023,938,351	646,055	3,024,444,627
1932.....	29	246,134	641,218	2,977,083,467	641,247	2,977,329,601
1933.....			616,069	2,782,708,583	616,069	2,782,708,583
1934.....			598,226	2,666,733,150	598,226	2,666,733,150
1935.....	121	389,145	590,744	2,605,011,255	590,865	2,605,400,400
1936.....	149	439,403	593,064	2,590,482,279	593,213	2,590,921,682
1937.....	150	356,519	596,832	2,577,982,119	596,982	2,578,338,638
1938.....	349	653,183	602,614	2,569,240,190	602,963	2,569,893,373
1939.....	355	641,553	605,716	2,561,712,315	606,071	2,562,353,868
1940.....	171	343,047	608,923	2,564,984,223	609,094	2,565,327,270
1941.....	88	237,686	613,320	2,567,154,350	613,408	2,567,392,036
1942.....	71	104,930	594,735	2,507,082,186	594,806	2,507,187,116
1943.....	41	52,155	586,590	2,499,603,842	586,631	2,499,655,997
1944.....	20	23,968	578,621	2,494,876,131	578,641	2,494,900,099

U. S. VETERANS PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION, 1914-1944

Source: Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Fiscal year	Total			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1944.....		\$15,933,37	1,308.72	
1944.....	813,469	\$368,929,066.54	253,451	\$126,001,994.85
1943.....	621,572	329,574,732.85	238,508	112,785,587.02
1942.....	623,659	320,373,509.72	236,035	110,910,200.21
1941.....	618,926	319,887,183.46	237,515	113,226,769.30
1940.....	610,122	314,434,413.91	239,176	114,704,050.65
1939.....	602,757	307,512,130.34	239,674	109,191,738.02
1938.....	600,848	301,276,717.25	236,105	101,491,978.72
1937.....	598,510	299,659,837.31	243,427	96,370,214.81
1936.....	600,562	299,000,808.47	251,470	99,991,669.31
1935.....	585,955	278,006,898.15	252,982	96,400,271.42
1934.....	581,225	227,797,923.21	257,630	93,578,863.67
1933.....	997,918	428,456,151.69	272,749	122,103,190.54
1932.....	994,351	421,367,015.55	283,695	124,409,746.13
1931.....	790,782	364,652,558.50	289,205	123,736,384.42
1930.....	542,610	290,474,801.10	298,223	127,958,007.81
1929.....	525,961	287,065,745.65	306,003	131,754,896.41
1928.....	516,566	286,640,666.14	317,798	124,124,672.17
1927.....	489,805	277,854,011.13	326,575	125,775,666.43
1926.....	472,623	247,259,215.27	334,465	125,022,252.44
1925.....	456,530	223,164,174.32	333,609	123,583,895.22
1924.....	427,153	223,395,622.00	335,394	122,094,147.01
1923.....	436,776	255,724,424.72	341,404	132,882,345.08
1922.....	430,942	253,423,940.08	341,437	123,734,185.74
1921.....	422,691	253,258,718.55	345,881	126,767,155.55
1920.....	419,627	201,186,125.16	349,916	115,231,904.41
1919.....	338,216	132,926,906.52	335,616	100,533,728.83
1918.....	341,632	99,451,229.30	307,865	80,725,464.72
1917.....	370,147	105,714,609.65	302,964	55,180,444.29
1916.....	403,372	112,861,836.71	306,200	46,293,253.21
1915.....	437,723	118,785,570.50	310,424	46,732,695.64
1914.....	470,623	125,083,254.33	314,616	47,334,291.93
1913 and prior years.....		\$4,557,539,824.68		

AGE GROUPS OF VETERANS RECEIVING PENSIONS OR COMPENSATION, JUNE 30, 1944, BY WARS

Source: Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

	World War I	Spanish-American War	Regular Establishment	World War II
Average age.....	51.4	68.3	41.3	28.8
Total number veterans.....	425,543	133,408	42,895	209,962
Age not stated.....	4,818	149	941	1,228
Under 20.....			1	3,983
20 to 24.....			2,180	60,442
25 to 29.....			6,223	60,084
30 to 34.....			5,108	40,386
35 to 39.....			5,646	31,356
40 to 44.....	6,272		8,385	7,532
45 to 49.....	155,738		4,791	4,032
50 to 54.....	170,239		3,102	672
55 to 59.....	69,998	579	3,034	175
60 to 64.....	11,164	19,643	2,157	63
65 to 69.....	4,557	70,758	593	9
70 to 74.....	1,832	31,413	341	
75 to 79.....	708	8,527	206	
80 to 84.....	175	1,911	143	
85 to 89.....	22	367	35	
90 to 94.....		51	9	
95 and over.....		5		

REVISED "G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS"

Congress passed a broad revision of the G.I. Bill of Rights Dec. 19, liberalizing rules on loans and education for veterans.

New features include:

1. Removal of a requirement that tuition fees, unemployment compensation and defaults on loans be deducted from any future federal bonus;

2. Increase in subsistence allowance for G.I. students from \$50 to \$65 monthly to those unmarried and \$75 to \$90 for those married;

3. Expense-paid correspondence courses and short technical courses;

4. Removal of a requirement that men over 25 must show that their education was interfered with to be eligible for educational benefits;

5. Increase in maximum government loan

guarantee from \$2,000 to \$4,000 on real estate, the government guaranteeing half.

6. Real estate loans to be arranged by recognized lending agencies, the veteran and the local appraiser of the Veterans Administration, an agreement of the three to be binding on the administration. Business loans still would require administration approval;

7. Easing up on loans by substituting "reasonable value" of property as the basic consideration instead of "normal reasonable value";

8. Additional purposes for which a loan may be obtained and more time to pay back a real estate loan;

9. Americans who fought for Allied governments would come under the bill.

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

Source: Public Law 346, Title II, Chapter IV

"1. Any person who served in the active military or naval service **on or after September 16, 1940**, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have **been discharged** or released therefrom **under conditions other than dishonorable**, and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, **or who desires a refresher or re-training course**, and who either shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course or education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability, shall be eligible for an entitled to receive education or training under this part: **PROVIDED**, That **such course shall be initiated not later than two years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war**, whichever is the later: **PROVIDED FURTHER**, That no such education or training shall be afforded beyond seven years after the termination of the present war: **AND PROVIDED FURTHER**, That **any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded**, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with. **Men over 25 see note.**

"2. Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, at an approved educational or training institution, for a period of one year or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study, or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institutions, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training, not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training

under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: **PROVIDED**, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution: **PROVIDED, HOWEVER**, That wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester and after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

"3. Such person shall be eligible for and entitled to such course of education or training as he may elect, and at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll, whether or not located in the State in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue: **PROVIDED**, That, for reasons satisfactory to the Administrator, he may change a course of instruction: **AND PROVIDED FURTHER**, That any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time, if it is found by the Administrator that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory.

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution, for each person enrolled in full time or part time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: **PROVIDED**, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for any ordinary school year: **PROVIDED FURTHER**, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job. **AND PROVIDED FURTHER**, That if any such institution has no established tuition fee, or if

its established tuition fee shall be found by the Administrator to be inadequate compensation to such institution for furnishing such education or training, he is authorized to provide for the payment, with respect to any such person, of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed \$500 for any ordinary school year.

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year. Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and such person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of their apprentice or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments, shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator: PROVIDED, That any such person eligible under this part, and within the limitations thereof, may pursue such full time or part-time course or courses as he may elect, without subsistence allowance.

"11. As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institu-

tions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public, Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training."

SEC. 402. Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 4 to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Any books, supplies, or equipment furnished a trainee or student under part VII or part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) shall be deemed released to him: PROVIDED, That if he fail, because of fault on his part to complete the course of training or education afforded thereunder, he may be required, in the discretion of the Administrator, to return any or all of such books, supplies, or equipment not actually expended or to repay the reasonable value thereof."

NOTE: A person over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service must submit satisfactory evidence to show that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with and shall be eligible for and entitled to a refresher or retraining course not in excess of one calendar year.

LAWS GOVERNING ENLISTED PAY, U. S. ARMY

Source: Army Pay Tables, 1942

1. **Base Pay.** The monthly base pay of enlisted men shall be: First grade, \$138; second grade, \$114; third grade, \$96; fourth grade, \$78; fifth grade, \$66; sixth grade, \$54; and seventh grade, \$50. (See Sec. 9, Act June 16, 1942)

2. **Longevity.** Every enlisted man shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. (See Sec. 9, Act June 16, 1942)

3. **Flying Pay.** Enlisted men shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, and when in consequence of such orders they do participate in regular and frequent flights. (See sec. 2, act June 16, 1942)

4. **Parachutists' Pay.** Any enlisted man not in flying-pay status, who is assigned or attached as a member of a parachute unit, including parachute-jumping schools, and for whom parachute jumping is an essential part of his military duty and who has received a rating as a parachutist or is undergoing training for such a rating shall receive, while engaged upon parachute duty, additional pay at the rate of \$50 per month. (See sec. 18, act June 16, 1942)

5. **Pay for Foreign Service or Sea Duty.** The base pay of any enlisted man shall be increased by 20 per centum for any period of service while on sea duty or duty in any place beyond the continental limits of the

United States or in Alaska. The per centum increase herein authorized shall be included in computing increases in pay for aviation and submarine duty. This section shall be effective from December 7, 1941, and shall cease to be effective twelve months after the termination of the present war is proclaimed by the President. (See sec. 2, act June 16, 1942)

6. **Pay for Special Qualification.** Enlisted men may receive additional compensation, not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use. (See sec. 16, act June 16, 1942)

7. **Pay for Distinguished Service Awards.** Enlisted men shall be entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service for which a medal of honor, a distinguished service cross, a distinguished-service medal, a bar, or other suitable device, is awarded, or from the date of the act of heroism or extraordinary achievement for which the distinguished-flying cross or the soldier's medal, bar, or other suitable device, is awarded, and said additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous. [See Act July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 871); and act July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 789).]

8. **Aviation Cadets.** The base pay of any aviation cadet shall be \$75 per month, which pay shall include extra pay for flying risk, as provided by law. Aviation cadets, shall be paid, in addition, a money allowance for

subsistence of \$1 per day. No aviation cadet shall be entitled to receive longevity pay. [Sec. 4, act June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 240) as amended by Sec. 6, act July 8, 1942 (Public Law 658, 77th Congress)]

9. Regular Army Reserve. Members of the Regular Army Reserve while on active duty shall have the same status and receive only the same pay and allowances provided by law for enlisted men of the active Regular Army of like grade and length of service. In computing length of service for pay purposes, time spent on active duty and also on inactive duty in the Regular Army Reserve and in the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be counted. In addition, if found qualified and accepted for active duty, they shall receive a sum at the rate of \$3 per month for each month they have been enlisted in the Regular Army Reserves [sec. 30, act June 3, 1913 (39 stat. 187); sec. 30, svy. June 4, 1920 (41 stat. 775); act April 25, 1938 (52 stat. 221)]

10. Enlisted Reserve Corps. If found qualified and accepted for active duty, they shall receive a sum at the rate of \$3 per month for each month they have been enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve, but not to exceed \$150. [sec. 55b, added to act June 3, 1916, by sec. 35, act June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 780); and sec. 9, act June 16, 1942 (56 stat. 359)].

11. Reserve Forces. Enlisted men of the Reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when on active duty in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army. [sec. 14, act June 16, 1942 (56 stat. 359)].

12. Soldiers' Home Deductions. Deductions for the maintenance of the United States Soldiers' Home will be made from the pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army, but not from the pay of the National Guard, Army of the United States, or selective trainees inducted into Federal Service.

13. Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be paid for attendance at advanced course camps at the rate prescribed for soldiers of the seventh grade of the regular army. [sec. 47c added to act June 3, 1916, by sec. 34, act June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 779)].

14. Selectees. To men inducted for training and service, there shall be paid, allowed, and extended the same pay, allowances, pen-

sions, disability and death compensation, and other benefits as are provided by law in the case of other enlisted men of like grades and length of service. [sec. 3 (d), act September 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 886)].

15. Allowances for Quarters and Subsistence. Enlisted men not furnished quarters or rations in kind are entitled to an allowance for quarters and subsistence not exceeding \$5 per day.

Each enlisted man of the first, second, or third grade having a dependent shall be entitled to receive, for any period during which public quarters are not provided and available for his dependent, the monthly allowance for quarters authorized by law to be granted to each enlisted man not furnished quarters in kind. Such enlisted man shall continue to be entitled to this allowance although receiving the allowance provided in the first paragraph of this section if, by reasons of orders of competent authority, his dependent is prevented from dwelling with him.

Enlisted men entitled to receive allowances for quarters or subsistence shall continue while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowances while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent duty stations in a pay status. Allowances for subsistence shall not accrue to such an enlisted man while he is in fact being subsisted at Government expense. [Sec. 10, act June 16, 1942 (52 Stat. 359)].

16. Pay of Retired Enlisted Men on Active Duty. Retired enlisted men shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances. [Sec. 15, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359)].

17. Enlistment Allowance. An enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of 3 months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served, to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of 3 months. [Sec. 10, act June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359)].

18. Saving clause. No person active or retired, shall suffer any reduction in any pay, allowance, or compensation to which he was entitled upon the effective date of this Act. [sec. 19, act June 16, 1942 (56 stat. 359)].

MONTHLY RATES OF PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, U. S. ARMY

Service	Effective June 1, 1942, under act of June 16, 1942											
	Base Pay	Over 3	Over 6	Over 9	Over 12	Over 15	Over 18	Over 21	Over 24	Over 27	Over 30	
		Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	
1st Gr. (master sgt., 1st sgt)	\$138.00	\$144.90	\$151.80	\$158.70	\$165.60	\$172.50	\$179.40	\$186.30	\$193.20	\$200.10	\$207.00	
2nd Gr. (tech. sgt., 1st sgt. *	114.00	119.70	125.40	131.10	136.80	142.50	148.20	153.90	159.60	165.30	171.00	
3rd Gr. (staff sgt. **, tech 3rd gr.)	96.00	100.80	105.60	110.40	115.20	120.00	124.80	129.60	134.40	139.20	144.00	
4th Gr. (sgt., tech. 4th gr.)	78.00	81.90	85.80	89.70	93.60	97.50	101.40	105.30	109.20	113.10	117.00	
5th Gr. (cpl., tech. 5th grade)	66.00	69.30	72.60	75.60	79.20	82.50	85.80	89.10	92.40	95.70	99.00	
6th Gr. (PFC)	54.00	56.70	59.40	62.10	64.80	67.50	70.50	72.90	75.60	78.30	81.00	
7th Gr. (pvt.)	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	

*Pay of the second grade June 1, 1942, to September 1, 1942. Pay of first grade effective September 1, 1942.

**Effective September 1, 1942, supply sergeants or tech. supply sergeants (air corps) of a company or similar unit in a larger unit are enlisted men of the third grade; assistant supply sergeants of a regiment or separate battalion are enlisted men of the third grade.

MONTHLY RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY ON ACTIVE DUTY — Continued

General or chief of staff.....	8,000.00	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	105	42	21
Lieutenant General.....	8,000.00	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120 (3)	105	42	21
Major General.....	8,000.00	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	105	42	21
Brigadier General.....	6,000.00	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	666.67	120	105	42	21
Colonel.....	4,000.00	433.33	450.00	450.00	450.00	466.67	483.33	120	105	42	21
Lieutenant Colonel											
Over 30 years.....	4,000.00	379.17	393.75	393.75	393.75	408.33	422.92	120	105	42	21
Under 30 years.....	3,500.00							120	105	63	21
Major.....	3,500.00							120	105	63	21
Under 23 years.....	3,000.00							105	90	63	21
Captain.....											
Over 17 years.....	3,000.00	325.00	337.50	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00	105	90	63	21
Under 17 years.....	2,400.00							90	75	42	21
First Lieutenant.....											
Over 10 years.....	2,400.00	260.00	270.00	270.00	280.00	280.00	300.00	90	75	42	21
Under 10 years.....	2,000.00							75	60	42	21
Second Lieutenant.....											
Over 5 years.....	2,000.00	216.67	225.00	225.00	233.33	241.67	250.00	75	60	42	21
Under 5 years.....	1,800.00							60	45	42	21

1. Allowances in this column are on the basis of a month of 30 days. For a month of greater or less number of days the amounts should be correspondingly increased or decreased.

2. Allowances fixed by the president: Suitable quarters in kind or in lieu thereof commutation of quarters at rate of \$6,500 per annum; necessary fuel and light for quarters in kind, or in lieu thereof commutation of fuel and light at rate of \$1,500 per annum. Order of the Secretary of War by direction of the President November 16, 1920.

3. Officers serving in the grade of lieutenant general shall be entitled while so serving to pay and allowances of a major general and to a personal money allowance of \$500 per year.

ARMY SERVICE COMMANDS

1. First service command includes the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Headquarters 808th Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

2. Second Service Command—New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

3. Third Service Command—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia. Headquarters, U. S. Post Office

and Court House, Baltimore, Md.

4. Fourth Service Command—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi. Headquarters, Post Office Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia.

5. Fifth Service Command—Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Headquarters, Fort Hayes, Columbus, O.

6. Sixth Service Command—Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. Headquarters, Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

7. Seventh Service Command—Missouri, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minne-

sota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Headquarters, New Federal Bldg., 15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

8. Eighth Service Command—Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas. Headquarters, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

9. Ninth Service Command—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, California, and Arizona. The territory of Alaska is attached to the Ninth Service Command. Headquarters, Fort Douglas, Utah.

PAY GRADES FOR ENLISTED MEN, U. S. NAVY

Rank	Pay Grade	Monthly longevity		Officer, Second Class		
		Monthly at 5% for each year	Monthly at 5% for each 3 year service			
Chief petty officer	1	\$138	\$6.90	Officer, Third Class	4	96
Permanent appointment				Seaman 1st class	5	66
Chief petty officer	1	126	6.30	Seaman 2nd class	6	54
Acting appointment				Apprentice Seaman	7	50
Officer, First Class	2	114	5.70	Flight and submarine pay 50% additional of base pay.		
				Sea and Foreign duty add 20% of base pay for enlisted men.		

NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN AUTHORIZED BY LAW AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

How or By Whom Selected	Number of Midshipmen authorized by statute law
96 Senators	480
435 Representatives	2,175
2 Delegates	10
Puerto Rico (Governor)	1
Puerto Rico (Resident Commissioner)	5
District of Columbia	5
President	100
Vice President	5
Enlisted men, 100 annually, 4 years	400
Naval Reserve, 100 annually, 4 years	400
From Sons of Veterans of World War	40
From Honor Graduates of Military Schools and N.R.O.T.C., 20 annually	80
Canal Zone	1
TOTAL	3,702

PAY AND REGULATIONS

Each midshipman receives \$780 annual pay, beginning at the date of his admission, and this amount is sufficient to meet all his expenses at the Academy. Each new midshipman is credited with \$250 and this, together with the \$100 cash deposit he pays on admission, is sufficient for uniforms, clothing and textbooks required before he enters upon his studies. This amount (\$250) is deducted from the midshipman's pay in monthly installments. Any midshipman may, however, immediately after entering, repay this amount in full from his own funds.

Every candidate for admission must sign articles (with consent of parent or guardian) by which he binds himself to service in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President, or unless sooner discharged.

Approximately one month's leave of ab-

sence is granted annually in September to all midshipmen except those of the fourth class and those who are deficient academically or physically, or subject to disciplinary action.

The student body is organized into one regiment, subdivided into battalions, companies and platoons. This regiment is officered by midshipmen of the graduating class and is governed by comprehensive rules and regulations prescribed by the superintendent which the midshipmen officers carry out. In this way, midshipmen acquire qualities of leadership, including a sense of duty, subordination, judgment, tact, justice and loyalty. Each battalion and company is supervised by an experienced officer of the navy, selected as being especially fitted for this important duty. These officers live with the midshipmen, one or more being invariably present at every meal, formation, drill or extracurricular activity.

ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS, NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVE

Rank	Pay (Dollars)		Allowances			
			With dependents		Without dependents	
	Pay	Personal cash allowance	Rental	Subsistence	Rental	Subsistence
Fleet admiral	8,000	5,000	1,440	511.00	1,260	255.50
Admirals	8,000	2,200	1,440	511.00	1,260	255.50
Vice admirals	8,000	500	1,440	511.00	1,260	255.50
Rear-admirals (upper half)	8,000		1,440	511.00	1,260	255.50
Rear admirals (lower half)	6,000		1,440	511.00	1,260	255.50

ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS, NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVE

MILITARY

67

Rank and Service	Pay Period	Service for Longevity												Allowances						
														With Dependents		Without Dependents				
		Base Pay	Over 3 Years	Over 5 Years	Over 6 Years	Over 9 Years	Over 10 Years	Over 12 Years	Over 15 Years	Over 17 Years	Over 18 Years	Over 20 Years	Over 21 Years	Over 23 Years	Over 24 Years	Over 27 Years	Over 30 Years	Rental	Sub-sistence	Rental	Sub-sistence
Commodores and Captains:	6	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,800	6,000	1,440	511.00	1,280	255.50				
Commanders:																				
Over 30 years:	6	4,000																		
Under 30 years:	5	3,500	3,675	3,850	4,025	4,200	4,375	4,550	4,725	4,900	5,075	6,000	1,440	511.00	1,280	255.50				
Lieutenant Commanders:																				
Over 23 years:	5	3,500																		
Under 23 years:	4	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600	3,750	3,900	4,050	4,200	4,350	4,500	1,260	766.50	1,080	255.50				
Lieutenants:																				
Over 17 years:	4	3,000																		
Under 17 years:	3	2,400	2,520	2,640	2,760	2,880	3,000	3,120	3,240	3,360	3,480	3,600	1,080	511.00	900	255.50				
Lieutenants (junior grade):																				
Over 10 years:	3	2,400																		
Under 10 years:	2	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	900	511.00	720	255.50				
Ensigns:																				
Over 5 years:	2	2,000																		
Under 5 years:	1	1,800	1,890	1,980	2,070	2,160	2,250	2,340	2,430	2,520	2,610	2,700	720	511.00	540	255.50				
Commissioned Warrant Officers:																				
Over 20 years:	4	3,000																		
Creditable Record:																				
Over 10 years:	3	2,400																		
Creditable Record:																				
Under 10 years:	2	2,100	2,205	2,310	2,415	2,520	2,625	2,730	2,835	2,940	3,045	3,150	900	511.00	720	255.50				
Warrant Officers:																				
Over 10 years:	1	1,800	1,890	1,980	2,070	2,160	2,250	2,340	2,430	2,520	2,610	2,700	720	511.00	540	255.50				

U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES APPROPRIATIONS, 1938-1945*

Source: Headquarters Air Forces	1941	3,893,287,570
Available for obligation	1942	21,950,242,480
(Includes departmental salaries)	1943	10,615,132,795
Fiscal Year	1944	23,655,998,000
1938		
1939		
1940		

*These figures include appropriations for procurement of aircraft, gasoline and oil, and all other requirements for the technical operation of the Army Air Forces, including the pay of all civilians. Pay of military personnel, subsistence, and other administrative expenses common to the entire war department are contained in appropriations made to other services.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

Source: Information Pamphlet, 1945, The United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The United States Military Academy is an institution established by the government for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the country's military service. Cadets are given a comprehensive and general education of collegiate grade and sufficient basic military education and training to enable them to pursue careers as officers of the United States Army. Direction and supervision of the Military Academy are vested by law in the War Department.

Candidates for cadetship must be of sound moral character, must never have married, must be between the ages of 17 and 22, must be not less than five feet, six inches in height, and must be citizens of the United States. They must obtain appointment to an existing or prospective vacancy, and must pass physical and mental examinations.

Under an act of Congress approved June 3, 1942, the Corps of Cadets consists of 2,496 men, appointed as follows: eight from each state at large, a total of 384; four from each Congressional district, a total of 1740; four from each territory, (Hawaii and Alaska), a total of eight; six from the District of Columbia; four from the natives of Puerto Rico; two from the Panama Canal Zone; 172 from the United States at large; 180 from among the enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard, in number as nearly equal as practicable. Of the 172 selected from the United States at large, three are appointed upon the recommendation of the Vice President, 40 are selected from among the honor graduates of those educational institutions designated as "honor military schools," and 40 are chosen from among the sons of veterans who were killed in action or have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds received or disease

contracted in line of duty in World War 1.

In addition to the 2,496 mentioned above, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy.

All appointments are made by the President of the United States.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for appointment from any state at large or congressional district, is entirely in the hands of the Senator or Representative in Congress who has the vacancy at his disposal, and all applications for appointment from those sources should be addressed to the proper Senator or Representative.

For each vacancy from a state at large or congressional or territorial district, four candidates are nominated, one to be named as principal, one as first alternate, one as second alternate, and one as third alternate. The first alternate, if qualified, will be admitted in the event of failure of the principal, and so on.

During the time he remains at West Point, the cadet is paid \$780 per year and allowed the cost of one ration per day, which varies with the cost of food. Upon graduation he may be commissioned as a second lieutenant in one of the Army services. The academic year extends from September to May, inclusive, and the three summer months are devoted exclusively to military training. The normal course at the Academy is four years. During the war, however, the course was temporarily shortened to three years in accordance with an act of Congress approved October 1, 1942.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Source: United States Navy Department.

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., was opened Oct. 10, 1845, and was called the Naval school. Before that time, midshipmen had received training in active service at sea and by occasional instruction at schools in the naval yards. George Bancroft, secretary of the Navy under President Polk, undertook to establish a naval training school without help from Congress. Fort Severn at Annapolis, Md., was transferred to the Navy from the War Department and became the seat of the new school, whose name was changed in 1850 to the United States Naval Academy. During the Civil War, midshipmen in training were moved to Newport and in 1865 were brought back to Annapolis.

The Academy now represents an investment to the government of about twenty-eight million dollars and its grounds contain 184 acres of land on which are located 140 buildings. There are, in addition, 22 acres in the hospital grounds, 151 acres on the rifle range across the Severn river, and 855 acres on dairy farms.

HOW CADETS ARE APPOINTED

According to statutory law passed Dec. 20, 1917, 3,702 Midshipmen are authorized to attend the Academy. Of this number, 480 are appointed by members of the United States Senate, who may each appoint five; 2,175 are appointed by members of the

United States House of Representatives—each of whom may appoint five; 10 are appointed by delegates in Congress, each of whom appoints five; in addition, the Governor of Puerto Rico may appoint one, the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico five, five more are appointed from the District of Columbia, and the President may appoint 25 annually. The Vice-President appoints five. One hundred are selected annually from enlisted servicemen, and one hundred from the Naval Reserve.

Forty more are selected from sons of veterans of World War 1, and 20 are selected annually from honor graduates of military schools and from the Naval R.O.T.C. One midshipman is also allowed from the Canal Zone.

Four Filipinos, one for each class, to be designated by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, are allowed to receive instruction at the Naval Academy but these midshipmen are not entitled to any commissioned office in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

Each candidate is required to be a citizen of the United States, and must be not less than 17 nor more than 21 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which he enters the Naval Academy. He must be unmarried, of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. He must pass physical and mental examinations for entrance.

LEND-LEASE, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID

(Source: Twentieth Report to Congress)

March 1941 to July 1, 1945

Category	Amount	Percent of Aid
Goods transferred:		
Munitions (including ships).....	\$20,691,562,000	49.2
Petroleum products.....	2,184,730,000	5.2
Industrial materials and products*....	8,657,714,000	20.6
Agricultural products.....	5,906,466,000	14.1
Total transfers..	37,440,472,000	89.1
Shipping and other services.....	4,580,307,000	10.9

	Amount	Percent of Aid
Total lend-lease aid.....	\$42,020,779,000	100.0
Consignments to commanding generals**	788,603,000	
*Includes signal, chemical warfare, and engineer equipment; medical supplies; chemicals, machinery, metals, and minerals; and other military and war production equipment and supplies.		
**Goods consigned to United States commanding generals for subsequent transfer in the field to lend-lease countries. The value of such goods transferred is not included in the lend-lease aid total of \$42,020,779,000.		

LEND-LEASE EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

(Thousands of Dollars)	
Total to July 1, 1945	
United Kingdom.....	\$13,498,748
U.S.S.R.....	9,128,875
Africa, Middle East, and Mediterranean area.....	3,334,656

China and India.....	\$2,231,384
Australia and New Zealand.....	1,378,698
Latin America.....	243,378
Other Countries.....	1,553,170
Total.....	\$31,368,909

LEND-LEASE AID — BY CATEGORY

	Cumulative to July 1, 1945	Percent of Total Aid
Goods Transferred:		
Munitions:		
Ordnance.....	\$1,291,672,000	3.1
Ammunition.....	2,652,458,000	6.3
Aircraft.....	4,967,466,000	11.8
Aircraft engines, parts, etc.....	2,543,882,000	6.1
Tanks and parts.....	3,542,997,000	8.4
Motor vehicles and parts.....	2,074,751,000	4.9
Watercraft.....	3,618,336,000	8.6
Total.....	20,691,562,000	49.2
Petroleum products.....	2,184,730,000	5.2
Industrial materials and products:		
Machinery.....	2,180,020,000	5.2
Metals.....	2,069,780,000	4.9
Miscellaneous materials and manufactures.....	4,407,914,000	10.5
Total.....	8,657,714,000	20.6

	Cumulative to July 1, 1945	Percent of Total Aid
Agricultural products:		
Foods.....	\$5,094,724,000	12.1
Other agricultural products.....	811,742,000	2.0
Total.....	5,906,466,000	14.1
Total transfers.....	37,440,472,000	89.1
Services Rendered:		
Rental of ships, etc.....	3,268,092,000	7.8
Servicing, repair of ships, etc.....	570,433,000	1.4
Production facilities in U. S.....	634,210,000	1.5
Miscellaneous expenses.....	107,572,000	.2
Total services.....	4,580,307,000	10.9
Total direct aid.....	42,020,779,000	100.0
Consignment to United States commanding generals for subsequent transfer under lend-lease.....	788,603,000	

UNRRA SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO LIBERATED AREAS

(Cumulative through November, 1945)

Country of Destination	Gross Long Tons	Dollar Value Landed Cost
Albania.....	52,100	\$ 14,100,000
Byelorussian S. S. R.....	5,500	2,000,000
China.....	99,800	27,300,000
Czechoslovakia.....	363,000	142,200,000
Greece.....	1,610,200	253,800,000

Italy.....	125,800	\$ 31,000,000
Poland.....	315,700	169,700,000
Ukrainian S. S. R.....	5,000	1,900,000
Yugoslavia.....	826,000	236,700,000
Other UNRRA Operations.....	7,700	4,400,000
Total.....	3,410,800	\$883,100,000

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Source: UNRRA publications

Set up in 1943 as an organization of the United Nations to provide for aid and relief from suffering; food, clothing and shelter; and aid in the recovery of the health of the people in any area liberated by the armed forces of the United Nations. UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) is headed by Director General Herbert H. Lehman.

Administration headquarters are in Washington, D. C., and regional offices are located in London for the European area; in Sydney, Australia, for the southwest Pacific area; in Chungking for the China area, and in Cairo for the Middle East.

Each member nation whose territory has not been invaded is to contribute to the administration an amount equal to approximately one per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. All nations contribute, in varying degrees, to the administrative expenses of the organization.

Not less than 10 per cent of the amount contributed is requested in the form of currency to be used in areas outside of the contributing country; the remaining portion is to be in the form of a credit in local currency, available for purchase of the contributing nation's supplies and services. Contributions are also accepted from neutral countries, private organizations and private citizens.

Nations included in the membership as of July 20, 1945, are:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, San Marino, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Supplies Distributed through June, 1945

Country	Estimated Value (Landed Cost)	Estimated Tonnage (Long Tons)
Czechoslovakia	\$ 28,600,000	76,743
Greece	132,400,000	786,138
Italy	13,400,000	76,630
Yugoslavia	47,900,000	199,001
Poland	33,400,000	88,938
UNRRA Camps—Middle East*	600,000	1,563
Total**	\$256,300,000	1,229,113

*) Does not include approximately \$10,000,000 worth of supplies procured directly from the military in the location of the camps.

**) Excludes small shipments of supplies under the Emergency Relief Program for Western Europe and initial shipments of medical supplies and seeds to China.

TENTATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES July through December, 1945

Country	Estimated Value (Landed Cost)	Estimated Tonnage (Metric Tons)
Albania	\$ 19,000,000	91,000
Czechoslovakia	196,000,000	884,000
Greece	171,000,000	1,034,000
Italy	29,000,000	99,000
Yugoslavia	242,000,000	858,000
Poland	256,000,000	929,000
Total	\$913,000,000	3,895,000

Preliminary estimates of supply and shipping requirements for the second half of 1945 to six liberated European countries receiving UNRRA assistance totaled 3,895,000 gross metric tons valued at \$913,000,000. This figure is three times as large as the program through June of 1945, when supplies delivered or on their way had a total value of \$256,300,000.

REVERSE LEND LEASE AID RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES

(Data in some cases are subject to revision)

Category	Amount
Capital installations	\$1,195,789,000
Foodstuffs	422,231,000
Clothing	67,157,000
Petroleum and coal products	1,209,379,000
Air Force supplies and equipment	450,137,000
Other military supplies and equipment	857,257,000
Shipping and other transportation	1,032,618,000
Other services	200,100,000
Raw materials and food shipped to United States	165,696,000
Total	5,600,364,000
Country	Amount
United Kingdom	3,777,383,000
Fiji Islands	10,075,000
Nigeria	2,531,000
Gold Coast	6,286,000
Other Colonies	608,000
Total from United Kingdom	3,796,883,000

Category	Amount
Australia	\$ 791,282,000
New Zealand*	189,003,000
India	516,713,000
Union of South Africa	885,000
Total British Empire	5,294,766,000
France**	200,615,000
French Africa*	70,335,000
France—New Caledonia*	1,012,000
Belgium	25,935,000
Belgian Congo	182,000
Netherlands	1,133,000
Netherlands—Curacao and Surinam*	575,000
China	3,672,000
U. S. S. R.	2,139,000
Total	5,600,364,000

*To May 1, 1945.

**To February 1, 1945

GROSS TONS OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED BY UNRRA
By Country of Destination, On Basis of Vessels Cleared¹
Cumulative through October, 1945

(Gross Long Tons)

TYPE OF SUPPLY PROGRAM	Country of Destination								
	Total (Gross Long Tons)	Albania	China	Czecho- slovakia	Greece	Italy	Poland	Yugo- slavia	Other UNRRA Opera- tions ²
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,655,254	35,108	41,746	236,467	1,411,752	110,122	212,291	600,145	7,623
Estimated Overseas Surpluses, Far East.....	11,136	.....	11,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estimated Overseas Surpluses, Europe.....	11,000	500	.....	.....	2,500	2,000	2,000	4,000	.....
Total, Exclusive of Overseas Surpluses.....	2,633,118	34,608	30,610	236,467	1,409,252	108,122	210,291	596,145	7,623
Eastern Hemisphere—Total.....	550,496	2,902	.....	65,156	347,423	10	40,489	88,494	6,022
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military thru 30 June 1945 ³	180,000	.....	.....	.....	145,000	.....	.....	35,000	.....
Clearances thru October Classified by Program ⁴ :	370,496	2,902	.....	65,156	202,423	10	40,489	53,494	6,022
Food.....	43,783	24	.....	18,651	2,301	.....	12,860	9,482	465
Clothing, Textiles and Footwear.....	27,221	393	.....	9,938	3,063	1	9,224	3,917	685
Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	67,607	512	.....	27,653	20,545	1	9,724	9,172	.....
Industrial Rehabilitation.....	228,647	1,955	.....	8,481	176,097	.....	8,267	28,994	4,853
Medical and Sanitation.....	3,238	18	.....	433	417	8	414	1,929	19
Western Hemisphere—Total.....	2,082,622	31,706	30,610	171,311	1,061,829	108,112	169,802	507,651	1,601
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military thru 30 June 1945 ³	375,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	75,000	.....
Clearance thru October Classified by Program.....	1,707,622	31,706	30,610	171,311	761,829	108,112	169,802	432,651	1,601
Food.....	1,369,160	28,142	26,136	115,592	635,578	101,750	100,728	360,404	830
Clothing, Textiles and Footwear.....	86,337	686	1,246	15,691	12,059	4,260	28,318	23,790	287
(Contributed Clothing ⁵).....	(20,047)	(383)	(1,246)	(2,289)	(3,057)	(2,546)	(4,215)	(6,180)	(121)
Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	135,924	1,952	390	31,098	44,728	73	23,842	33,829	12
Industrial Rehabilitation.....	105,886	721	2,590	6,633	68,449	689	12,942	13,417	445
Medical and Sanitation.....	10,315	205	248	2,297	1,015	1,340	3,972	1,211	27

¹The figures cover the cargo of the vessels that actually sailed (cleared) from their ports of loading. They do not include cargoes on ships which presented for loading (berthed) during the period but had not yet cleared.

²Includes shipments to UNRRA camps, shipments under the Emergency Relief Program for Western Europe, and shipments for Displaced Persons operations. Does not include supplies estimated to amount to \$10,000,000 taken over from the Military for UNRRA camps.

³Final figures are not yet available.

⁴Includes estimated shipments of coal, petroleum, oil and lubricants to Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia made by the Military since July 1945 and financed by UNRRA. Does not include shipments prior to 1 October of commodities from Cairo and Caserta.

⁵As of 8 November an additional 23,143 tons had been turned over to the following for shipment: Belgium, Luxembourg, Burma, Borneo, Malaya, Hongkong, Denmark, France, French Indo-China, the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, Norway, and the Philippine Commonwealth; the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees; and various private relief agencies.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED BY UNRRA

By Country of Destination, On Basis of Vessels Cleared¹

Cumulative through October, 1945

(Thousands of U. S. Dollars, Landed Cost)

Type of Supply Program	Country of Destination									
	Albania	China	Czechoslovakia	Greece	Italy	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other UNRRA Open-tongues ²		
GRAND TOTAL	638,265	8,653	90,183	221,341	25,882	113,709	164,709	4,366		
Estimated Overseas Surpluses, Far East.....	825	825								
Estimated Overseas Surpluses, Europe.....	6,750			1,638	1,125	1,125	2,500			
Total, Exclusive of Overseas Surpluses.....	630,690	7,828	90,183	219,653	24,757	112,584	162,209	4,366		
Eastern Hemisphere—Total	86,956	905	16,941	31,667	112	15,253	18,910	3,168		
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military thru 30 June 1943.....	22,825			13,275			4,550			
Clearance thru October Classified by Program ⁴	64,131		16,941	13,392	112	15,253	14,360	3,168		
Food.....	11,124		4,115	1,253		3,601	1,991	152		
Clothing, Textiles and Footwear.....	485		6,748	4,368		7,232	5,681	387		
Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	24,904		2,146	2,249	1	1,557	2,048	10		
Industrial Rehabilitation.....	8,053		2,778	4,870		1,875	2,232	2,562		
Medical and Sanitation.....	14,645		1,154	652	108	983	2,387	57		
Western Hemisphere—Total	543,734	7,828	73,242	187,986	24,645	97,331	143,299	1,198		
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military thru 30 June 1943.....	65,000			52,800			13,200			
Clearances thru October Classified by Program.....	477,734	8,205	73,242	135,186	24,645	97,331	130,099	1,198		
Food	257,623		21,847	92,794	19,129	31,830	79,649	201		
Clothing, Textiles and Footwear.....	110,560	255	29,488	5,325	3,962	40,955	29,208	588		
(Contributed Clothing ³).....	(4,490)	(88)	(513)	(685)	(570)	(944)	(1,384)	(27)		
Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	63,785	902	14,367	20,644	35	11,420	16,204	18		
Industrial Rehabilitation.....	30,116	194	4,676	14,173	138	6,600	2,616	353		
Medical and Sanitation.....	15,650	353	2,864	1,750	1,201	6,526	2,422	38		

For footnotes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see Table on Gross Tons of Supplies Shipped by UNRRA.

²Contributed clothing is estimated at \$10 per pound, which covers the cost of sorting, baling, warehousing and transportation.

UNRRA OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED OR IN PROCESS

(As of 30 November 1945)

(In U. S. Dollar Equivalents)

GOVERNMENT*	Contributed or Available on Request	Appro- priated But not yet Available	Requiring Further Governmental Action	Total Operating Contributions Authorized or in Process of Authorization
Australia	\$ 38,137,500			\$ 38,137,500
Bolivia	25,913	51,825		77,738
Brazil	9,737,500	20,000,000		29,737,500
Canada	68,844,369			68,844,369
Chile			2,118,312	2,118,312
Colombia			2,303,993	2,303,993
Costa Rica			391,250	391,250
Cuba				
Dominican Republic	236,250	105,000		347,250
Ecuador			141,250	141,250
Egypt			4,133,333	4,133,333
El Salvador			120,000	120,000
Guatemala				
Haiti	40,000			40,000
Honduras	50,000			50,000
Iceland	709,225			709,225
India	23,342,072			23,342,072
Iran			307,600	307,600
Iraq			200,750	200,750
Liberia				
Mexico	1,078,000	2,401,000		3,479,000
New Zealand	8,423,500			8,423,500
Nicaragua	120,000			120,000
Panama	133,333	266,667		400,000
Paraguay	9,899	19,800		29,699
Peru	767,692	188,553		956,250
Union of South Africa	4,962,500		12,997,500	17,960,000
United Kingdom	622,025,000			622,025,000
United States of America	793,000,000		550,000,000	1,343,000,000
Uruguay	485,000			485,000
Venezuela	333,333		666,667	1,000,000
Total	\$1,572,461,086	\$23,032,850	\$573,380,655	\$2,168,874,591

*The 31 member governments listed are non-invaded countries. The Council has recommended that contributions be made primarily by member governments whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy.

DISPLACEMENT OF EUROPEAN POPULATIONS

Estimates by UNRRA as of March 31, 1945

Nationals of	Country in which located						Total
	Germany	Austria	U.S.S.R.	France	Poland	Other countries	
Belgium	500,000	25,000		26,000	35,000	58,000	644,000
Czechoslovakia	745,000	75,000		6,000	142,000	109,000	1,077,000
France	2,500,000	225,000	4,000			80,000	2,809,000
Netherlands	307,000		1,000	40,000	152,000	58,000	558,000
Poland	2,450,000		750,000	75,000		129,000	3,404,000
U. S. S. R.	2,000,000	290,000		30,000		49,000	2,369,000
Yugoslavia	328,000					118,000	446,000
Italy	600,000				50,000	462,000	1,112,000
Other countries and un- specified	276,000	1,493,000	527,000	420,000	34,000	956,000	3,706,000
Total	9,706,000	2,108,000	1,282,000	597,000	413,000	2,019,000	16,125,000

UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS ALLOCATED BY COUNCIL, 1943-45

(As of 30 November 1945)

(In U. S. Dollar Equivalents)

Government	1943-44			1945		
	Allocated	Paid	Unpaid	Allocated	Paid	Unpaid
Australia	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000		\$ 112,500	\$ 112,500	
Belgium	100,000	100,000		75,000	75,000	
Bolivia	10,000	5,833	\$ 4,187	7,500		\$ 7,500
Brazil	150,000	150,000		112,500	112,500	
Canada	300,000	300,000		225,000	225,000	
Chile	20,000		20,000	15,000		15,000
China	500,000	500,000		375,000	375,000	
Colombia	30,000	30,000		22,500	22,000	490
Costa Rica	5,000		5,000	3,750		3,750
Cuba	20,000	20,000		15,000	15,000	
Czechoslovakia	100,000	100,000		75,000	75,000	
Denmark				18,750		18,750
Dominican Republic	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Ecuador	5,000		5,000	3,750		3,750
Egypt	70,000	70,000		52,500		52,500
El Salvador	5,000	5,000		3,750		3,750
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
France	400,000	400,000		300,000	300,000	
Greece	50,000	50,000		37,500	37,500	
Guatemala	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Haiti	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Honduras	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Iceland	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
India	400,000	400,000		300,000	300,000	
Iran	10,000		10,000	7,500		7,500
Iraq	10,000	10,000		7,500	7,500	
Liberia	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Luxembourg	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Mexico	70,000	70,000		52,500		52,500
Netherlands	150,000	150,000		112,500	112,500	
New Zealand	30,000	30,000		22,500	22,500	
Nicaragua	5,000	5,000		3,750		3,750
Norway	30,000	30,000		22,500	22,500	
Panama	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Paraguay	5,000		5,000	3,750		3,750
Peru	25,000	25,000		18,750		18,750
Philippines	5,000	5,000		3,750	3,750	
Poland	100,000	100,000		75,000		75,000
Union of South Africa	100,000	100,000		75,000	75,000	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,000,000	1,000,000		750,000		750,000
United Kingdom	1,500,000	1,500,000		1,125,000	1,125,000	
United States of America	4,000,000	4,000,000		3,000,000	3,000,000	
Uruguay	20,000	20,000		15,000		15,000
Venezuela	10,000	10,000		7,500	7,500	
Yugoslavia	70,000	70,000		52,500		52,500
Total	\$9,500,000	\$9,450,833	\$49,167	\$7,143,750	\$6,059,501	\$1,084,249

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

	1943-44	1945	Total
Total Paid Allocations	\$9,450,833	\$6,059,501	\$15,510,334
Total Unpaid Allocations	49,167	1,084,249	1,133,416
Total Administrative Contributions Allocated by Council 1943-45	\$9,500,000	\$7,143,750	\$16,643,750

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES

CHRONOLOGY FOR 1945

JANUARY

Jan. 1—Forty-eight persons, most of them servicemen, were killed and 79 were seriously injured when the second section of the Southern Pacific railroad's Pacific Limited rammed into the rear of the first section 18 miles west of Ogden, U.

—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, stated that unnecessary travel should be cut down. Travel rationing was not expected because of difficulties of administration.

Jan. 2—James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization and reconversion, in his first report to President Roosevelt and Congress suggested legislation to increase the authority of the War Manpower commission. He also said Congress might have to consider new controls over the 4,000,000 men in 4-F; recommended widening War Labor board power so that it might enforce its decisions without resort to seizure of property.

His report advised increased unemployment benefits for workers temporarily out of work when the war ended and provision for adequate financial assistance in re-establishing small businesses closed down by the war.

—American civilians were expected to have less meat, butter, sugar and certain processed foods during the first three months of 1945 than at any time since the start of the war, but they would eat at least seven per cent more per person of food of all kinds than they averaged in the years 1935 to 1939, according to Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

—The War Production board announced that restrictions on the use of metal for cans and closures for glass containers had been eased to permit use of steel. Virtually all restrictions on tin for packaging were retained.

—Rationing of children's knit underwear was forseen by executives of the underwear industry. Although production in 1944 showed a 47 per cent increase over 1943, shortages could not be explained by underwear executives or the war production board.

—James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization and reconversion, stated that U. S. armed forces had increased 11,900,000 since 1940. Of these, 8,100,000 were in the army and the rest in the navy, marines and coast guard. The figure was a net estimate after deducting 1,500,000 discharged or killed.

—Two German agents, landed by a U-boat on the coast of Maine Nov. 29, 1944, were seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. William C. Colepaugh, alias William C. Caldwell, who attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served briefly in the U. S. Navy, was one. Erich Gimpel, alias Edward G. Green, 35, was the other.

Jan. 3—A federal official said that absenteeism—sometimes up to 30 per cent—from war plants was the chief reason for the Federal government's December, 1944, ban on racing effective Jan. 3. James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, had said the order was to reduce the drain on manpower, transportation and communication facilities.

—By a 5-4 decision the Supreme court held that the conspiracy provisions of the Selective Service act included plots to evade military service. Seven offenses had been listed against the conspiracy clause of the act.

—The Supreme court held in the first test case of the issue that the federal Wage-Hour law included workers paid on a piece basis.

The case reached Supreme court on a government appeal from a ruling by the Federal court for Southern California in favor of the Perfect Garment company of Los Angeles.

—A roll call vote in the 79th Congress, registering 207 yeas and 186 nays, gave permanent tenure as a standing committee in the lower house to the Dies committee on Un-American activities.

—Chester Bowles, price administrator, assured the nation there was "not a chance in a million" that outstanding shoe stamps would be cancelled. A UP survey of retail shoe trade showed that scare buying of shoes began on the West coast Dec. 26, 1944, after the OPA voided food stamps valid prior to Dec. 1.

—Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, wired state directors to re-examine all deferred farm workers of 18 to 25 years for possible induction.

—The order of Dec. 23 closing race tracks went into effect Jan. 3.

Jan. 4—The Maritime commission's 1945 program called for construction of 13,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping with 9,000,000 tons of the total scheduled for completion in the first six months of 1945. Vice Admiral Emery S. Land (retired), war shipping administrator, said. In 1944, 16,343,436 tons of shipping were built.

—The Pepper subcommittee on health and education in an interim report proposed that health centers be set up in every community as part of an integrated system of local, district and metropolitan base hospitals. Supported by the U. S. Public Health service, the program would need federal grants in aid.

—The State department issued rules governing priorities for civilian passengers and non-military cargo going abroad. Priorities would be issued if the traffic were of "sufficient importance" to justify the travel and if air traffic could not reasonably be handled by a U. S. civil air carrier.

—In a letter to President Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, vice-president, said he desired to become Secretary of Commerce if that post should be open.

—The WPB and OPA promised a joint action program within 30 days designed "to put an end to price increases in the clothing field."

Jan. 5—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said the tire industry estimated it could produce 36,000 military type tires a day, although the WPB asked for an increase of 20,000 a day to make a yearly increase of 6,000,000.

—A government directive placing a 1945 ban on conventions or meetings involving unnecessary civilian railroad travel was expected. Travel companies, the army and navy offered cooperation in such a move to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. announced that the Sixth War Loan drive exceeded the \$14,000,000,000 national quota by approximately 54 per cent, for a total of \$21,621,000,000. This represented the greatest surplus subscriptions of any U. S. war loan.

—A bill calling for construction of 5,000 municipal air ports and improvement of existing fields at a cost of \$650,000,000 was introduced in the House by Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee.

—The Pepper subcommittee of the Senate urged a medical, surgical and educational program to remedy defects of men in 4-F and fit them for military duty or essential war work.

—Charging that the army had threatened its employees with the draft unless they obeyed commands, Montgomery Ward and Company in Chicago and six other cities filed answer to a government suit in the U. S. district court. The answer charged that both President Roosevelt's order and the seizure were unconstitutional, and that the government was seeking to force Ward executives into involuntary servitude.

Jan. 6—The War Production Board indicated that supplies of civilian goods in the market for the first three months of 1945 would be slim. Steel mills faced possible shortages of iron ore.

—The United States joined Britain, France and Poland in agreement that the functions of the International Office of Public Health in Paris would be performed by the UNRRA for a limited period under two sanitary conventions concerning maritime and aerial travel. The U. S. signature was "subject to ratification."

Jan. 7—Sen. Josiah W. Bailey, N. C., introduced a new Rivers and Harbors bill in Congress which called for post war construction of navigation, hydroelectric power and irrigation works at an approximate cost of \$500,000,000.

The U. S. refused to meet Russia's request to the U. S., Britain and Canada for certain heavy machine tools, presses and other equipment under the fourth lend-lease protocol. It was said these items would be more useful to Russia's post war plans.

—Post war development of a network of hydroelectric power lines throughout Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas was discussed by officials of the Southwestern Power administration and the Department of the Interior.

The Electoral college ballot for the 1944 Presidential election showed that by a total of 432 to 99, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman won against Republicans Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

—In an affidavit for use in Federal district court, James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, asserted that the conduct of Montgomery Ward and company "if allowed to continue will seriously interfere with the successful prosecution of the war."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message on the State of the Union to the 79th Congress called for enactment of a national service act and for compulsory military training of youth after the war.

He asked Congress to amend the Selective Service act immediately in advance of the national service action to make possible the drafting of nurses and to require the country's 4,000,000 4-F's to work or fight.

He called for a people's peace and warned against a third World War unless the United States lived up to its responsibilities abroad.

Other points made by the President were:

1. an attack on American perfectionists who refused to accept the world as it was and thus "obstruct the paths to international peace."

2. admission of "concern" over the Greek and Polish situations.

3. an assertion, in line with tentative legislative recommendations of the Murray subcommittee of the Senate, that it was the duty of the Federal government to see that employment at "close to 60,000,000 jobs" was maintained after

the war, while relying "as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs."

4. post war federal guarantees of opportunities and presumably credit to small business organizations.

5. a declaration that the TVA was a "bargain" and that there would have to be more similar regional developments; also that "thousands of airports" and an overhauling of "our entire national highway system" were needed.

6. a statement that federal, state and local housing cooperation would be needed to provide "a decent home for every family."

7. the need to lower taxes after the war to encourage enterprise while at the same time retire public debt in an "orderly" fashion.

8. a defense of American war leadership and equipment.

Jan. 8—Philip B. Fleming, federal works administrator, announced that the first \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 authorized by Congress for road construction was apportioned among the states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

—The power of the President of the United States to seize private property faced a test in federal courts as the Montgomery Ward and company case opened in Chicago.

Jan. 9—The sixth regional War Labor board, Chicago, referred the American Federation of Musicians strike at radio station KSTP, Minneapolis, to the national board.

—The Supreme court upheld the Federal government's charge that seven glass container companies and 61 individuals conspired to restrain and monopolize trade in glassware.

—In a 5-4 decision the Supreme court upset a lower court order restraining the Western Union telegraph company from interstate commerce until for 30 days it had stopped using messengers under the age of 16 years and others between 16 and 18.

—Rep. Andrew J. May, House Foreign Affairs committee chairman, introduced a bill to draft nurses into the armed forces.

—The Department of Commerce reported that 1944 sales by chain stores and mail order houses of \$15,500,000,000 exceeded the 1943 total by about seven per cent. The volume represented about one quarter of the total U. S. retail business.

Jan. 10—Rep. Robert Ramspeck, D., Ga., proposed a program of federal aid for state school systems by which Congress would provide \$300,000,000 yearly outright grants to the states.

—Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, put a ceiling of \$18 a hundredweight on live cattle and increased subsidies to packers for paying the higher price. The program was to be enforced from Jan. 9 to July 12.

—The official flying time of the Army Air force's new Boeing C-97, which broke all records Jan. 9 from Seattle to Washington, was announced as six hours, three minutes and 50 seconds.

Jan. 11—President Roosevelt's "One Thousand Club" brought \$252,055 into Democratic party funds during the fourth term campaign, according to a report filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

—Increased numbers of new type warplanes were expected to be ordered Feb. 1 by the joint Army-Navy Aircraft committee.

—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich.,

proposed that the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China sign a treaty to keep Germany and Japan permanently demilitarized.

—Permission for Navy Nurse corps members to marry without resigning was announced by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general. The ban on accepting married nurses remained.

—Nisei owners recovering their West coast farm properties would have a hard time finding labor because of the reluctance of non-Japanese to work for them, delegates to an agriculture conference at San Francisco predicted.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, polar explorer, received the Legion of Merit award from President Roosevelt for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" in surveying Southwest Pacific islands Aug. 27 to Dec. 5, 1943 for naval aviation.

—A poll of 1,300 school superintendents by the National Education association showed that 85 per cent thought peacetime training of youth for future wars should be more extensive than in pre-war years. Forty-eight per cent favored a combination of military, camping and national service training.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices on the primary market dropped 0.1 per cent during the first week of January, 1945 as a result of seasonally lower prices for eggs and citrus fruits and a drop in the price of steers.

—A nationwide blackout of ornamental and outdoor advertising lighting was ordered by James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, who also called for a 68 degree maximum temperature for homes and public buildings. The move was to avert "an impending coal shortage."

Jan. 12—Rep. Edward J. Hart, New Jersey, was selected by the Committee on Committees to head the new permanent Committee on Un-American activities of the House.

—President Roosevelt issued an order outlining procedure for the military trial of Nazi saboteurs William C. Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel arrested Jan. 2 in Maine. The procedure resembled that established July, 1942, for the trial of eight Germans, six of whom were executed for crimes against the United States.

—War production schedules for 1945 established in October, 1944, were increased by about \$7,500,000,000 since that time, J. A. Krug, WPB chairman revealed.

—Secretary Stimson stated that Selective Service would increase its March, 1945, quota from 80,000 to 100,000, and that there would be "no escape" for virtually all qualified men under 30.

—The Reconstruction Finance corporation through its Metals Reserve company bought \$5,174,000,000 worth of strategic metals and minerals between 1940 and 1944, Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and RFC head announced.

Jan. 13—Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis opened the 12th consecutive March of Dimes campaign in New York against the disease that attacked 19,000 in 1944. Goal was \$11,000,000.

—The State department announced that Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. would be the U. S. delegate to the Conference of American Republics on war and post war problems in Mexico City Feb. 15.

—Frederick B. Northrup, chief of the materials and facilities branch of the War

Food administration stated that production of farm machinery fell 20 to 25 per cent behind schedule in November, 1944 and that the December estimate would show a more serious lag.

—Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins in her annual report recommended a consolidation of federal labor functions after the war.

—A War Production board official stated that night baseball would not be affected by the order curtailing non-essential uses of electricity to save coal.

—The War Labor board closed about 362 voluntary and dispute cases affecting 24,000,000 employees and "hundreds of thousands" of employers from its establishment Jan. 12, 1942 until January, 1945, according to Theodore W. Kheel, executive director.

—Revision of the diet for the Women's Army corps, adjusting the menu to women's nutrition standards, was considered by the War department. It would save \$2,700,000 a year.

—An air crew lunch, designed to help army fliers go 5,000 feet higher was described at the Quartermaster depot, Chicago. The lunch consisted of a 4-ounce package of fudge, gum, chocolate drops, fondant creams, licorice drops and peanuts.

Jan. 14—A nationwide public health campaign designed to aid discharged service men was inaugurated the week of Jan. 14 by the American Legion Medical Advisory board.

—Sen. Tom Connally, Foreign Relations committee chairman, proposed that the United Nations speed the handling of world political questions by creating a provisional council for such matters.

—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Dem., Mont., clashed with Sen. Claude Pepper, Dem., Fla., in a Senate debate on the future relations among the United States, Russia and Britain.

Mr. Wheeler condemned the policy of unconditional surrender as "asinine," charged Russia with bad faith and described Dumbarton Oaks proposals as "a plan to underwrite tyranny."

Mr. Pepper said Mr. Wheeler was using tactics which would weaken President Roosevelt's position in the coming Big Three meeting.

Jan. 15—James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, conferred with Maj-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, regarding application of a priority system for inductees from war industry into the armed services. More than 200,000 men of the 26-29 age group were scheduled to be drafted in the first six months of 1945.

—The Federal Communications commission announced proposed wave length allocations for every phase of high frequency broadcasting.

—Maj. Lawrence F. Daley, army general manager, said in an affidavit filed in Federal court, Chicago, that Montgomery Ward and company was unable to keep up with its work under army operations.

—The War Production board expected new construction throughout the U. S. in 1945 to hit a 10-year low of \$3,250,000,000, or 82 per cent of the 1944 level, the lowest since 1935. Almost half the estimated total would be privately financed.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, ordered lights out for the country's show windows and theater marquees Feb. 1.

Jan. 16—President Roosevelt said baseball would continue if it would not hurt employment of people in the war effort or the building of the army and navy.

—Ninety thousand miners would work two 7-day weeks during January and February in several Southern Appalachian districts to alleviate the coal shortage, United Mine Workers officials said. The additional output for the two days would be 1,250,000 tons.

—A Montgomery Ward and company brief filed in Federal district court, Chicago, charged that if the seizure of property by the Army on Presidential orders were upheld, the only supreme law in the U. S. was the will of the president.

—America spent more than \$7,000,000,000 for alcoholic beverages, or about \$54 per person during 1944, according to estimates by the Department of Commerce. This was an 18 per cent increase over the 1943 expenditures.

—The OPA in a broad cost of living order imposed a highest price line limitation and a cost-plus markup provision over manufacturers' sales of several types of women's and children's underwear, night wear and lounging garments. The order aimed to press maximum prices back to the 1942 level.

—Except for a little borrowing in November and December, U. S. municipalities generally continued in 1944 to reduce debts and avoid bond issues, the Municipal Finance Officers' association reported in Chicago.

Jan. 17—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, revealed that the 1945 aircraft program had been expanded from a goal of 76,000 set up in October to 82,250 planes.

—President Roosevelt called on Congress for prompt action on a work-or-fight bill for men between 18 and 45. His appeal was to Chairman Andrew J. May of the House Military Affairs committee and was accompanied by a joint letter from Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King.

—Leon Le Roy, 18, Seaman First Class, stated in Antioch, Calif., that an army sergeant, a Seabee and he were bumped off an army plane in Memphis to make room for "Blaze," Col. Elliott Roosevelt's English bull mastiff consigned to Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, known as screen actress Faye Emerson, in Los Angeles. The dog had an "A" priority rating.

—Sewell L. Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward and company, wired President Roosevelt to order the Army to withhold imposing maintenance of membership provisions of Ward employees until the court decided the legality of the property seizure.

—Nearly 400 residents of Placer county, Calif., petitioned to boycott returning Nisei and "persons who do business with the Japanese," according to Charles DeCosta, commander of the Marine corps league of Placer county.

—The War Food administration announced lend-lease shipments of food and other agricultural products to the Allies in 1944 totaled 7,272,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 4,216,000,000 pounds delivered in 1943.

Jan. 18—The White House said that the shipment of Col. Elliott Roosevelt's dog, which caused three servicemen to be put off at Memphis, was "a most regrettable combination of errors."

—Final official tabulation of the November, 1944, national election returns showed that 48,025,684 voted for President, 45,103,023 voted for Representatives and 34,973,613 voted for Senators.

—War expenditures in 1944 totaled \$91,174,000,000, an increase of 7.1 per cent over 1943, the WPB reported.

—U. S. Army casualties in Western Europe in December, 1944, totaled 74,788,

including 10,419 killed, 43,554 wounded and 20,815 missing.

—J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said that bank robberies increased during 1944 for the first time in 12 years.

Jan. 19—Officials of the Air Transport command said that in future no pets would be carried on government airplanes.

—A government official said the army and navy had lent 16,000 men capable of combat duty to fill labor gaps in war production.

—The War Production board increased the amount of lead for use in specified types of industrial batteries. Civilian types would undergo further cuts in the use of the metal.

—U. S. Army hospitals received 30-32,000 patients monthly from overseas in the last half of 1944 as compared to 8,500 a month during the first half, Maj.-Gen. Norman Kirk, army surgeon general stated.

—An increase in beef subsidy payments to \$1.95 and \$2.00 hundredweight on live cattle was announced by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

Jan. 20—Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of President of the United States from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone at Washington. He became the first fourth-term president. He pledged victory for the Allies and "a durable peace" in his inaugural address. Harry S. Truman was inducted as Vice-President by Henry A. Wallace, retiring vice-president.

—The War Labor board upheld its Philadelphia regional board's directive ordering Montgomery Ward and company to grant maintenance of membership in stores at Trenton, N. J., and Washington, Pa.

—The estate of William Hale "Big Bill" Thompson was estimated in an inheritance tax return filed at Cook county court, Chicago, at \$2,103,024. Two hundred fifty thousand of this went to Ethabelle Green, who claimed half of the estate as his "foster daughter."

—Limited supplies of small caliber ammunition for ranchers, farmers and law enforcement agencies were made available by the War Production board. All stocks of other civilian ammunition were frozen.

—The War department announced construction of new type refrigeration barges capable of making 10 gallons of ice cream every seven minutes for forces in the Southwest Pacific.

—It was indicated in a New York Times survey that the cigarette shortage in the U. S. would continue. The 1,250,000 retail tobacco outlets had difficulty keeping 38,000,000 civilian smokers supplied. Of the estimated 330,000,000 cigarettes expected in 1945, about 39 per cent would go to the armed forces, two per cent to export trade, and 59 per cent to the domestic market. It was said this would allow 15 cigarettes a day to each civilian smoker.

—Vigilantes tried to burn and dynamite the Placer county, Calif., fruit ranch of a relocated Nisei.

Jan. 21—President Roosevelt cleared the way to make Henry A. Wallace his fourth-term Secretary of Commerce, replacing Jesse Jones.

—The CIO called on the 44 state legislatures that would meet in 1945 to enact laws for more liberal employment insurance, stricter child labor regulation, fair employment practices committees and stronger employment services.

—Farmers were selling cash corn freely despite the fact that the government was in the market for 50,000,000 bushels for stock

ple purposes, it was reported in Chicago.

—A draft of essentials for state adoption laws and procedures, which would curb the baby-broker business, was issued by the U. S. Children's bureau.

—The navy announced development of a search plane, called the Privateer or PB4Y-2, capable of staying aloft over 20 hours.

—A world free press, world wide communications and facilities for correspondents to do their work anywhere were necessary to an enduring peace, Kent Cooper, AP executive director, said in an address at Temple Emanuel, New York.

Jan. 22—The Social Security board urged Congress to adopt a broad post war security program embodying these measures:

1. extension of unemployment insurance to 20,000,000 not included.
2. medical and disability insurance.
3. expansion of the Old Age and Survivors' insurance program to include 25,000,000 additional employees and self-employed persons.

—Maj.-Gen. Joseph W. Byron, army control head at Montgomery Ward and company properties, Chicago, submitted conditions of employment to Local 20 of the CIO United Retail Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union.

—Disabled veterans under current law had to pay for hospitalization through decreased disability allowances, while those without disabilities received free hospitalization, the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation disclosed.

—James B. Conant, Harvard university president, urged revision of the GI Bill of Rights to assure government-paid professional training for veterans of exceptional ability.

—Rep. Edith N. Rogers, R., Mass., introduced a bill in the House to draft nurses into the armed services. It would assure them the rank of second lieutenant in the army or of ensign in the Navy Nurse corps.

—A 5-point percentage reduction in anthracite coal quotas for dealers in February and March was ordered in an effort to redistribute the available supply equitably, the Solid Fuels administration disclosed.

Jan. 23—The Senate Military Affairs committee voted to assign a subcommittee to inquire into practices which have grown from air travel priority rating systems.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, and Chester Bowles, price administrator, jointly issued a clothing program designed to cut prices 6 to 7 per cent and to forestall an expected price rise of 15 per cent. It would save consumers about \$500,000,000 a year.

Jan. 24—Columbus, O., went on short water rations as drouth conditions forced closing of the \$30,000,000 Curtiss-Wright warplane plant and schools and threatened operation of industries and business establishments. Cause was attributed to the shortage of rainfall in the last half of 1944.

—The House Military Affairs committee by a vote of 20-5 approved the May-Bailey "Limited National Service" bill for men 18 to 45 after eliminating an anti-closed shop amendment. The bill provided that registrants refusing to obtain or remain in essential war jobs would be subject to fines up to \$10,000 or five years in prison.

—Seven men, including two stewards on a troop transport, were arrested in San Francisco as the FBI took steps to curb black market operations in meat destined for the armed forces overseas.

—Jesse Jones, retiring Secretary of Com-

merce, told the Senate Commerce committee he did not regard Henry A. Wallace qualified to handle the financial duties of the federal lending agencies which were part of the Commerce department.

—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Undersecretary Ralph Bard indicated that a Senate investigating committee's accusations of loafing on the job, absenteeism and waste of manpower at Norfolk and other navy yards were partly true. However, they stated that Sen. James W. Mead, D., N. Y., who made the accusations, based his claims on such portions of the report by the Industrial Survey board of the navy as "naturally best suited to his purposes."

Jan. 25—Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell was assigned Commander of Army Ground forces by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

—Maj.-Gen. George F. Lull, USA deputy surgeon general, said the Army Nurse corps needed 8,000 additional members.

—The Senate Military Affairs committee decided to separate studies on possible promotion of Col. Elliot Roosevelt to brigadier general from the air travels of his dog, "Blaze."

—The American Federation of Labor's three organizations in the Western Union system won collective bargaining elections in virtually all of the United States, leaving the CIO in control only in the New York metropolitan area.

—The WPB said it would restrict army and navy munitions procurements on Feb. 1 to prevent piling up new war contracts in areas already suffering from a manpower shortage.

—John S. Clark, Cook county assessor, declared Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, obtained tax reductions of \$8,548 for 1943 and 1944 on a Loop building in Chicago which he owned. He filed an affidavit on building rentals which Mr. Clark called "erroneous."

—Russia asked the U. S. for \$6,000,000,000 in long-term credits to help reconstruct that country after the war.

Jan. 26—Three U. S. scientists, Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Dr. J. O. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory committee for Aeronautics, and Dr. Karl I. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that if war struck again the United States must be prepared or perish.

They urged the establishment of a Research Board for National Security before the House Committee on Post-War Military Policy.

Dr. Bush commented that "the speed and surprise with which great damage could be done at Pearl Harbor is only a mild warning of what might happen in the future."

—The New York Yankees, the most wealthy baseball organization, was sold for \$2,800,000 to a syndicate comprised of Col. Larry S. MacPhail, former president of the Dodgers; Capt. Daniel R. Topping, tin plate magnate; and Del E. Webb, millionaire head of an oil construction company in Phoenix, Ariz.

Jan. 27—Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, was appointed by President Roosevelt to head a nation wide campaign in April by the UNRRA and 60 volunteer relief agencies to collect 150,000,000 pounds of clothing for persons in war devastated regions.

—The OWI said war dogs would no longer be used to detect wooden and plastic mines because better detection methods had been perfected.

—The WPB ordered a halt in the making or delivering of machinery for use in the return by industry to production of civilian goods.

—Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco, heiress to \$4,500,000 when she would become 21 on Feb. 20, broke up her marriage of three years to Pasquale di Cicco, actor's agent, and made plans for a legal separation.

—President Roosevelt's seizure of Montgomery Ward and company properties in Chicago and six other cities because of a CIO labor dispute was held unconstitutional by Judge Philip L. Sullivan, Federal district court, Chicago.

Jan. 28—The OPA formally established price ceilings of \$17.25 to \$18.60 hundred-weight on live cattle, effective Jan. 29, in a twin drive to eliminate black markets and to end the price squeeze on wholesale and retail dealers.

—The government speeded an appeal from Judge Philip L. Sullivan's Federal district court ruling that President Roosevelt's seizure of Montgomery Ward property was unconstitutional.

—The army's jet-propulsion planes underwent arctic tests in Alaska.

—Mayor LaGuardia's program for meatless Tuesdays and Fridays went into effect in New York.

—A Selective Service survey stated that 40.3 per cent of men called at the age of 28 were rejected as physically unfit.

Jan. 29—The Supreme court upheld the authority of the Securities and Exchange commission to approve liquidation programs of holding companies where holders of common stock were allowed to participate in assets before total obligations of preferred stockholders were satisfied.

—The WPB increased its production quota for domestic ice refrigerators for the first quarter of 1945 to 75,000.

—A complete reshuffling or nurse availability lists seemed likely following the order of the Surgeon General of the Army to Surgeons of the Service Commands taking civilian priorities off registered nurses.

—Edward Corsi, New York State Industrial commissioner said the average woman worker living as a member of a family group required \$1,643.53 a year, 2.7 per cent more than in 1944, to maintain an adequate standard of living. The figure was based on an annual cost of living survey completed by the Division of Women, Child Labor and Minimum Wage, of the Department of Labor.

—Shipment of potatoes except by permit to other than government agencies would be banned as of Jan. 31 in Arrostook county, Maine, which produces 90 percent of that state's crop, the War Food administration announced. The action was taken to facilitate an "uninterrupted procurement" of good quality potatoes for the armed forces.

Jan. 30—Americans honored the 63rd birthday of Franklin D. Roosevelt at benefit parties for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

—A shortage of farm machinery, in addition to labor scarcity, would hamper farmers' efforts to repeat the 1944 food production according to OWI.

—The OPA provided in a special ruling that manufacturers of special garments purchased by the government for distribution in liberated European countries would not be confined to the "highest price line limitation" applying to other sales.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told

Congress that meager use of the Federal ballot by servicemen overseas in the November, 1944, election raised the question of whether it was "of sufficient utility to justify its continuance as a voting procedure in time of war." Twenty states authorized use of the Federal ballot in the election.

—Col. Elliott Roosevelt was approved with 27 others by the Senate Military Affairs committee for promotion to brigadier general.

—Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins university, said that post war courses in citizenship should offset military training.

—The WPB reported expansion of three additional tire plants as part of the government's \$70,000,000 program to boost military tire output 25 per cent.

—Twelve university presidents asked President Roosevelt to delay consideration of the "highly controversial question of universal post war military training at least until complete victory over Germany is achieved."

Those who signed were: Oliver C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt; James B. Conant, Harvard; Edmund E. Day, Cornell; Harold W. Dodds, Princeton; Rufus C. Harris, Tulane; Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago; Frederick A. Middlebush, Missouri; Dean W. Malott, chancellor, University of Kansas; Robert G. Sproul, California; Donald B. Tressider, Stanford; Herman B. Wells, Indiana; Henry M. Wriston, Brown.

—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York proclaimed a state-wide emergency affecting transportation and delivery of fuel and feed for livestock and appointed Charles H. Sells, superintendent of public works, as Emergency Director of Transportation. The emergency was caused by unusual snowfall and cold weather.

Jan. 31—William C. Smith, assistant executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, said pictures of some pin-up girls for servicemen overseas provided "an indecent picture before their dying gaze."

—The Georgia House of Representatives voted to repeal the states' \$1 poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

—The War department announced establishment of an agreement with Canada for the disposition of movable and immovable defense facilities established in the Dominion by the U. S.

—Recommendations that the WLB require 12 large corporations to set up procedures whereby foremen and other supervisory employees could be represented by a committee in the presentation of grievances was made to the War Labor Board.

—Five Brooklyn college basketball players admitted they had accepted an initial \$1,000 of a promised \$3,000 bribe from two professional gamblers to lose a game with a University of Akron team in Boston Jan. 31.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—By a roll call vote of 246-165, the House passed and sent to the Senate the May-Bailey bill for "limited national service."

—A second embargo on civilian freight shipments, effective Feb. 1 to Feb. 4, was ordered by the Association of American railroads because of blizzards in the Northeastern states.

—Ten recommendations for the improvement of Congressional organization, based on a 4-year study by ten wellknown political scientists were announced by the American Political Science association.

Criticisms of Congress were: too great a load of local and private matters; insufficient technical advice and secretarial service; too many committees; inadequate liaison with the executive branch; lack of facilities to revise administrative action; pressure from interest groups; need for redistribution of power in the House, and inadequate compensation.

Feb. 2—The Solid Fuels administration asked all Pennsylvania anthracite miners to work a full day Feb. 3 to help relieve the coal shortage.

—More than 4,500 anthracite miners of the Lehigh Navigation coal company turned down a Solid Fuels administration request to work a full day Feb. 3 because they did not want to set a precedent of working at regular pay on Saturday.

—The six New England governors told John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers head, that retail coal supplies in that region were "almost nonexistent" and appealed to miners to maintain maximum production.

—Republicans introduced broad amendments to the George bill designed to make sure than Henry A. Wallace, as head of the Department of Commerce, should not receive the direction of additional agencies or new functions from President Roosevelt.

—The War Production board ordered the use of gas cut off completely for three days in amusement places in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

President Harry D. Gideonse ordered five youths who admitted accepting \$1,000 in bribes to throw a basketball game with the University of Akron expelled from Brooklyn college.

—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commission chairman, said that for the first time since November, 1943, war plant employment turned upward, with a net increase of 50,000 workers, in contrast with the steady drop of 100,000 a month in the preceding year.

Feb. 3—The coal situation in New York "could hardly be worse," Mayor La Guardia said. The city was expected to order closing of all amusement places heated by coal and to cut off steam service to others.

—The American Red Cross reported that Americans gave more than 11,000,000 pints of blood for overseas forces from 1941 to 1945.

The Commerce department stated that the national birth rate, which rose 30 per cent above the pre-war levels in 1942 was declining. The department's Census bureau reported 9,000,000 births from 1942 to the end of 1944.

—A dozen padlocked cases of archives documents, including Lincoln's Gettysburg address, were returned to Washington, D. C. They had been hidden at Fort Knox since Dec. 26, 1941.

—The Agriculture department listed scores of critical farm labor shortage areas as food officials warned that an early end of the European war would not ease a tightening food situation. Farmers would need at least 4,000,000 part time workers in 1945.

Feb. 5—Sixteen men died, 20 were missing and 120 were injured in a tanker explosion in Upper New York bay.

—The Supreme court in a 6-2 decision denied the right of the Treasury to instruct that only an official rate should be used in converting British pounds sterling into dollars for customs duty purposes, instead of the free or lower exchange rate, prescribed

by the New York Federal Reserve bank.

—Republican Senators delayed promotion of 78 colonels to the rank of brigadier general for a week's inquiry into the case of Col. Elliott Roosevelt.

—The liberation of Manila was hailed in official Washington circles with rejoicing over the prospect of full freedom for the people of the Philippines.

—The output of 4-engine superbombers rose 13 per cent in January and set a new monthly record, according to J. A. Krug, War Production board chairman.

—A \$3,218,808,000 independent offices supply bill was sent to the House by the Appropriations committee to finance more than a score of agencies and their subsidiaries for the 12 months starting July 1.

Feb. 6—Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health service, told the House Military affairs committee that all the professional nurses in America should be included in a Selective Service system.

—Lt.-Col. Anna Walker Wilson, War staff director for Supreme Allied headquarters, urged sending of 6,000 more Wac's to Europe.

—The House Banking and Currency committee unanimously reported the George bill to the House. Divorcing the federal lending agencies from the Commerce department, the measure had been passed by the Senate.

—The Treasury department said it wanted to put the public debt limit up from \$260,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000 before the start of the Seventh War loan.

Feb. 7—The War Food administration announced that all chicken and poultry canned on and after Feb. 14 would have to be turned over to the government to meet the military demand for 70,000,000 pounds.

—James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, was charged with putting the National Music camp at Interlochen on the union's "unfair" list, by Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, director of the camp.

Feb. 8—Faced with shorter supplies of raw materials, the War Food administration ordered manufacturers to reduce production of soap for civilian use.

—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes declared the outlook for civilian supplies of gasoline and fuel oil was "one of extreme gravity," with supply and demand about balanced "on paper."

—The War Production board ordered four companies to increase their combined production of aluminum ingots to a total of 10,000,000 pounds a year.

—Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale university Divinity school announced completion of a revised standard version of the Bible, the first authorized revision in half a century.

—The War Labor board agreed to set up stabilizing limits for disposing of "fringe" issues and to establish a policy to govern regional boards and itself on new or unusual issues which affected costs.

—About 80 per cent of the veterans now attending school under the G. I. Bill of Rights were at college, with 20 per cent enrolled in trade schools or junior classes, the Veterans' administration stated.

Feb. 9—A snow blizzard in New England killed 16 persons, crippled Boston, closed stores and schools and did several million dollars' worth of damage.

—The War Production board broadened its order for greater production of essential civilian clothing with a direction assuring a larger volume of textiles for specified garments and lengthening the list of fabric con-

structions that were to be set aside for completion of the program.

Feb. 10—Sen. Tom Connally, D., Tex.; Sen. Warren R. Austin, R., Vt., Rep. Sol Bloom, D., N. Y., and Rep. Edith N. Rogers, R., Mass., were named by the State department among a delegation to accompany Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. for the Interamerican Conference on Problems of War and Peace which was to open in Mexico City Feb. 21.

—Virtual abandonment of the big league baseball setup and replacement by an East-West alignment in order to save 2,000,000-000 passenger miles of transportation was discussed by baseball officials following a request from ODT Director Col. J. Monroe Johnson.

—The Senate Military Affairs committee made public a full account of the trip of "Blaze," Col. Elliott Roosevelt's bull mastiff, based on a report by Maj.-Gen. H. L. George, chief of the Air Transport command, who said, "A serious mistake was made and it cannot be justified."

—Government food officials predicted meats might virtually disappear from civilian markets by midsummer but supplies could be expected to reappear when fall marketings of livestock increased.

—Four American soldiers, Pvt. Carl H. Taylor, Ashland, O., Pvt. Bernard W. Tennessee, Richmond, Va., Pvt. Francis A. Walker, Elmira, N. Y., and Pvt. Ralph H. Keller, Chesterton, Md., issued themselves fake orders to get back to America from Europe, and then obtained blank discharge forms from the Pentagon building, Washington, to separate themselves from the army. They were being held by army officials.

—Fourteen colleges and universities addressed President Roosevelt in a letter urging prompt decision on the subject of post war military training "while we are still conscious of the realities of war."

Those who signed were: John G. Bowman, chancellor, University of Pittsburgh; Edwin Burdell, director, Cooper union; Robert C. Clothier, Rutgers; Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas E. Gates, board chairman, University of Pennsylvania; Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth; Robert L. Johnson, Temple University; Stanley King, Amherst; William M. Lewis, Lafayette; Charles Seymour, Yale; Franklyn B. Snyder, Northwestern; John J. Tiger, University of Florida; Levering Tyson, Muhlenberg; Blake R. Van Leer, Georgia School of Technology.

Feb. 11—The Treasury department announced the original Series A government savings bonds, issued 1935, would start maturing March 1.

—The American Legion and OPA announced programs to help veterans get back to civilian occupations. The legion program, which would be carried out by its 20,000 local posts, aimed to stimulate post war planning in the sales, service and distribution fields for post war employment. The OPA, according to director Chester Bowles, would set up a veterans' relations advisor service in its 100 national and regional offices.

—The OPA revealed 4,400 violation of used car ceiling prices, following interviews with 21,000 used car buyers. The interview represented a sampling of one percent of the transactions in used cars during the first six months of the used car regulation.

—Establishment of a new board of civilian and military scientists to develop weapons for any future conflict was announced, to be

known as the Research Board for National Security.

Feb. 12—Federal taxes took \$42,125,986, 550 of the nation's wartime incomes or an increase of \$10,201,456,234 more than the total tax bill in recent years, the Internal Revenue bureau reported.

—The Department of Commerce stated that an unprecedented total of \$156,777,000,000 was reached during 1944 on income payments to individuals.

—The Department of Commerce announced a mark of \$7,450,000,000, the highest registered to date, was achieved in retail stores for Christmas, 1944, purchases.

—A House concurrent resolution to set up a joint bipartisan committee directed to recommend changes to simplify and streamline Congress was passed unanimously by the Senate.

—The Senate voted 53 to 11 to confirm the promotion of Col. Elliott Roosevelt and 77 other colonels to the rank of brigadier general.

—Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney, D., Okla., introduced a bill aimed at "make work" rules of labor or artificial restraints on production which were not related to wages, hours or health. The bill would amend the anti-trust laws under which the Justice department had attempted unsuccessfully to outlaw "make work" practices.

Feb. 13—Forty-three dead were counted from two tornadoes that hit western and central Alabama and Mississippi Feb. 12. More than 500 persons were injured.

—A land-based twin-engine Navy Air Transport service plane crashed into San Francisco bay killing all persons on board, 21 passengers and three members of the crew. The plane was bound for New York.

—The OPA approved an increase of \$1 per ton in ceiling prices for producers of pig iron in the only adjustment for this item since issuance of the first price schedule for pig iron on June 24, 1941.

—The shortage of cigarettes in the civilian market was "directly traceable" to the volume moving to the armed services and to the Allies, and increased military demands in 1945 were likely to reduce the domestic supply further, the Federal Trade commission reported.

—James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, renewed his call for enactment of a limited national service law to assure a full measure of ammunition and supplies on the front line.

—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. was named head of the U. S. delegation to the San Francisco conference. The delegation was to include Cordell Hull, former secretary of state, who would act as senior advisor, four members of Congress and two civilians.

The latter would be Sen. Tom Connally, D., Tex., chairman of the Foreign Relations committee; Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., author of the resolution proposing an immediate agreement by the Allies for keeping Germany and Japan permanently demilitarized; Rep. Sol Bloom, D., N. Y., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee; Rep. Charles A. Eaton, R., N. J., ranking minority member of the House committee; Commander Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and strong advocate of international collaboration for peace, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard college.

Feb. 14—The War Production board approved two additional special textile and ap-

parel programs calling for the production of 17,460,000 men's, boys' and infants' cold-weather garments by the end of the year.

—The American Association of University professors supported Dr. Homer P. Rainey, who had been dismissed from the presidency of the University of Texas and demanded the Regents to reinstate him.

—The federal government petitioned to the Supreme court to assume jurisdiction in the Montgomery Ward case.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson appealed to Congress for a one year extension of lend-lease.

—Because of the increased intensity of the war in Europe and the Far East in January, the War department put 1945 procurement schedules up \$1,600,000,000 from the total set in January. Revised schedules called for an expenditure of \$36,800,000,000, representing an increase of 18.9 per cent of \$6,100,000,000 over 1944 deliveries to the army.

—William C. Colepaugh, 26, and Erich Gimpel, 35, Nazi spies, were condemned to death by hanging by a secret military trial commission on Governors island. They were landed in the U. S. by a U-boat Nov. 29, 1944, off the coast of Maine and captured in December.

—Donald M. Nelson, 56, former War Production board chairman, and Marguerite S. Coulbourne, 26, former George Washington university campus queen, were married in Washington, D. C.

Feb. 15—Splitting into two flaming sections, a B-29 Superfortress on an undisclosed mission crashed into Flushing Bay half a mile east of La Guardia field, New York. Five of the crew were lost.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson disclosed that the Adrenes campaign and western front action in January cost American ground forces 61,962 men. In January there were 8,848 killed, 41,325 wounded and 11,789 missing.

—A bill introduced in both Houses asked Congressional approval of the Bretton Woods agreements reached by representatives of 44 nations in July, 1944. Provisions especially affecting the United States were:

1. The U. S. Stabilization fund and I. O. U.'s from the Treasury would be used instead of Congressional appropriations for the International Monetary bank and the proposed bank for Reconstruction and Development.
2. The Johnson act prohibiting private commercial loans to countries in default of World War I debts would be repealed in part.
3. Congress would have reserved powers, such as changing the gold value of the dollar, making loans to the fund or bank, or changing the United States quota in the fund.
4. The agreement would continue indefinitely the U. S. Treasury stabilization fund which would ordinarily expire under law on June 30, 1945.

—J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production board, reported that the government's clothing regulation, M-388, designed to provide more clothing at lower prices, would be distributed by Feb. 17.

—Three employees of the Pennsylvania Department of Health were dismissed by the Civil Service commission on the ground that they violated the Hatch act. Dr. Alexander Stewart, secretary of health, Tom E. Williams, head of the Vital Statistics bureau, and Mrs. Sarah V. Robertson, employee, were charged with coercing em-

ployees into making contributions to the state Republican party funds.

Feb. 16—Stanley E. Hubbard, president of radio station KSTP, Minneapolis, gave in to demands of James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians by agreeing to employ eight additional musicians at \$52 a week each.

—By a vote of 399-2, the House passed the George bill separating lending agencies from the Commerce department.

Feb. 17—The National Labor Relations board was increasingly being called upon to act as judge rather than prosecutor, Chairman Henry A. Mills said. He reported that the proportion of unfair labor practice cases in relation to election cases continued to fall.

—In his annual report to President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes hailed public ownership of utilities on a regional basis.

—The numbers of units of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training corps in colleges and universities would be increased as a result of a bill signed by President Roosevelt to aid the navy in obtaining an adequate number of reserve officers for the fleet.

Feb. 18—Rep. Earl Wilson, R., Ind., declared that tardiness, coffee hours and over-long lunch periods were causing a 40 per cent loss of manpower among government workers.

—President Roosevelt directed the War department to seize the strike bound American Enka corporation at Enka, N. C., to insure production of textile materials for heavy duty tires.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson denounced Senate delay in acting on the National Service bill and called absence of legislation to keep men at their wartime jobs "a failure of American democracy."

Feb. 19—Organized black markets in meat and sugar were appearing in dangerous proportions, the OWI said after a survey by the Secret Service, OPA and the Alcohol Tax unit of the Treasury.

—The Army relinquished control of two important departments of Montgomery Ward and company properties in Chicago.

—Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James F. Byrnes announced a nationwide midnight curfew on places of entertainment effective Feb. 12. "Places of entertainment" were defined as night clubs, sport arenas, theatres, dance halls, road houses, saloons, bars or other similar enterprises, whether public or private, excluding restaurants exclusively engaged in serving food.

Purpose of the request was primarily to save coal and electricity. It would also help the transportation and manpower situations in other ways, Mr. Byrnes said.

—The WPB and OPA directed that about 80 percent of all woolen fabrics and 75 per cent of rayon and other synthetic goods be used in manufacture of low and medium priced garments.

Feb. 20—The House Military Affairs committee approved 21-4 a bill to draft unmarried nurses in the age group 20 to 45.

—The War Labor board ordered a 55 cents an hour minimum wage for 50,000 Northern and Southern textile workers under its authority to correct substandard wage rates. The order provided for an increase of at least five cents an hour for all workers affected.

—The House Military Affairs committee shunted aside the May-Bailey bill for "limited national service" and voted 12-6 to consider a substitute which would continue

the War Manpower commission programs, supplemented by statutory controls, and keep all "labor draft" aspects out of worker mobilization and placement.

—The OPA authorized a premium allowance of half a cent a bushel for all No. 1 corn, effective Feb. 26. It would raise the ceiling price to \$1.16½ per bushel, Chicago basis.

—Mayor Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco appealed to the city's "friends" to stay out of town during the United Nations security conference opening April 25 in order to lessen overcrowding.

Feb. 21—The Senate Military Affairs committee adopted "compulsory" amendments to the "voluntary" manpower control measure for which it sidetracked the May-Bailey bill on limited national service.

—Although the Bill of Rights belongs to the people, the responsibility of maintaining it as a vital living document rests chiefly on the shoulders of the press, Byron Price, director of censorship, declared in a speech in Washington.

—The ODT requested a 25 per cent cut in baseball travel in 1945.

—The Swedish American liner "Grips-holm" brought 1,029 repatriates, including 463 disabled American soldiers to Jersey City from overseas.

Feb. 22—Rep. John Rankin, D., Miss., and Rep. Frank E. Hook, D., Mich., had a fist fight on the floor of the House of Representatives. Mr. Rankin said Mr. Hook had called him a "dirty liar" in the middle of one of the former's speeches.

—Increases in the mileage of routes for air transportation in the United States during 1944 were 8,435, according to a report by the Air Transport association of America.

—Mayor La Guardia of New York presented the Senate Appropriations committee a plea by the United States Council of Mayors for \$78,000,000 for local postwar planning of public works in the Independent Offices Appropriations bill.

—Public members of the War Labor board said in a report to President Roosevelt that wages on the average had outrun prices and that no change in the Little Steel formula was warranted.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told Congress that the Army's policy of accepting and commissioning communists was based on the loyalty of the individual involved.

Feb. 23—An American Airlines plane, flying from New York to Los Angeles, crashed into a mountainside near Cedar Springs, Va., killing 17 of the 22 persons in it.

—Rep. Howard W. Smith presented a resolution to Congress demanding that Rep. Frank E. Hook, D., Mich., be "severely censured" for his fistfight with Rep. John Rankin, D., Miss., Feb. 22.

—Joseph Medley, 43, alias J. H. Gardner, escaped Michigan convict, was linked with the almost identical deaths of two women whose bodies were found in hotel room bathtubs in Chicago and New Orleans eight weeks apart.

Feb. 24—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced that the government had returned to their owners 72 bituminous coal mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The mines were seized in September to end labor disturbances.

—Officials of the War Relocation authority were greatly concerned over the situation in some communities which were exerting "an economic squeeze" to force Nisei to abandon their properties and not return to their former homes.

Feb. 25—Plans for creation of trade co-operating committees of growers and distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables in many areas of the country, for better price control, were announced by the OPA.

—Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic national committee, announced that Jefferson dinners throughout the country on April 13 would supersede the party's traditional Jackson day dinners.

—Sen. Claude Pepper's Senate subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education reported that postwar national health facilities would be far from adequate to meet the needs of returning veterans.

—A contract for a post war fleet of 6-engined land based clippers, with a range of 4,200 miles and a capacity of 204 passengers and 15,300 pounds of baggage, mail and express was placed with the Consolidated Vultee corporation by Pan-American airways.

Feb. 26—The War Manpower commission appealed to physicians and hospitals to limit use of private duty nurses to patients acutely ill.

—Three days before the opening of negotiations for a new contract the United Mine Workers leadership filed formal notice under the War Labor Disputes act of a possible coal strike.

—The regional WLB ordered an immediate end to the Dodge strike in Detroit which made 15,800 workers idle and threatened to throw more than 100,000 out of work within a few days. The strike started Feb. 23 when the company discharged seven workers in the B-29 department for alleged failure to maintain production schedules and alleged loafing.

—The Senate Judiciary committee adopted a policy under which resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution should be laid aside for the duration of the war.

—The Supreme court held unanimously that a former stockholder of a national bank was liable for debts of the bank claimed long after the institution voluntarily liquidated.

—The power of the Wage-Hour administration to prohibit home work in embroidery so that a 40-cent minimum hourly wage could be maintained throughout the country was upheld by the Supreme court in a 7-2 decision.

—The Supreme court ruled that transportation of a woman within the limits of the District of Columbia for immoral purposes was illegal within the Mann act.

Feb. 27—The War Labor board authorized regional boards to permit the payment of a 55 cent hourly wage to eliminate sub-standards-of-living rates. The move would affect 4,006,000 workers.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes warned the country that it faced a possible soft coal deficit of 50,000,000 tons in 1945.

Feb. 28—President Roosevelt returned from the Yalta conference in "great" health, according to Jonathan Daniels, Presidential assistant.

—The Army's first jet-propelled combat plane, the P-80 Shooting Star, believed to be "the fastest fighter in existence," was announced by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air forces chief.

—The Reconstruction Finance corporation stated the reported cost of saleable property declared surplus amounted to \$444,096,000.

—A lend-lease agreement was signed with France furnishing civilian goods for the war

and post war periods. Maximum amount stipulated in the civilian goods program was \$2,575,000,000.

—Telegraph and cable companies in San Francisco were preparing to handle a daily press file of up to 300,000 words during the United Nations security conference.

—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was prepared to lay before the soft coal industry demands for a new contract which some operators estimated would total \$1.15 to \$1.50 per day and cost 20 to 28 cents per ton.

—President Roosevelt signed the George bill divorcing federal lending agencies from the Department of Commerce and thus paved the way for confirmation by the Senate March 1 or 2 of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.

—Wage increases of \$2 to \$4 a week were awarded 21,250 employees in New York city, Washington, Louisville and Memphis by the War Labor board.

MARCH

March 1—John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers, asked soft coal operators to pay a royalty of seven cents a ton to the coal miners. He laid down 17 other demands for a new contract with leading operators calculated would cost "well over \$2" a day for each man, or more than 36 cents a ton.

—James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, turned down repeated requests by Mayor La Guardia for an extension of the midnight curfew for bars, night clubs and other places of amusement to 1 a.m. in New York City.

—Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander, said reports of communist infiltration into "positions of responsibility" in the armed forces of the United States had caused the American Legion to be "gravely concerned."

—The American Red Cross opened its annual drive for funds with a goal of \$200,000,000.

March 2—A general shutdown of 24 Chrysler corporation and Briggs manufacturing plants in Detroit, Chicago and Evansville, Ind., employing 126,000 persons, was forecast by corporation spokesmen. Strikes involved 34,125 and had already closed 10 factories.

—President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey W. Williams, former National Youth administrator, as head of the Rural Electrification administration was defeated 12-18 in the Senate Agriculture committee.

—Henry A. Wallace was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce by Supreme court Justice Hugo Black.

—Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve board, said that the entire stabilization program would be undermined if rising prices of homes, farms, business properties and stocks were not checked.

—Soft coal operators put the cost of United Mine Workers' contract demands at a minimum of \$400,000,000 a year, 65 cents a ton or about \$3.30 a day for each worker.

—The Senate voted into its proposed substitute for the May-Bailey limited national service bill instructions to local draft boards not to weigh a registrant's essentiality on the farm against a need for men in the armed services.

March 3—The Chrysler corporation and the president of a Detroit union, United Auto workers, CIO, agreed at a War Labor Board hearing on a basis to end the strike at the company's Detroit Dodge plant.

—Hiland G. Batcheller, WPB chief of operations, reported an increase of 46 per cent in the production of heavy duty truck tires from 1,217,000 turned out in October 1944, to 1,770,000 produced in February, 1945.

—The War Labor board refused to grant a blanket wage increase at 100 General Motors plants having 300,000 employees but granted an increase in the differential for third shift workers.

March 4—Fifteen persons, seven of them women, were arrested March 3 in a speak-easy in New York after curfew hours and arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct.

—The Division of Medical Sciences, National Research council, revealed it had been testing drugs against malaria on several hundred prison inmates who had volunteered as human guinea pigs.

March 5—The New York state Senate by a vote of 49-6 passed the Ives-Quinn bill setting up a 5-member commission to eliminate discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin.

—Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, was nominated by President Roosevelt as Federal Loan administrator to succeed Jesse H. Jones, former Secretary of Commerce.

—Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, pledged positively to the House Foreign Affairs committee that lend-lease would not be used "for the purposes of post war rehabilitation and reconstruction."

—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va., called on the Senate for a "real work or fight bill" for mobilizing and deploying manpower to meet shifting war production demands.

—The death sentence imposed on Henry Robinson, Jr., under the Lindbergh law, for the kidnapping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, Louisville, Ky., in 1934, and holding her for \$50,000 ransom was upheld 7-2 in Supreme court.

—A 20-man committee of miners and soft coal operators began its discussions for a new wage contract by hearing John L. Lewis, UMW head, present his case for 10-cent per ton royalty contracts to his union members.

—Anti-trust convictions against seven major whisky distillers and 700 wholesalers and retailers in Colorado on the ground of price fixing were upheld unanimously in Supreme court.

March 6—The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Federal Loan administrator.

—The Senate voted 44-35 to eliminate the fine-or-jail penalties from the impending Military Affairs committee's substitute for the May-Bailey limited national service bill.

—The War Production board gave highest coal priorities to war plants, railroads, utilities and hospitals in a new program.

—The War Production board made public a uniform procedure designated as the Production Adjustment program, for curtailment and termination of war contracts.

—Production of all types of planes fell 2.6 per cent below schedule in February, and the War Production board stressed the "magnified seriousness" of the failure of the aircraft program to meet actual military requirements during four consecutive months.

—The Interstate Commerce commission

found the Alleghany corporation's control of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railroad and the Pere Marquette railroad to be in violation of the 1940 Transportation act.

—The Navy department announced that Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King ordered construction of 84 extra fighting ships, in addition to the 288 on the construction program.

March 7—The Senate defeated 60-23 an attempt by Sen. Josiah W. Bailey, D., N. C., to convert the Revercomb-Robertson "voluntary" manpower bill into a "labor draft," and then voted 54-27 to kill the measure itself.

—President Roosevelt appointed William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor board, to be Director of economic Stabilization succeeding Fred M. Vinson, new Federal Loan administrator and named Dr. George W. Taylor, WLB vice chairman to be Mr. Davis' successor.

—Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., called the monetary proposals of the Bretton Woods conference "the first practical test of our willingness to cooperate in the work of world reconstruction and stabilization" at opening hearings on the subject before the House Banking and Currency committee.

—The government checked production of tires in an effort to help output of carbon black and tire cord to "catch up with the outstanding performance" of the tire program.

March 8—The Senate passed 63-16 the "voluntary" O'Mahoney-Kilgore substitute for the May-Bailey limited national service bill, but attached to it fine-or-jail penalties for employers who wilfully violated War Manpower commission employment ceilings.

—President Roosevelt declared the voluntary system of mobilizing and deploying manpower was inadequate and repeated his January call for legislative authorization.

March 9—Three employees of the Commodity Credit corporation were separated from their jobs after a House investigation into speculation on the Chicago grain market based on allegedly inside information.

—The War Labor board announced award of night-shift premium pay, more liberal vacations and denial of general wage increases in the flat glass industry.

—Bureau of Census estimates indicated a shift of population away from the Atlantic seaboard and Northern states toward the South and far West. Population of the latter two areas rose nearly 4,000,000 between 1940 and 1944. Population of the North fell almost 3,000,000 in the same period.

—The regional office of the War Manpower commission, Chicago, ruled that the midnight curfew order did not apply to regularly scheduled league bowling competition that started prior to 10 p. m.

March 10—The OPA announced two actions to bring industrial use of meats, sugar, butter and canned goods in line with smaller civilian supplies:

1. Starting April 1, allotments of all rationed foods for most industrial users would be reduced.
2. Between March 16 and June 15, physical inventories of rationed foods and ration buying power in excess of adequate working inventories would be taken up.

—Members of the War Labor board who represented industry, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations issued clashing opinions concerning the recommendation by public members to President Roosevelt against a change in the Little Steel formula.

March 11—Mayor LaGuardia relaxed his meatless Tuesdays and Fridays program in New York, effective since Jan. 31. Eating places could serve liver, oxtails, tripe and sweetbread on Tuesdays and Fridays.

—James F. Brynes, director of war mobilization, announced establishment of an inter-agency committee to coordinate foreign shipments to "protect our domestic economy and help the war effort."

—Surplus transport planes, disposed of since December, 1944, would increase the country's airline capacity by about 1,750,000 plane trips a year, the Surplus Property board reported.

—The National War Labor board announced it had refused to accept jurisdiction of a dispute, involving 44,000 employees, at the Wright Aeronautical corporation, Paterson, N. J.

—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, disclosed that 44,000 disabled men and women were returned to employment in 1944, the first full year under the Federal-State joint rehabilitation program.

—The Rubber Reserve company estimated that the output of synthetic rubber would have to be increased 31 per cent in 1945 and 58 per cent in 1946 to meet essential military and civilian requirements.

March 12—The Army decreed that if civilians had to eat substitutes for meat, then prisoners of war both inside and outside the nation could do the same.

—Restaurant and hotel owners in New York charged that the midnight curfew, like the Volstead act, was promoting speakeasies.

March 13—Restaurant and hotel owners in New York charged that the midnight curfew, like the Volstead act, was promoting speakeasies.

—The appeal of the government for an early Supreme court review of the army seizure Dec. 28 of Montgomery Ward and company properties in seven cities was rejected because it was "made prior to the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals."

—The House Foreign Affairs committee agreed to a Republican-sponsored amendment to the Lend-Lease act specifying that it should not be used for "post war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction."

—The worst meat shortage since the start of the war was cleaning out butchers' counters all in the nation, a United Press survey revealed.

—Federal aid for a post war civilian aviation program, which would provide for the employment of 400,000 persons eight or ten years after the war with Japan, was advocated by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce.

—President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate \$23,719,153,000 for the Navy for the fiscal year 1946, a figure nearly \$5,000,000,000 short of the 1945 budget of \$28,500,000.

—President Roosevelt made it plain in a press conference that baseball play be continued in 1945.

—Chester Bowles, price administrator, proposed ceilings on admittance prices to movie houses which he said had risen 38½ per cent from June, 1941, prices. He also desired ceiling prices on stage shows, ath-

letic events and other amusements.

—The House voted 354 to 28 to extend the Lend-Lease act another year, with the restriction that the program should not be used for "post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction."

—Legislation reducing to 25 per cent the minimum required gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes and deposits was approved by the Senate Banking committee.

—Fred M. Vinson, Federal Loan administrator, pledged his agencies to assist American post war business in providing full employment and attaining the goal of 60,000,000 jobs.

March 15—A Senate committee reported 1944 elections were the costliest in history with about \$25,000,000 contributed to political campaigns of which \$23,000,000 was spent.

—The Senate voted to free small business companies from the necessity of obtaining the Securities and Exchange commission's approval for stock issues up to \$300,000.

—It was learned in Washington the soft coal industry would offer the United Mine Workers a new two-year contract which would add \$1.69 to the basic weekly wage, plus night shift premium pay and a liberalized vacation plan. The industry rejected the 10 cents a ton royalty plan and 10 other UMW demands.

—Army Ground force casualties on the Western front from June 6, 1944 to March 1, 1945 totaled 425,007. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported. Of the number, 34,468 were casualties during February, 1945.

Army losses from December 7, 1941, were listed at 748,457, including 145,733 killed, 450,766 wounded, 89,656 missing and 62,302 prisoners. Navy total from Pearl Harbor was 839,589, including 34,938 killed, 41,443 wounded, 10,483 missing, and 4,263 prisoners.

—Big league officials completed baseball's 1945 travel reduction plans by proposing cancellation of all pre-season exhibitions involving extra transportation.

March 16—Official announcement was made that the Marine corps had suffered 19,938 casualties in taking Iwo Island.

—Answering queries on the subject, the War department stated that U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry were required in a Selective Service statement to forswear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor before they were taken into the U. S. Army.

March 17—Heavier drafting of men 30 and older from essential jobs was expected by Selective Service as it authorized deferment of 145,000 younger men in five vital war industries.

—The OWI announced the supply of meat for civilians from April to June would be 12 per cent less than the amount allocated for the first quarter of the year. It would represent the lowest point in 10 years.

—The War Labor board, in an order granting wage increases to 50,000 textile workers, lifted the stay which it imposed Feb. 20. The new order remained subject to action by the OPA and the Director of Economic Stabilization.

—The OPA reported the number of passenger tires available for rationing in March fell below 1,500,000 for the first time since May, 1944. As a result the April ration quota would be 37½ per cent below March with a tighter control over issuance of tire certificates beginning April 1.

—Dr. Martha M. Eliot, associated chief

of the Children's bureau, Department of Labor, said three quarters of a million wives and infants of service men had received care under the emergency maternity program authorized by Congress in 1942.

—The midnight curfew was eased by the War Manpower commission to let restaurateurs serve food past 12 o'clock to "essential" workers as well as war workers covered by a previous order.

—The San Francisco regional office of the War Relocation authority summarized 24 incidents, including cases of arson and physical attacks, since the Army and Supreme court had permitted Japanese evacuees to return to the West coast early in 1945.

March 18—Joseph D. Medley, escaped convict, sought for the slaying of two women in Washington and New Orleans, was seized in St. Louis, Mo.

—Mayor La Guardia extended the curfew in New York to 1 a. m.

—One hundred service men staged an impromptu 2 a. m. march in Times square, New York.

—The Pacific coast was being rapidly converted into a vast "hospital" area for the repair of ships, Rear Adm. E. L. Cochrane said in Washington, D. C.

—Severe and growing shortages of meat for civilians, bordering on a meat famine in many areas, were reflected in a nationwide survey of 713 meat packing companies by the American Meat Institute at the request of the OPA.

—Henry A. Wallace and 90 Congressmen signed up to take flying lessons. They had formed a Congressional Flying club.

March 19—The Committee for Economic Development, backed by 2,000 business firms, announced support of Bretton Woods legislation.

—Mayor La Guardia's 1 a. m. order, brought a disavowal from War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who made it plain that his request for a midnight closing still stood, but that he lacked a police force to enforce it. Mayors of other cities condemned Mr. La Guardia and Councilman Hugh Quinn, New York, suggested he should be impeached for ordering the police to "violate the law."

—Attorney General Francis Biddle asked the Supreme court to reconsider its refusal to take immediate action in the Montgomery Ward case.

—Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to appropriate \$4,480,000 for preparation by the Interior department for development of the Missouri River authority.

March 20—President Roosevelt said that the question of penalizing workers who refused to take or remain on essential war jobs, as well as employers who violated employment ceilings established by the War Manpower commission, depended on the individual case.

—The American Legion condemned the OPA for framing regulations governing veterans, which it said would "let our veterans become potato-chip fryers or popcorn stand concessionaires" but put them in a position where "the doors to major economic opportunity" still were closed.

—The "U. S. S. Midway," heaviest, strongest and fastest carrier ever built, was launched at Newport News, Va.

March 21—The War Labor board ordered Hollywood film studio workers to end a strike which had curtailed motion picture

production for a week and a half.

—The War Manpower commission decided that baseball players might return to the game from off-season employment, such as war plant jobs.

—The Regional War Labor board, New York, denied the request of radio station WOV for an order reducing the quota of musicians to be hired according to its contract with Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

March 22—More than \$3,000,000,000 had been saved for the United States in three years through recommendations of the Joint Congressional Economy committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va., according to a progress report to the President and Congress.

—President Roosevelt asked Congress for appropriations totaling \$1,120,453,300 to keep 19 civilian war agencies operating at their current levels through the year beginning July 1.

—Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson gave 767,680 as the overall total of army casualties since Pearl Harbor. Navy casualties were listed at 91,907.

—The House Military Affairs committee approved unanimously and reported out a bill extending the Selective Service act of 1940 for another year from May 15 or to an earlier date if the war should end.

—Mayor La Guardia, in a nationwide broadcast, asserted that restaurants, hotels and licensed bars could remain open until 4 a. m.

—Cecil B. DeMille, who gave up a \$90,000-a-year radio salary rather than pay a \$1 union assessment, asked the California Supreme court to reinstate him.

March 23—The Senate rejected 52-36 President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification administrator.

—The House passed unanimously and sent to the Senate a bill to extend the Selective Service act for one year beyond May 15.

—Output of all types of munitions in February appeared stalled at the \$4,800,000,000 level, where it was "bumping against a production ceiling," the War Production board said.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman and James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, agreed on the following procedure to enforce the curfew:

1. War Manpower commission area directors would find a violation of the curfew.
2. The WMO would then impose manpower ceilings, depriving the violator of virtually all his employees.
3. If the violation continued, the WMO would certify non-compliance to the War Production board, which would decree sanctions.

March 24—Senate and House conferees on the manpower "draft" legislation agreed on a compromise which would give War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes power to "freeze" labor "selectively" in any plan or area of the country.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles appeared before the Senate Appropriations committee and won approval of a special \$565,000 fund to investigate the meat shortage.

—The State department's policy toward Germany and Japan was set forth in an NBC broadcast as unconditional surrender, punishment of war criminals and total disarmament of the enemy.

March 25—The OPA prepared a preferential list of occupations for use in rationing passenger tires. Tires were limited to four groups:

1. Persons whose occupations were of emergency nature.
2. Persons employed in essential war work.
3. Buyers and travelers for essential establishments.
4. Other persons eligible for Grade I passenger tires under former ratings, including holders of B and C cards.

—The Treasury opened the way for American creditors to collect debts from funds belonging to firms and individuals in France, Belgium, Greece, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

—The Natural Resources department, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, proposed to the board of directors a lengthening of the work day as a means of meeting the threatened bituminous coal shortage.

March 26—The Senate agriculture committee opened an investigation into the food shortage in the United States.

—Authority for reductions of 50 per cent below the current tariff rates in reciprocal trade agreements were proposed to Congress by President Roosevelt, who requested renewal of the Trade Agreements act.

—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that it approve the constitution of the United Nations Food and Agricultural organization and authorize active American participation.

—The War Production board authorized 17 manufacturers to produce a total of 74,000 domestic ice boxes in the second quarter of 1945. The output would be directed to meet both military and essential civilian needs.

—The War Production board ordered newspaper publishers to reduce by six per cent their April orders on all paper mills in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland.

March 27—The OPA tightened qualifications which car owners had to meet to be eligible for C cards and reduced the list of essential drivers to whom unlimited mileage was permitted.

—Low nutrition was a large factor in the rejection by Selective Service of 4,500,000 draftees, Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, told the House Agriculture committee on a bill for permanent school luncheons.

—An assertion that only Congressional approval of a single American flag air transport line overseas to meet foreign monopoly efforts could preserve America's dominant position in the air, was made by Juan T. Tripps, Pan American lines president, before the aviation subcommittee of the Senate Commerce committee. He approved in principle the bill of Sen. Patrick McCarran, D., Nev., authorizing the Civil Aeronautics board to establish such a line.

—The Senate confirmed nominations of nine army lieutenant generals to full generals, raising to 11 the number of 4-star generals on active duty, the largest number in U. S. history.

Those promoted to rank of major general were: Brehon B. Somervell, Joseph T. McNarney, Omar N. Bradley, Walter Krueger, Carl Spaatz. Those to hold permanent rank as brigadiers general were: George C. Kenny, Mark W. Clark, Jacob L. Devers and Thomas D. Handy.

March 28—Members of the United Mine Workers showed a trend of more than 5-1 in favor of authorizing a strike in the soft coal fields. When 64,882 votes had been tabulated of the expected 400,000, the count was 54,629 for and 10,253 against.

—Eric Johnson, president, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, William Green, AFL president, and Philip Murray, CIO president, signed a charter of labor principles for the post war period. Objectives laid out for management and labor were:

1. Encouragement of productive efficiency and technological advancement with a view to improving living standards.
2. Respect for the rights of private property and free choice of action.
3. Recognition of management's right to manage, free of unnecessary government interference or burdensome restrictions.
4. Recognition of the right to bargain collectively without hindrances.
5. Cooperation in protection of the individual against involuntary employment and the hazards of old age and physical impairments.
6. Increased foreign trade and assistance to other countries.
7. Establishment of an international security organization and a national business-labor committee for better understanding.

March 29—Despite a federal court ruling to the contrary, the Internal Revenue bureau declared oil companies might continue to deduct certain "intangible drilling expenses" for income tax purposes.

—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, agreed to a compromise soft coal wage scale, suggested by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and calculated by some operators to mean an increase of \$1.61 a day in basic earnings or more than 30 cents a ton.

—The Army stated that 153,791 American soldiers had died in World War II up to March 1, and the Navy reported its dead at 35,750.

—The Senate Banking committee turned down the OPA proposal for price ceilings on movies, barber and beauty shops. It also refused to extend rent controls to business buildings.

—A miniature "FBI" was established within the War Food administration to help prevent speculation, profiteering and fraud in connection with WFA transactions and regulations affecting food and farm commodities.

March 30—The Treasury announced the only forms of American money to play a direct role in the war, the yellow seal and the Hawaiian dollar, were being retired as quickly as possible.

—Ten persons, including six former officials and employees of the OPA, were indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Paul, Minn., on charges of conspiracy to violate federal statutes by trying to engineer a monopoly in scrap tires.

—Output of electric irons for essential civilian needs might reach 500,000 in the second quarter of 1945 in spite of reduction of materials, the War Production board predicted.

March 31—The OPA asked the Emergency Court of Appeals at Washington to rescind its order invalidating the wholesale beef price ceilings on fresh-beef-only packers.

—The government's appeal from Federal

District Court Judge Philip L. Sullivan's decision Jan. 27 that President Roosevelt's order to seize Montgomery Ward and company properties was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

APRIL

April 1—President John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers agreed to urge miners to keep the mines open for a 30-day extension of the current contract.

—Robert Merrill, 27, baritone, Brooklyn, and Thomas T. Hayward, tenor, Kansas City, won first awards in "The Metropolitan Opera Presents" auditions. Each received \$1,000 and a contract with the Metropolitan Opera association.

April 2—The Supreme court upheld Federal Power commission orders reducing gas rates by corporations supplying Colorado, Michigan and Wyoming. Reductions amounted to more than \$7,800,000.

—Eighteen meat and poultry leaders were jailed by the War Emergency court in New York for black market operations.

—The Securities and Exchange commission suspended for 10 days the firm of Kidder, Peabody and company, Philadelphia, from the National Association of Securities dealers, and Henry C. Clifford, partner in the New York firm, from the New York Stock exchange. Both were accused of manipulating the market in violation of the 1934 Securities and Exchange act.

—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr., announced terms of Seventh War Loan securities.

—Declaring that V-E day was not far distant, James F. Byrnes resigned as War Mobilization director. President Roosevelt named Federal Loan Administrator Fred M. Vinson to fill the post.

—The Joe F. Carr trophy for the National Football league's most valuable player in 1944 went to Frank Sinkovich of the Detroit Lions.

April 3—By a vote of 46-29, the Senate rejected the compromise manpower control bill which has been urged by President Roosevelt.

—One thousand farmers and property owners of Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia went to the Interior department to attack Army Board of Engineers proposals to build power and flood control projects on the Potomac river.

—Soft coal mining was shut down in many sections of the United States despite a 30-day UMW contract extension.

—Federal spending in March, not including government corporations, reached a new high of \$8,246,000,000, the Treasury reported.

—The Mississippi river spilled over its banks in Louisiana, forcing 10,000 persons to evacuate their homes.

—The State department went on record opposing unification of the overseas services of American communication companies. It favored continuation of regulated competition.

April 4—The Senate confirmed Fred M. Vinson unanimously to be Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

—The Navy call for draftees in May was scheduled to be about 16,000, half the number drafted in March or April, the Navy reported.

—Army service forces at Camp Shanks, N. Y., forbade further sale of six popular brands of cigarettes to captured Italians.

—Production of aircraft in March totaled 7,053 planes of all types, an increase of 12 per cent over February output, and three per cent above the assigned schedule.

—Charging "wholesale copyright infringement" on three of its motion pictures, the Harold Lloyd corporation filed three actions in federal court asking \$1,815,000 damages against Universal Pictures incorporated.

April 5—George Santayana, 82, author of "The Realm of Being," was awarded the Nicholas Murray Butler Gold Medal of Columbia university for the most distinguished contribution to philosophy or education from 1940-45.

—The Senate Food Investigating committee revealed that requirement estimates for liberated peoples were being made separately from three quarters and probably involved duplication.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics said average commodity prices in March stood at an index of 105.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

—Navy all-star athletic teams in the United States were ordered broken up for morale purposes with more emphasis on games in battle areas.

—The War Production board prepared for an acute shortage of leather for civilian shoes by a program to assure greater output of shoe gabardine for the remainder of 1945.

—The War department announced production of a new model Thunderbolt plane, capable of flying more than 2,000 air miles, and said by air forces spokesmen to be the longest range fighter plane in the AAF.

April 6—Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime commission, opposed the McCarran bill pending before the Senate to grant a single American flag airline, a monopoly of post war overseas air traffic.

—President Roosevelt named James J. Caffrey, New York SEC administrator, to Securities and Exchange headquarters in Philadelphia, to succeed Robert H. O'Brien, who resigned.

—Local 1227 of the CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, expelled six members guilty of slowing down production of 40-mm. navy shells at Matam corporation plant, Long Island city.

—Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, upheld the bureau's ruling that a veteran might return to his job if he applied 90 days after discharge.

—Federal District Attorney Don C. Miller asked the army to intervene in a jurisdictional dispute between the CIO workers and AFL teamsters in Cleveland, O. The strike had stopped gasoline deliveries from Standard Oil company for two days.

April 7—An additional 20,000 deferments for essential workers under 30 were authorized by the Inter-Agency committee of Selective Service, the War and Navy departments, the War Production board and the War Manpower commission.

—President Roosevelt called for continuance of price and wage controls in the transition period after the war to provide economic stabilization.

—Sixteen U. S. air lines had flown more than 2,500,000 passenger miles overseas for the army and navy from Dec. 7, 1941 to April, 1945, the Air Transport association revealed in Washington.

—The House Military Affairs committee

blamed "laxity, inefficiency and lack of safeguards" for the escape of 25 German war prisoners Dec. 24, 1944 from Papago Park prison camp, Arizona.

April 8—Col. Alfred E. House, Wichita, Kans., was appointed administrator of the Surplus Property board by Guy M. Gilette, chairman of the board.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson approved of the move by Sen. Lister Hill, D., Ala., for a post war merger of the Army and Navy.

—Speaking for a committee of 25 experts in the fields, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, urged a cabinet position to coordinate all education, health and welfare services into one agency.

—Byron Nelson, Toledo golfer, won the \$10,000 Iron Lung tournament in Atlanta, Ga., with a score of 263 for 72 holes. It was his eighth victory of the winter season.

April 9—Republicans led by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich., demanded that the Roosevelt administration give Congress a full statement of probable total financial post war commitments. The demand was made in debate to extend the Lend-Lease act another year.

The Supreme court ruled that Ohio may not place an ad valorem tax on hemp and other fibres imported from the Philippines and other countries and stored in original packages pending fabrication.

—Leaders of the automotive industry said they would "do everything in their power" to oppose the unionization of foremen and other supervisory employees, a move which had been approved by the NLRB.

April 10—The War department cancelled completion of 12 new tank plants.

—The Senate and the House unanimously passed and sent to the White house a bill to extend the Lend-Lease act for another year.

—The Senate Small Business committee denied that war agents favored formation of a Canadian War aluminum supply source while American sources were cut off.

—Just apportionment of State taxation of airlines under a formula based on property employed and business done in each state was recommended to Congress by the Civil Aeronautics board.

—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, appointed a committee of organized labor representatives to work with him on the problem of seniority for veterans returning to civilian positions.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that every able-bodied U. S. soldier who had not seen overseas service was earmarked to go abroad as soon as he could be replaced by a returning veteran.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes seized 235 strike-crippled coal mines on orders from President Roosevelt.

—The OPA insisted before the Senate Food Investigating committee that there was a nationwide black market in meat. There had been no general breakdown of price and ration regulations, it said.

April 11—Soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers, after six weeks of negotiations, signed an agreement providing increases in basic earnings estimated by the operators at an average of \$1.25 to \$1.30 per day for a six-week period. Operators believed it would increase coal costs about 25 cents a ton.

—Veterans entering wholesale and retail enterprises were given opportunity in a WPB order to buy surplus, idle or excess materials for that purpose.

—Dr. Isador Isaac Rabi, 46, professor of physics at Columbia university, received the 1944 Nobel prize in physics for his discovery of a new method of measuring and studying the magnetic properties of the atomic nucleus.

April 12—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 63, president of the United States for four consecutive terms starting in 1933 died suddenly from a cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga.

—Harry S. Truman, D., Mo., vice president, took the oath of president from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone in Washington. He announced that Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet would remain in office and that the United Nations Security conference, April 25 in San Francisco, would proceed on schedule.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes reported miners of 127 of the 236 mines he had seized had failed to report for work.

The government filed a civil anti-trust suit in federal court against the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company and its subsidiary, Westinghouse International company, aimed at dissolving cartel agreements with two German electrical equipment enterprises.

—At least 15 men perished, seven were missing and 38 injured in a collision of an American freighter and an Allied tanker in a fog off Massachusetts.

—A tornado hit parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, killing more than 100 persons.

—Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois signed transit bills in Springfield to establish a publicly owned Metropolitan authority to operate a unified traction system in Chicago.

—The CIO United Steel Workers and the Bethlehem Steel company signed a wage pact in New York covering 17,000 workers in 17 plants. It included 4- and 6-cent night shift premiums and would end Oct. 15, 1946.

April 13—The body of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was taken from the Warm Springs Foundation by train to Washington. President Truman proclaimed April 14 as a national day of mourning. Flags on all public buildings were to remain at half mast for a month.

The late President's last speech, written for radio delivery April 14 to 350 Jefferson day dinners, called on Americans to move forward "with strong and active faith" for an enduring peace.

Sen. Kenneth McKellar, D., Tenn., president pro tempore of the Senate, became regular presiding officer of the Senate.

—The National War Labor board refused to order an employer to institute group insurance plan for employees, but agreed to approve such plans when agreed upon by employers and unions.

—The New York Selective Service Appeals board reclassified Thomas V. De Lorenzo, United Automobile Workers local president, 1-A and set April 26 for his induction.

April 14—Funeral services for Franklin D. Roosevelt were held at 4 p. m. E. W. T. in the East room of the White house, with Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., officiating.

The funeral train left for Hyde Park, N. Y., for burial services. Businesses throughout the country suspended work the entire day until 6 p. m., or between 4 and 6 p. m. in tribute. War work continued. Members of the armed services not in combat observed five minutes of silence at 4 p. m., E. W. T.

—A conference of army food supervisors at Governors Island, N. Y., decided to limit fresh meat in war prisoners' diets to heart, liver and kidney.

—President Truman authorized the Civil Service commission to give priority to veterans who were on the eligible list between May 1, 1940 and March 16, 1942.

April 15—Franklin D. Roosevelt was buried with full military honors in the garden of his Hyde Park estate. Rev. George W. Anthony, rector of St. James' Episcopal church at Hyde Park officiated.

April 16—The late President Roosevelt's will was filed in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It provided for upkeep of the Roosevelt burial lots; a \$5,000 bequest to St. James' church in Hyde Park to be added to the cemetery fund; \$100 to each employee in his service at his death; and donation to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation of all his property in Meriwether county, Ga.

—The federal government started an anti-trust suit in federal court, Danville, Ill., against the New York Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company and 28 officers and subsidiaries, charging conspiracy to gain a monopoly.

—President Truman named John W. Snyder, vice president of the First National bank of St. Louis, Mo., to be Federal Loan administrator.

—President Truman appointed Matthew J. Connelly, Congressional committee investigator, as his confidential secretary and James L. Reinsch, radio executive, as secretary in charge of press and radio relations.

—Lieutenants-Gen. George S. Patton jr., and Courtney H. Hodges were recommended by President Truman for promotion to the rank of full general.

—President Truman signed the bill extending the Lend-Lease act for another year from June 30.

—President Truman ordered Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes to seize the Cities Service Refining corporation gasoline plant at Lake Charles, La., strike bound by nearby residents dissatisfied with their rents.

—The Solid Fuels administration said mine work stoppages in the first week of April cost the country more than 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

—President Truman reinstated Avra M. Warren, American Public Affairs chief, for the State department, as a class one officer in foreign service.

—President Truman, addressing a joint session of Congress, paid tribute to his predecessor and pledged America to support the United Nations conference and to fight for an enduring peace.

April 17—A Superior court jury in Los Angeles found that actor Charles Spencer Chaplin was the father of Carol Ann, the 18-months-old daughter of Joan Berry, 24, his erstwhile protegee.

—The baseball season opened with a full schedule being played.

—In a press conference, President Truman said the curfew and racing ban would continue at least until V-E day.

April 18—The NLRB approved a pay cut asked by 200 employees of the Wood Brothers thresher company, Des Moines, Ia., to avert a shutdown.

—The United States and Belgium signed two further Lend-Lease agreements, one providing for \$325,000,000 in U. S. supplies to Belgium for the prosecution of the war; the other for reverse Lend-Lease from Belgium.

—The Senate ratified 76-10 the Mexican water pact, signed by Mexico and U. S. representatives Feb. 3, 1944, guaranteeing Mexico 1,500,000 acre feet of water annually from the Colorado river and giving the U. S. about 350,000 acre feet from the Rio Grande.

April 19—President Truman told his Congressional leaders he supported pending Roosevelt legislation to continue reciprocal trade agreements, the OPA and the Stabilization act; to extend the Selective Service system without amendments restricting the use of 18-year olds, and to carry out the Bretton Woods monetary pact.

—The Republican Congressional Food Study committee said the nation faced "the worst sugar shortage of the entire emergency period."

—The National War Labor board ruled that open pit copper miners in New Mexico were entitled to travel time pay and directed the Kennecott Copper corporation and the unions involved to fix the amount.

—The U. S. Census bureau said 30 per cent of the service men and women of voting age away from home cast absentee military ballots.

—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told newswomen she would be their competitor as columnist and news writer in New York.

—Eighteen railroads filed petitions in Supreme court asking for a rehearing on the question whether the court should consider Georgia's charges of coercion and discrimination by the railroads.

April 20—The regional Office of Price Administration sued in Brooklyn federal court for suspension from business for one year of R. & M. Sunnyside Farms incorporated, accused of repeated price violations.

—The National War Labor board voted an increase of five cents an hour to 30,000 maintenance employees of five automobile firms to restore a rate relationship between them and the tool and die workers. The companies involved were General Motors, Hudson, Packard, Murray Corporation of America and Chrysler.

—The War Production board started drives to draw back 100,000 textile workers and 125,000 lumbermen into the two industries to increase in six months the output of textiles and lumber products 20 per cent over 1942 levels.

—**The New York Herald Tribune** won the F. Wayland Ayer cup in the 1945 newspaper typography contest.

—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, was chosen chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.

April 21—President Truman invited Kenneth D. McKellar, Senate president pro tempore, to attend cabinet meetings, using the seat reserved for the vice president of the nation. It was an unprecedented move.

—Stephen T. Early, former White house press secretary, was sworn in as special assistant to President Truman until June 1 and Matthew J. Connelly as senior secretary to the President.

—The executive board of the CIO United Automobile Workers ordered removal of 34 officers of UAW Local 669 at the Wright Aeronautical corporation plant, Patterson, N. J., for "misappropriation of funds."

—The U. S. Patent Office's annual report showed the number of patents issued in 1944 was 32,192, the lowest in history.

—Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco married orchestra conductor Leopold Stokowski in Mexico following her divorce in Reno April 20 from Pasquale di Cicco.

April 22—The Civil Aeronautics administration said it had been granting 2,000 civilian pilot certificates a week to fliers still in military service.

—The War department said 70 per cent of the 690,282 negroes in the army were overseas.

—The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars attacked administrative "red tape" as retarding veteran aid.

—Stabilization Director William H. Davis announced a 10-point plan to give civilians more meat without raising retail ceiling prices.

—Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov arrived in Washington to confer with President Truman, and later with Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

—Rep. Richard F. Harless, D., Ariz., said he found "pampered, well fed German prisoners as fat as hogs" at Papago Park, Ariz., and demanded a special Congressional committee to investigate U. S. prison camps.

—The American airlines opened its New York-Los Angeles service via Tulsa and Oklahoma City with ceremonies at the latter two airports.

—The Toronto Maple Leafs won the National Hockey League Stanley cup in Detroit, defeating the Red Wings 2-1 in the final playoff game.

—The 10,000-ton light cruiser Galveston was launched at Philadelphia.

April 23—The Supreme court reversed 5-4 the 1942 conviction of Anthony Cramer, German-born U. S. citizen and New York mechanic, for giving aid and comfort to two Nazi saboteurs. The court said it was not proved that Cramer actually gave them aid or comfort.

—The Supreme court upheld two NLRB decisions supporting employees' rights to solicit union membership and distribute literature on company property.

—The National War Labor board unanimously approved the soft coal wage contract.

—William Phillips, former ambassador to Italy, was appointed special assistant to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university for 44 years, sent in his resignation effective Oct. 1.

April 24—The Senate Banking committee approved the nomination of James J. McCaffrey to be a member of the Securities and Exchange commission.

—The War department announced that all army enlisted men 42 or over, except those under punishment or medical care, were eligible for discharge.

—The War department said provost marshals general throughout the country had been instructed to revise prisoner of war menus. It had been charged that PW's were getting too much meat, butter and other scarce foods.

—The Senate Military Affairs committee approved nominations of Lieutenants Gen. George S. Patton and Courtney H. Hodges to full generals.

—The Senate voted 50-25 in favor of an amendment to the Draft Extension Bill prohibiting the army's use of 18-year-old soldiers in combat until they had had six months' training.

April 25—On President Truman's order, the navy seized the United Engineering company plant in San Francisco, strike-bound for two months by a jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and the International Associ-

ation of Machinists, both AFL unions.

—The United Nations security conference opened in San Francisco with 46 countries represented.

—Labor delegates from the U. S., Great Britain, Russia and France met at the opening of the World Trade Union conference in Oakland, Calif.

—The House Food Shortage Investigating committee heard witnesses in New York charge that the chief source of the city's black market was the number of newly established slaughterers who obtained permits and started production when packers cut beef production because it was unprofitable.

—War Production Chairman Julius A. Krug told a House committee that the WPB was ready to end controls as soon as possible, and that probably one third of them would end by August.

April 26—Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced a "very drastic" OPA program to wipe out black market meat and asked for help from industry and consumers. Slaughtering licenses would be withheld or withdrawn to curb operators outside federal scrutiny.

—Stabilization Director William H. Davis granted the National War Labor board discretionary authority for rigid standards on "fringe" wage adjustments. His directive listed several non-basic wage standards, such as night shift premiums and vacation allowances.

—The OPA said retail prices for synthetic passenger tires would be cut by 45 cents to \$2.20 May 1.

—The War department told the House Military Affairs committee the army policy on treatment of war prisoners adhered to international law set down at the Geneva conference. It numbered prisoners in the U. S. at 356,000.

—William G. Chandler, Scripps-Howard executive, was elected president by the American Newspaper Publishers' association in New York.

—Hard coal miners in Pennsylvania voted 6-1 in favor of a strike. Their contract was to expire April 30.

—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. opened the first plenary session of the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

April 27—Five persons were killed and seven injured in the crash of a chartered transport plane at Washington, D. C., National Airport. The plane was en route from Miami, Fla., to Rochester, N. Y.

—President Truman named Edwin W. Pauley, treasurer of the Democratic National committee, as American member of the Allied Reparation commission with the rank of ambassador.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, claimed New York had led all other states in providing for returning veterans.

—The Senate amendment to the Draft Extension bill, barring 18-year-olds from combat without six months' training, was adopted unanimously by the House and sent to President Truman.

—The War Food administration announced that the government was increasing dairy production subsidy rates to \$541,000,000 for the 12 months ending April 1, 1946, compared with \$384,000,000 in the previous 12 months.

—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes asked operators and miners for a 30-day extension of the anthracite coal contract, suggesting that the new contract be made retroactive to May 1.

April 28—Anthracite operators agreed in New York to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes' request for a 30-day extension, but John L. Lewis withheld his approval.

—The War Production board revoked 40 lesser controls over industry covering a variety of consumer goods.

—The National War Labor board granted a further 15-day "escape period" to steel workers at the Timken Roller Bearing plant, Canton, O., because of the CIO United Steel Workers union's "coercive tactics" in threatening resigning members with a nationwide union black list of their names.

—Army Air Forces officials told union leaders in Washington there would be no further production at Ford's Willow Run bomber plant after the B-24's were discontinued. The Ford motor company said in Detroit a 40-hour week instead of 45 would begin April 29, with one eight-hour instead of two nine-hour shifts.

—The Senate Agriculture committee voted 13-6 to remove the Rural Electrical administration from the Agriculture department.

—The tenth annual report of the Securities and Exchange commission to Congress said a higher standard of ethics in handling other people's money had resulted from Federal supervision of traffic in investment securities in interstate commerce.

—The American Irish Historical society presented its 1945 yearly gold medal to Archbishop Francis J. Spellman "in recognition of his service to the republic."

—The American Council on Education for Journalism adopted a plan for accrediting journalism schools to improve their standards. An accrediting committee of four educators and three newspaper men was established to set standards.

April 29—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt christened the navy's new 45,000-ton aircraft carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt" in Brooklyn. The heavy cruiser "Helena," third ship to bear the name, was launched in Boston and another heavy cruiser, the "Bremerton" was commissioned in Philadelphia.

—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal revealed that the U. S. Fleet consisted of 23 battleships, 26 combat aircraft carriers, 65 escort carriers, 67 cruisers, 386 destroyer escorts and 240 submarines.

—It was revealed that the General Electric company in Schenectady, N. Y., was producing jet engines for craft that would be used by the U. S. Navy as fighter planes.

April 30—The OWI announced a 25 per cent cut in sugar rations because U. S. reserves were at "rock bottom."

—President Truman appointed Edward D. McKim, Omaha insurance executive, his chief administrative assistant.

—The U. S. and the Netherlands signed Lend-Lease agreements in Washington with a total value of \$242,000,000.

—Stabilization Director William H. Davis approved the soft coal wage pact.

—The AFL executive council asked immediate revision of the Little Steel wage formula because reconversion production cutbacks would end overtime pay.

MAY

May 1—About 72,000 anthracite miners walked out after expiration of their contract, causing a slump in production and adding to the nation's solid fuels shortage.

—The U. S. Employment Service said it placed 775,495 veterans in civilian jobs from

February, 1944, through March, 1945, of whom 88,853 were disabled discharges.

May 2—Because of changing war conditions, President Truman recommended to Congress reductions in the 1946 federal budget amounting to over \$80,000,000. Proposed reductions would affect the OWI, WPB, Office of Censorship, ODT, Petroleum Administration for War, War Manpower Commission, Office of Scientific Research and Development and Federal Security agency.

—President Truman announced the resignation of Frank C. Walker as postmaster general and appointment of Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic national committee, to fill the post.

—The OPA filed suit in New York federal court against the Dairymen's League Cooperative association to restrain it from violating ceiling price regulations.

—President Truman named Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme court as chief U. S. counsel on the international military tribunal which was to be set up by the Allies to try war criminals.

—Hard coal miners in Pennsylvania remained away from work as wage negotiations continued and the National War Labor board referred the strike to Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

May 3—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes seized 363 Pennsylvania anthracite mines on order from President Truman and told miners to resume work May 7. John L. Lewis, UMW head, had "no comment."

—President Truman vetoed an amendment to the Labor Draft law which would have continued deferment of large numbers of agricultural workers. The House of Representatives sustained the veto 177-135.

—Stabilization Director William H. Davis said he foresaw a high level economy after the war amounting to an increase in real income of 30 to 40 per cent.

May 4—Persons in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware were awakened shortly after 3:30 a.m. by a series of explosions and shocks following a blue-white flash in the skies. Scientists said the cause probably was an exploding bolide, the largest type of meteor.

—Thirty-three additional soft coal mines, employing 10,500 men, were seized by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes. A total of 272 bituminous mines had been taken over since April 10.

—The National War Labor board approved new concessions by the New York Telephone company and the American Telephone and Telegraph company in settlement of a New York telephone wage dispute.

—The War department notified the Army Air Corps reserve in Albuquerque, N. M., that flight training of 17- and 18-year-olds would be discontinued.

—The Board of War Communications announced relaxation of bans on domestic telegrams of congratulation to permit sending such messages to or by members of the armed forces in the U. S.

—The Board of Education in New York said 18 war industries training schools had been discontinued because they were no longer essential.

—Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, warned a House committee that it was urgently necessary to increase army replacements to the Pacific area "over and above those required to replace battle losses."

May 5—The Petroleum Administration for War said gasoline pumps, storage tanks and other equipment items no longer needed

to meet military requirements would be released to retail filling stations and bulk petroleum plants.

—Eighteen American editors and publishers who had recently toured German prison camps condemned Nazi brutality.

—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier "Kearsarge" was launched in New York.

—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones asked the House Food Investigating committee for aid in obtaining sufficient manpower, farm machinery and facilities for food processing and distribution.

May 6—Mrs. Victoria Torrance, aerialist for the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, fell 60 feet to her death during her act in Madison Square garden, New York.

—Nine Pennsylvania locals of the United Mine Workers, representing 10,000 anthracite miners, voted to defy the government's order to return to work May 7.

—The 13,000-ton heavy cruiser "Toledo" was launched in Camden, N. J.

May 7—In a 5-4 decision the Supreme court upheld portal to portal pay for bituminous coal miners as the result of an appeal by the Jewell Ridge Coal corporation of Virginia opposing a lower court decision for travel time pay.

—The National War Labor board approved a reclassification plan, put forward by several airplane plants, to lower paying jobs because of cutbacks.

—The Supreme court voted 5-4 for new trials for three Georgia police officers who had been convicted of beating to death Robert Hall, handcuffed negro prisoner.

—The OPA banned retail sale of loose cigarettes. It said the practice had resulted in "unnecessarily high prices."

—The Senate confirmed Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General by a 60-2 vote.

—Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts signed a bill aimed at ending the unofficial book censorship in that state.

May 8—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. said U. S. costs in World War II had reached \$275,703,000,000, as follows: 1941—\$6,700,000,000; 1942—\$28,300,000,000; 1943—\$75,100,000,000; 1944—\$89,700,000,000; 1945 through May 5—\$75,903,000,000.

—The national brownout of non-essential lighting was lifted by the War Production board.

—The air raid system in New York was abandoned.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman announced that where military requirements permitted, aircraft producers might manufacture transport planes for commercial airlines.

—The Navy revealed that 49 men were lost in the explosion of the 430-ton patrol ship PE-59, April 23 off Maine. Thirteen survived.

—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal named Adm. Henry K. Hewitt, former commander of the Eighth U. S. Fleet and Forces in northwest African waters, to conduct further Pearl Harbor investigations.

—A House committee disclosed that the War department aimed for a peacetime standing army of 500,000 regulars and 4,000,000 active reservists, compared to the prewar force of 302,968 enlisted men and 23,192 officers.

—William Green, AFL president, denounced the World Trade Union conference held at Oakland, Calif.

May 9—War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson announced immediate lifting of the midnight curfew and horse racing ban.

—President Truman signed the bill extending the Selective Service act "reluctantly" because of restrictions on 18- and 19-year-olds.

—Kent Cooper, executive director of Associated Press, announced in New York that the news agency's cardinal principle would continue to be "observance of all obligations voluntarily assumed." He refused to pre-judge correspondent Edward Kennedy for his alleged unethical release of the Reims surrender dispatch, May 7.

—The House of Representatives 288-88 favored participation with the Senate on approval or rejection of treaties and decisions to be made by a majority membership in each branch.

—Pennsylvania said strike coal miners were ineligible for unemployment compensation because they were "voluntarily leaving without good cause."

—The Associated General Contractors of America and the AFL made public in Washington their pact for post war working relations providing for a joint labor-management committee to handle problems without recourse to government intervention.

—Harry Rosen and Harvey Stemmer, who bribed five Brooklyn college basketball players to "throw" a game, were convicted by a New York city jury of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

May 10—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said in a New York speech that the OPA would have to be continued for an indefinite period.

—Robert McLean, AP President, stated that the Associated Press regretted the distribution May 7 of the total surrender dispatch from Europe, which investigation clearly disclosed was distributed in advance of authorization by Supreme Allied headquarters.

—The Internal Revenue department said about 20,000,000 American taxpayers used their withholding receipts as income tax returns in 1945 out of 50,000,000 returns filed.

—Federal Loan Administrator John W. Snyder announced a plan for the Reconstruction Finance corporation to absorb its subsidiaries in the interest of simplification and operating economy.

—The House of Representatives voted 179-83 to allow each member \$2,500 tax free money annually for an expense account.

—The War department announced this system for determining releases of soldiers with 85 points, totaled as follows:

1. service credit—one point for each month of service since Sept. 16, 1940.
2. overseas credit—one point for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940.
3. combat credit—five points for each award of certain decorations for service since Sept. 16, 1940.
4. parenthood credit—12 points for each child under 18 up to a limit of three children.

May 11—President Truman gave tentative approval to a program of tax concessions agreed upon by Treasury and Congressional revenue experts, which was designed to make available an estimated \$5,700,000,000 in cash to business for post war expansion and reconversion through tax refunds and exemptions.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said most new civilian goods in the reconversion period would be sold at 1942 retail prices.

—Production of engines for B-17 Flying Fortresses would end in Studebaker plants by the end of July, it was announced.

—The Political Action committee announced that Elmer A. Benson, former governor of Minnesota, would be acting chairman of the National Citizens' PAC, succeeding Sidney Hillman, who would continue as chairman of the CIO Political Action committee.

—The War department said no more professional athletes "unable to meet general service requirements" would be inducted and such men already inducted would be released.

May 12—President Truman praised the work of Donald M. Nelson, whose resignation as personal Presidential representative to foreign governments was effective May 15.

—The Army discharged 2,500 men under the point system from separation centers at Fort Dix, N. J., Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Meade, Md.

—Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley announced suspension of Lend-Lease shipments to Russia.

—An Office of Education survey revealed that about 1,000,000 service men and women planned to go back to school when they were discharged.

—A hoard of 200,000,000 counterfeit ration points and counterfeit coupons for 2,500,000 gallons of gasoline and 6,250,000 pounds of sugar were found in a Brooklyn apartment rented by Savatore Guglielmini. He and five members of his family faced charges.

May 13—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes assailed the "lawless minority" who in 24 instances had used violence or open intimidation in the previous four months against "loyal Japanese-Americans and law abiding Japanese aliens."

—Philip Murray, CIO president, urged an immediate increase of 17 cents an hour for steel workers and similar industrial workers.

—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia made public the names of 11 men he would support for New York city's next mayor. He excluded the name of Controller Joseph D. McGodrich, who had broken with him over the city budget.

May 14—The Senate Appropriations committee revealed that the Navy was planning on a post war force of about 50,000 officers and 500,000 men, and desired universal military training to maintain it.

—Irving S. Olds, Chairman of U. S. Steel corporation, said in a Detroit address that a guaranteed wage, which government compelled an employer to pay, would tend to create unemployment and might result in reduced wage rates.

—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes asked Congressional authorization of federal funds to preserve the Roosevelt home at Hyde park as a national historic site.

—Interior Secretary Ickes ruled that deliveries of hard coal in 12 eastern states might not be made to persons having more than a five-day supply on hand.

May 15—General Motors and Ford Motor company pledged themselves to production of lighter cars to cost less than pre-war models.

—Laurent Hendrikus Johannes Brackx, former U.S.N.R. lieutenant, was convicted in federal court, New York, of wartime espionage and violation of the censorship code.

Brackx gave information to Axis agents on U. S. radar, plane production and shipping.

—President Truman said there could be no tax reduction until the war with Japan was over, because taxes were needed to meet obligations of the United States. He favored repeal of the Johnson act, which prohibited private loans to defaulting nations. He announced that the Veterans' administration would be expanded.

May 16—The government filed an anti-trust suit in federal court against the Electric Storage Battery company, Philadelphia, and its subsidiary, Willard Storage Battery company, Cleveland, accusing them of having cartel pacts with foreign countries.

—The War Production board revoked controls on 1,200 common civilian items, permitting their manufacture, but not supplying the materials.

—The National Association of Tobacco Distributors said the cigarette shortage would ease during the remainder of 1945.

—John L. Collyer, special director of the War Production board rubber program, asked civilians to observe the 35-mile speed limit during the summer to save tires.

—The House Ways and Means committee approved 14-11 a 3-year extension and expansion of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act.

—Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State college was awarded the 1945 Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical society for "outstanding contributions to organic chemistry."

May 17—The Senate passed unanimously a bill granting increases in basic pay and overtime compensation to nearly 1,225,000 employees in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the federal government. Total was expected to be \$487,300,000 annually.

—The Treasury department announced that new dimes would be minted bearing the likeness of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

—Anthracite operators and United Mine Workers of America agreed on compromise pay terms estimated to increase miners' earnings by \$1.37½ daily.

—The War department said army purchases of cigarettes for May, June and July were being cut one third, an estimated 200,000,000 packages.

—The War Labor board adopted a policy for quick disposition of disputes growing out of disciplinary discharges which called for final decisions by compulsory arbitration if necessary.

May 18—The Department of Justice announced that Fritz Kuhn, imprisoned former leader of the German-American Bund, would be deported to Germany as an undesirable alien.

—The House Veterans committee began contempt proceedings against Albert Deutsch, PM writer, after he refused to disclose names of Veterans administration officials who allegedly gave him information he used in criticizing its medical bureau.

—Byron Price, director of censorship, lifted many restrictions on dissemination of news by press and radio in the United States, European and Atlantic areas, but announced a new code to govern the Pacific and Asiatic war zones.

May 19—The OPA said householders might obtain fuel rations during the summer for use in oil cooking stoves and hot water heaters.

—Pending permanent freight classifica-

tion rates for the entire country except the Rocky Mountain-Pacific area, the Interstate Commerce commission order 10 per cent cuts in basic rates in southern, western and south western territories and a 10 per cent increase in the East, effective Aug. 30.

—Federal District Judge Walter J. LaBuy ruled in Chicago that government control of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad was illegal and ordered its return to the owners within 30 days.

May 20—The Census bureau reported that deaths in the United States rose in 1943 to 10.9 per 1,000 estimated population, compared with 10.4 in 1942.

The Office of Defense Transportation said more than 52,000,000 passenger miles were saved in February, March and April as a result of the ban on conventions.

—J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, warned the public to stay alert "for activities inimical to our internal security" particularly during the last phase of the war.

—Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift announced that remaining members of families which had lost two or more sons would be assigned to non-hazardous duty on request of the serviceman or member of his family.

May 21—Seven of the 33 anthracite mines under government jurisdiction were idle as 64,000 workers returned to the coal pits, ending a 20-day strike.

—The Army lowered to 40 years the age limit allowing enlisted men to leave the service on their own application, promising a lower limit when the military situation permitted.

—Striking members of the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers union voted to continue their five-day strike for higher pay, in defiance of a War Labor board order to return to work.

—Racing was resumed at the Jamaica track in New York.

—The Supreme court upheld the Federal Communications commission in banning service fees charged by Washington, D. C., hotels on long distance telephone calls.

—The Supreme court ruled 6-3 that each state might decide whether the six weeks' residence required by Nevada divorce laws constituted a legal domicile. In two cases the Court decided such residence was not "bona fide domicile." All uncontested divorces granted up to May 21, except those based on fraudulent domiciles, were ruled valid.

—The War Production board announced a program for production of 700,000 washing machines in the last half of 1945.

May 22—Selective Service National headquarters announced a 25 per cent reduction in manpower needs of the armed services.

—The Census bureau estimated that on Jan. 1, 1945, the population of the United States was 138,955,469, including those in the armed services, an increase of 7,286,000 over the 1940 figure.

—Philip Murray, CIO president, asked President Truman for a 20 per cent increase in wage ceilings to maintain current earnings and purchasing power as working hours were shortened.

—The War Labor board referred the Chicago trucking strike to Stabilization Director William H. Davis for possible sanctions against the idle drivers. The Keeshin Motor Express company filed a \$1,000,000 damage suit in Chicago against the striking union.

May 23—The U. S. filed an anti-trust suit in Toledo, O., accusing the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass

company, Toledo, National Glass Distributors association, Chicago, seven other glass manufacturers and 16 company officials of conspiring to monopolize production, distribution and sale of flat glass.

—The government formally took over the German embassy and property in Washington to act as a trustee until Germany had a responsible regime.

—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor approved 12-6 a bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices commission.

—The Petroleum administration said that A coupons would be good for 50 per cent more gasoline, or six gallons, after June 22.

—The Independent Chicago Truck Drivers union ordered its 6,500 striking members back to work May 24.

—The Journal of the American Medical association revealed that five typhoid patients in Philadelphia were treated successfully with the new drug streptomycin.

—President Truman accepted the resignations of Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. As successors he appointed, respectively, Thomas C. Clark, Dallas, Tex., former assistant attorney general, Judge Lewis B. Schwelienbach, Spokane, Wash., and Rep. Clinton P. Anderson, D., N. M.

The President said War Food Administrator Marvin Jones would return to the Federal Court of Claims and that War Food administration would be merged with the Agriculture department under Anderson.

May 24—President Truman asked Congress for permanent legislation similar to the Reorganization act of 1939, empowering the President to reorganize the executive branch of the government.

—The Surplus War Property board issued separate rulings to speed up reconversion in government war plants and manufacturing concerns.

—The House Banking committee approved 23-3 the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements for a world bank.

—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace asked in New York for lower tariffs and trade with other countries on a "live and let live" basis. He pledged his full cooperation in developing foreign trade, and called for outlawing of restrictive practices of cartels.

—Several Senators protested that the proposed tax-free \$2,500 annual expense account was inflationary and a violation of the Little Steel formula.

—Dr. William J. Robbins, director of New York Botanical gardens, revealed his discovery of six new antibiotic substances. Similar to penicillin in inhibiting the growth of other micro organisms, they would be known as pleurotin, grisic acid, pleurin, irpexin, obtusin and coticin.

May 25—The National War Labor board said employers might increase wages to 55 cents an hour without obtaining its approval.

—The War department announced cutbacks of 17,000 planes scheduled for production in the next 18 months, reducing plane output 30 per cent in the last half of 1945.

—The FBI in New York arrested Jean Marie Cavaille, 43, identified as a former French army flier, on charges of spying for Germany and plotting to send information about U. S. military activities to that country.

—Reporting severe damage to fruit and vegetable crops, President Truman set up a special home food supply division in the War Food administration to be headed by Paul S. Clark.

—Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard urged universal military training for world peace.

—Eleven workers were killed and 52 injured in an explosion at Army Chemical Warfare Service headquarters, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

May 26—The Bureau of Labor Statics said there were 4,956 strikes and lockouts in 1944, involving 2,116,000 workers and amounting to about 8,721,000 idle man-days. April, 1945, strikes were numbered at 450.

—Seven persons were killed and two were missing in an explosion at the Cornhusker Ordinance plant, Grand Island, Neb., during an electrical storm.

—Rep. John E. Rankin, D., Miss., sought President Truman's backing of his bill to give veterans of this war, whether employed or not, \$20 a week for one year after honorable discharge as "readjustment compensation."

—The House of Representatives voted 239-153 to extend and broaden the Reciprocal Trade program.

—The OPA announced 2,000,000 passenger tires for June, 25 per cent above May.

May 27—War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug outlined the policy of "partial reconversion" of the United States in the midst of "partial demobilization."

—The Senate Appropriations committee approved the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives granting its members \$2,500 annual tax-free expense money, and expanded it to include Senators.

May 28—Selective Service said a number of men under 26 with minor physical defects, including conscientious objectors, would be inducted for limited service.

—The Supreme court forbade 32 New York hotels to collect service fees on long distance telephone calls.

—President Truman ordered army seizure and operation of the Gaffney manufacturing company textile plants in South Carolina because of a labor dispute.

—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau jr., said the Budget bureau approved his request for more agents to probe tax evasions. He intended to ask Congress for \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to employ 10,000 men.

—The Senate rejected 43-9 the annual \$2,500 expense accounts for its members but voted 28-22 to let the House do as it would in the matter.

—President Truman asked Congress for "emergency action" to increase unemployment compensation to \$25 a week for 26 weeks a year, and extend benefits to new groups of workers, including government employees.

May 29—The House Veterans committee, 13-2, rescinded its contempt charge against Albert Deutsch, PM reporter, and ordered his recall for further hearings.

—Lieut.-Gen. William S. Knudson would retire June 1 as its director of production, the War department announced.

—The Senate Banking committee approved extension of the Price Control act to June 30, 1946.

—Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace told a House committee more legislation was needed to aid small business and thus promote "free competition."

—Charles Max, president of the Power-Oil Refining company, Irvington, N. J., was sentenced in Newark federal court to seven years in prison and his company fined \$45,000 for illicit gasoline dealings.

—The government sued in federal district court, Los Angeles, to determine whether it or California owned petroleum deposits beyond the low waterline and the 3-mile limit.

May 30—The Association of American colleges and several educational leaders warned against the mushrooming of below-standard "phony" schools and "colleges" designed to mulct returning veterans of their \$500 a year in tuition fees.

—Dorothy S. Shackrey, president and publisher of the **New York Post**, purchased the stock of the **Bronx Home News**, daily in the Bronx section of greater New York.

—The Army revealed that the cost of a soldier's upkeep in the U.S. for his first year had increased almost 15 per cent over 1944. The average cost was \$533 compared with \$465 in 1944.

—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal said continued warship damage in the Pacific, and the "alarming proportions" of men quitting the West Coast shipyards had created a critical situation.

May 31—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said lowering the army discharge age further under 40 years would "put the burden of longer front line service on men in the Pacific," and might result in unnecessary loss of life.

—The OPA started a program aimed at a home canning "sugar racket" by "some chiselers" who had falsified applications to get sugar they would not use in canning.

—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, jr., ordered all the nation's financial institutions to report anyone engaged in a suspiciously large currency transaction.

—Federal Loan Administrator John M. Snyder told a House committee the Reconstruction Finance corporation was operating a 5-point program to liberalize business loans, particularly for returning veterans and small business.

—The American Medical association asked President Truman to defer 8,000 high school graduates from military induction because of the shortage of physicians.

—Jose del Castano, former Spanish Consul General in Manila was expelled by the U.S. State department following his arrival May 10 from the Philippines.

—Guy M. Gillette resigned as chairman of the Surplus Property board.

JUNE

June 1—The "Army said a "planned" riot and fire at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., resulted in two dead, nine injured and nine barracks destroyed.

—Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the board of directors of Montgomery Ward and company, Chicago, demanded immediate removal of the army from possession of the Hummer Manufacturing company, a subsidiary in Springfield, Ill. The plant was seized May 21, 1944 under Presidential order following a 17-day strike, resulting from Ward's refusal to accept a NLRB order.

—The Senate approved Clinton P. Anderson as secretary of agriculture.

—The War Production board said new passenger automobiles in 1945 would not be equipped with spare tires.

—The American Red Cross reported that 99 per cent of U.S. prisoners of war in German camps had survived and were returning home.

—William Patterson, a soft coal miner of Daisytown, Pa., was ordered in Pittsburgh

federal court to serve a suspended sentence because he violated probation by continuing strike agitation.

June 2—Ford Motor company said it would make its 1946 model after July 1.

—The Oswego (N.Y.) Citizens' Advisory committee appealed to President Truman and Congress to free 984 European refugees now housed at the Fort Ontario refugee center.

June 3—War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson gave support to the full employment bill up for hearings in Congress.

—The Internal revenue bureau said a total of \$76,000,000 in refund checks for overpayment of withholding taxes were being sent back to taxpayers.

—A poll of 90,000 American business men by the U.S. Labor department revealed the majority favored some form of guaranteed annual income for their employees and "regularization" of production.

—The American Council on Education revealed that a poll of college presidents showed three-fourths of them felt government action on compulsory military training could wait until after the peace.

—Generals Omar N. Bradley, and Carl A. Spaatz were among other high ranking generals and more than 10,000 troops who debarked in New York.

June 4—President Truman asked Congress for \$1,975,000,000 for defense aid, which, together with "unobligated balances" of about \$2,400,000,000 from the current year, made a \$4,375,000,000 Lend-Lease program for the fiscal year starting July 1.

—The Supreme court upheld the right of stockholders to challenge orders by the Securities and Exchange commission affecting their corporations.

—An 8-1 decision by the Supreme court upheld the OPA's method of determining maximum prices for building materials and other durable goods, defeating an appeal which had been taken by the Seminole Rock and Sand company, Miami, Fla.

—The U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington revealed a unanimous decision voiding Postmaster General Frank C. Walker's revocation of **Esquire** magazine's second class mailing privileges because of alleged impropriety of some of its contents.

—A Chicago referendum approved 7-1 public ownership of a unified transportation system. The vote authorized acquisition and operation of facilities for 50 years by a Chicago Metropolitan authority.

June 5—President Truman asked the House Rules committee to vote out the Fair Employment Practice commission bill and appealed to the House for "prompt enactment of the Bretton Woods legislation."

—Sen. Millard E. Tydings, D., Md., back from his mission to the Philippine government, reported to President Truman the "indescribable" situation he found and asked for a federal loan to the Philippine government and generous aid for reconstruction.

—The War Manpower commission abolished the compulsory 48-hour week in the Detroit area and removed employment "ceilings" and priority referrals.

—New York Democratic leaders nominated District Attorney William O'Dwyer for mayor.

—President Truman transferred the property of the Office of Civilian Defense, which was to terminate June 30, to the Commerce department.

—Members of the AFL Metal and Building Trades councils voted to remain idle until

a new contract was negotiated with Higgins Industries, incorporated, plants at New Orleans in defiance of a National War Labor board back-to-work order. About 5,000 workers were out.

—Albert Deutsch, **PM** correspondent, reiterated his charges before the House Veterans committee that medical care of veterans, especially mental patients, was "in a disturbing degree below standard."

—State Sen. Wesley A. D'Eward, R., Mont., was elected in a special Montana election to fill the House seat left vacant by James F. O'Connor, D.

June 6—Actor Charles Spencer Chaplin's plea for a new trial in the Joan Berry paternity case was denied in Los Angeles Superior court.

—The FBI arrested six persons, two of them in the employ of the State department, three magazine writers and one intelligence officer, with unauthorized possession or transmittal of defense data.

—President Truman commuted the death sentence of Thomas H. Robertson, jr., convicted of kidnapping in Kentucky, to life imprisonment.

—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey named six members of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to enforce its new anti-discrimination law, effective July 1.

—The National War Labor board approved the new wage contract between the United Mine Workers and anthracite workers.

June 7—The House of Representatives approved 345-18 U. S. participation in the International Monetary fund and Bank for Reconstruction and Development as planned at Bretton Woods.

—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said the arrest of six persons was only part of "a comprehensive security program" to stop leaks of "confidential and secret information to persons outside the government."

—Justice Robert H. Jackson said an "inescapable responsibility" rested on the United States to carry out the trials of war criminals.

—President Truman named Paul M. Herzog, former member of the N. Y. State Labor Relations board, as chairman of the National Labor Relations board, succeeding H. A. Hillis, resigned. W. Stuart Symington, St. Louis, was named chairman of the Surplus War Property board, and John B. Hulton, assistant to War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson, was named undersecretary of agriculture, replacing Grover B. Hill.

—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 12th Army commander, was named by President Truman to succeed Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines as administrator of Veterans' affairs.

—The U. S. State department announced acceptance by 30 nations of the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation.

—George S. Smith, general manager of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, and Leonard J. Aylesworth, boss canvasser, started their Connecticut prison terms on charges of manslaughter growing out of the disastrous fire that destroyed the "Big Top" and burned many circus-goers to death.

—The Catholic directory of 1945 revealed a 543,970 increase in the number of Roman Catholics in the United States, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands over 1944, making the total 23,963,671.

—The House of Representatives voted 206-15 to keep the \$2,500 tax-free annual

expense account for members, approved first on May 10.

—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr. said the investigation of large financial transactions had revealed and broken up a \$1,000,000,000 whisky black market operating out of Chicago and Indianapolis.

—Sen. Hiram W. Johnson, R., Calif., told the Senate Finance committee that repeal of the Johnson act would cancel World War I debts and "leave the individual American citizen" holding the bag.

—Gen. George S. Patton jr. arrived by plane in Boston and was welcomed by a crowd of more than 1,000,000.

June 8—Mark J. Gayne, Kate L. Mitchell and Philip J. Jaffe, arrested in New York on charges of conspiracy in obtaining and using "top secrets" of the State department termed their arrests "silly" and denied charges of a conspiracy and communism.

—The Senate Finance committee voted down 10-9 the House-approved administration bill for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements law authorizing the president to reduce 1945 tariff rates up to 50 percent.

—The Navy announced a new Office of Research and Inventions under Secretary James V. Forrestal, for present and post war research into naval weapons including jet propulsion, rockets and secret devices.

—A bill was introduced into the Senate to increase the \$10,000 yearly salary of members of Congress 100 per cent, of the Vice President and Speaker of the House from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and of Cabinet members from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

June 9—The Federal Court of Appeals, Chicago, reversed a district court decision which ruled that army seizure of Montgomery Ward and company property under Presidential order was unconstitutional.

—The Army announced plans to enforce the NWLB directive to Montgomery Ward and company to grant its employees \$1,342,000 in back pay and check-off and maintenance of membership privileges.

—President Truman appointed Artemus L. Gates, assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, as Under Secretary of the Navy to Succeed Ralph A. Bard, resigned.

—President Truman authorized James E. Markham, alien property custodian, to seize liquid assets of German and Japanese nationals in the United States and turn the proceeds into the U. S. Treasury.

—ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson asked the public for voluntary adherence to a 6-point, program of cooperation in reducing unnecessary travel in order to avoid travel rationing.

June 10—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor, **New York Tribune**, Ralph McGill, editor, **Atlanta Constitution**, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman, Columbia School of Journalism, representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, reported to President Truman that their 40,000-mile world tour for press freedom was well received in other countries.

—Harvest crews in Oklahoma started dumping the new wheat crop on the ground after refusal of grain elevators to store it.

—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that special silver certificates issued to U. S. forces in the Mediterranean and European areas might circulate freely in the United States.

—Harry Slattery, former Rural Electrification administrator, charged Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard with

using his agency as a "political football," and urged the Senate to reject Wickard's nomination as REA administrator.

—The Brookings Institute estimated the post-war U. S. government would cost Americans about three times as much as the pre-war figure, or approximately \$22,000,000,000 a year. It said state and local governments would increase expenditures about one quarter over the 1940 total of \$9,000,000,000.

June 11—The Senate voted 37-30 to extend the Price Control act another year, but adopted amendments outlawing price ceilings that failed to give meat processors and farmers a "reasonable" profit.

—Gerhard W. Kunze and 23 other members of the German-American Bund, convicted of advising members to evade the draft, were acquitted by Supreme court 5-4 because of lack of evidence that they "knowingly" counseled evasion of military service.

—The War Shipping administration said the 10,500-ton Brazilian freighter "Ayuruoca" was sunk outside New York harbor June 10 in collision with a Norwegian vessel.

—The Department of Agriculture predicted a 1945 wheat crop of about 1,085,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced by the United States.

—President Truman asked Congress for a military budget of \$39,019,790,474 for the fiscal year 1946, a 25 per cent decrease from the 1945 program.

—Attorney Gen. Francis J. Biddle revealed that foreign countries spent more than \$5,000,000 on propaganda in the United States during the war.

—The Supreme court reversed as excessive an order of the Interstate Commerce commission requiring North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee to increase passenger rail rates one third.

—The Supreme court 8-1 upheld Oklahoma's tax of four per cent a year on premiums collected in the state by outside insurance firms.

—The Supreme court invalidated a Florida law requiring the licensing of union business agents and information about the union and its officers.

June 12—The House passed 251-105 a bill to ban a poll tax requirement for voting in Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

—The House Rules committee refused to report out the Fair Employment Practices commission bill.

—President Truman said eventually Congressional salaries should be increased to at least \$15,000, but current raises should be consistent with the Little Steel formula.

June 13—A CIO delegation presented a program to War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson and Stabilization Director William H. Davis for changes in wage stabilization policy. They asked supplementary unemployment compensation, more authority for the NWLB and "security of employment on an annual basis."

—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes returned to their owners 260 bituminous coal mines which were taken over during the coal wage dispute.

—The National War Labor board approved a wage contract between the CIO Packing House Workers and four major meat packers, involving \$30,000,000 in wage adjustments.

—William H. Willis, former Republican governor of Vermont, was named by President Truman to be member of the Federal

Communications commission.

—Representatives of the AFL and CIO told a House committee they were opposed to peacetime military training, and would prefer to have a better health program and "an international police" rather than national arms.

June 14—The Senate Agricultural committee voted 11-6 in approval of Secretary Claude R. Wickard, to be Rural Electrification administrator.

—The United States Associates was formed in New York to represent American industry, finance and commerce, in the International Chamber of Commerce, with Philip D. Reed, chairman of the General Electric company, as chairman.

—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States told a House committee it was in favor of a peacetime military training program.

—Bus drivers of the N.Y. Omnibus corporation began a "slowdown" affecting 90 per cent of New York city's bus service. Members of the CIO Transport Workers union said they had voted not to work overtime and were trying to compel wage increases and improved working conditions.

—The OPA revealed that nine rings of racketeers in the East had issued spurious ration checks for more than 30,000,000 red points, most of which had been traced to the food merchants in New York city.

—Col. Louis Verdel, manager of the Neuro-psychiatric hospital, Northport, N.Y., which had been condemned for its treatment of patients, testified before the House Veterans committee that the Army assigned incompetent and dissatisfied soldiers as hospital personnel.

June 15—President Truman ordered the ODT to seize the entire trucking industry in Chicago, involving 80,000 drivers who were voting on strike.

—A letter written by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in answer to a House committee request urged peacetime military training for "each able bodied citizen" for action "in time of emergency . . . in fairness to his country."

—Nineteen persons were killed and more than 20 injured in a collision near Milton, Pa., between the Pennsylvania Railroad's Dominion Express and a freight train thrown into its path by a broken journal.

—Six hundred wounded veterans marked Infantry day in the first Purple Heart parade in New York.

—Harry Rosen, convicted of bribing Brooklyn college basketball players was sentenced in New York General Sessions court to 15 months to two and a half years in jail, in addition to a previous sentence of one year.

June 16—The War Production board announced permission to resume gold mining July 1. It revoked controls on production of more than 50 types of electrical appliances, domestic and commercial.

—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King, testified before the House Committee on Post War Military Policy in favor of universal peacetime military training.

—Following a year's study, the National Commission on Children in Wartime recommended to President Truman immediate expansion of health, welfare, education and other Federal-State services for children and additional \$75,000,000 federal appropriations for the fiscal year 1946.

—Attorney Gen. Francis J. Biddle and Thomas C. Clark, his successor, denied army charges of negligence in their department in investigating graft of the Pan-American highway.

—More than 6,000 Chicago truck drivers went on strike in defiance of a government order. Fifteen hundred military police arrived to drive trucks for the government.

June 17—The War department disclosed that Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay made a record non-stop flight from Hawaii to Washington in a B-29 Superfortress June 15, covering the 4,600 miles in 20 hours and 15 minutes.

—The Army called 5,000 additional troops to operate trucks in Chicago.

—Following authorization of a strike by the CIO United Rubber Workers, more than 20,000 employees in five plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron, were idle.

—The OPA ordered a complete inventory as of July 31 of rationed and unrationed shoes by everyone in the business of selling them.

—Georgetown university, Washington, D. C., at Commencement exercises, awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to President Truman.

—Rear Adm. Edward L. Marshall, U. S. Navy, said in Medford, Mass., that the Navy V-12 training program would be absorbed by the NROTC.

June 18—The Supreme court ruled that "it is not a violation of the Sherman act for laborers in combination to refuse to work," and that the AFL Brotherhood of Transportation Workers might not be sued under anti-trust law for action resulting in destruction of an employer's business.

—Attorneys general of 46 states opposed Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes' intention to "grant certain applications for federal oil and gas leases on tide and submerged lands" as a "direct attack on State sovereignty." They claimed the lands belonged to the states.

—President Truman sent to the Senate 72 Army promotions including 12 lieutenants general, 12 majors general and 48 brigadiers.

—The Supreme court ruled 5-3 that the deportation order for Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, was illegal.

—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower returned home to the greatest reception ever accorded a hero in Washington.

—In a 5-3 decision the Supreme court ruled that Associated Press by-laws violated the Sherman Anti-Trust act in restraint of commerce in the news. The AP would have to disregard possible competitive effects on existing members in passing on admission of new ones.

—The Senate Appropriations committee voted 13-2 to raise Congressional salaries from \$10,000 a year to \$15,000 a year starting Jan. 3, 1947. The bill also called for these raises: Vice President, from \$15,000 to \$20,000; Speaker of the House from \$10,000 to \$20,000; cabinet members, from \$15,000 to \$17,250.

A subcommittee voted to raise 1946 appropriations from the OWI to \$39,750,000 from the \$18,000,000 previously voted by the house.

—The Supreme court reversed a Circuit Court of Appeals ruling and decided that an AFL local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers "conspired" to violate the Sherman act by preventing installation and use of electrical equipment made outside

New York City.

—The Supreme court upheld the New York Civil Rights law in ruling that the Railway Mail association, a labor organization, could not limit its membership to white postal clerks.

June 19—President Truman asked Congress to pass a bill changing the Presidential Succession act of 1886 so as to make the Speaker of the House next in line to the Presidency after the Vice President.

—President Truman flew to Olympia, Wash., from Washington, D. C. He expected to address the San Francisco conference closing session. It was the first time a U. S. president used air transport to travel within the country.

—The Senate voted 47-33 to give President Truman the right to cut tariffs 50 per cent from current rates for nations making concessions.

—A jurisdictional dispute between the CIO United Automobile Workers and AFL building trades mechanics caused idleness of 3,500 workers at the Ford Motor company River Rouge plant in Detroit. The dispute affected also the Packard Motor Car corporation, where 400 were out, and for plants of the Chrysler corporation.

—The CIO United Rubber Workers ignored a WLB order to return to work at Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron. Firestone Tire and Rubber company workers voted to strike. About 3,000 employees at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company walked out.

June 20—The Senate voted 54-21 to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act for three years. The bill included the provision for Presidential power to reduce tariffs.

—The WPB authorized production by 10 manufacturers of 691,000 passenger cars between July 1, 1945 and March 31, 1946.

—Army officials said conscientious objectors on non-combat duty in the Army would be released under the regular point system.

—The Army announced that at the request of the ODT it was sending 10,000 additional soldiers to operate Chicago trucks.

—The government filed an anti-trust suit in Hammond, Ind., against 10 of the leading manufacturers of railway springs and spring plates.

—A federal Labor Relations bill, abolishing the NLRB and substituting an unfair practices tribunal and a labor relations board, was introduced in the Senate to amend the Wagner act.

June 21—The War Labor board established a Telephone industry commission to decide disputes affecting the industry and pass on wage increases.

—An equal pay bill to protect women workers from wage discrimination after the war was introduced in the Senate.

—A Senate subcommittee rejected the McCarran bill to establish an "All American Flag Line, incorporated" to be the only international air line.

—The Senate confirmed Claude R. Wickard as Rural Electrification administrator.

—The CIO-AFL dispute spread in Detroit, causing the Packard Motor Car corporations main plant to shut down and forcing 21,000 men into idleness. At the Ford River Rouge plant, 1,400 workers walked out.

Members of the CIO Federation of Glass Ceramic and Silica Sand workers quit at the plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company plants in three cities, affecting about 15,000 men.

The War Labor board ordered CIO United

Rubber Workers employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, Akron, O., back to work.

June 22—The Labor Department Conciliation service said strikes had doubled since V-E day, reaching to between 35 and 40 daily.

—The War Production board warned that a more severe lumber shortage than in any wartime year threatened reconversion and recovery of the construction industry.

—The War department appropriation bill for \$38,500,285,951 was sent to the House of Representatives. It represented a cut of \$586,810,000 from army budget estimates.

—The ODT and War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt asked the War department to release 25,000 experienced railroad men from the army under the point system and free another 10,000 on furlough to help the transportation crisis.

—Film Star Merle Oberon and cameraman Lucian K. Ballard were married by proxy in Jaurez, Mex.

June 23—The FBI in Philadelphia arrested two Spanish seamen, Emilio Ipes Casau Hernandez, apprentice officer, and Pablo Meso Lagarreta on charges of espionage in behalf of Germany.

—President Truman commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of William Curtiss Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel, convicted Nazi spies.

—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes returned to their owners 12 bituminous mines, leaving six in government possession.

—The House of Representatives voted 356-12 to pass the Price Control act with its amendment giving the Secretary of Agriculture power over every regulation on food products and power to cancel existing OPA ceilings and regulations.

—The State department issued the first trade black list since V-E day, cutting by 1,980 the number of persons to whom U.S. trade relations were denied.

—The Army announced a 50 per cent overall reduction in artillery shell production releasing 12,000 workers in 44 plants.

—The War Labor board ordered 14 California ship repair yards to pay employees a differential of 11.6 per cent over rates paid on new ship construction to help speed ships back to the Pacific.

June 24—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported mounting costs of food and clothing were responsible for an increase of seven tenths of one per cent in the monthly cost of living to May 15. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was at its highest point of the war, 128 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

June 25—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes agreed to recommend to Attorney Gen. Francis J. Biddle "that he dismiss the (oil) action in California." Ickes said he favored filing suit in Supreme court "to clear the title of these specific oil-bearing lands."

—The U.S. Emergency Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled inadequate rent ceilings fixed by the OPA for "luxury" housing (at least \$100 a month) in New York City.

—Maintenance workers of the CIO United Automobile workers accepted a tentative peace agreement with the AFL in Detroit to avert further walkouts.

—The Independent Truck Drivers union ordered its 6,000 striking members in Chicago to return to work and called their walkout "unprovoked."

June 26—President Truman signed a bill extending for one year the authority of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to pay subsidies on principal food products and strategic materials.

—The U.S. Justice department said 12 of the 24 German-American bundists freed by the Supreme court would be interned as enemy aliens.

—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wrote Sen. Raymond E. Willis Jr., Ind., that the Treasury would handle "without discrimination" the investigation of a loan of \$200,000 which John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, said he made in 1939 to Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt.

—The House of Representatives voted unanimously a \$38,500,285,951 War Department appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 and defeated a move to force the army to discharge fathers of four or more children.

—Delegates from 50 nations to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco met for their final session.

—Strikers and non strikers clashed outside the Indiana Brass company plant in Elkhart, Ind., and police used tear gas.

—Congress approved retention of 3-cent postage for another two years.

—Union officials said about half of Chicago's striking truckers had resumed work.

—The "Queen Mary" had brought 30,261 servicemen to New York from Europe since June 18.

June 27—President Truman accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and appointed him U.S. member of the Security council and chairman of the U.S. delegation in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

—The Senate and House agreed on a compromise Price Control act giving the Secretary of Agriculture power over commodities at the processors' level but removing House-approved power over previous orders by the OPA and other agencies.

—The House Judiciary committee voted 10-9 in favor of President Truman's suggested Presidential Succession bill, making the House Speaker, rather than the Secretary of State next in line to the Vice President for the Presidency.

—The War Labor board ruled that employers might give white collar workers Saturdays off without deduction from their regular wage during the period from June 1 to September 15 without board approval.

—The Labor department reported 425 strikes and lockouts in May, involving 310,000 workers and causing more lost time than in any May since 1941.

—Gov. Ellis G. Arnall of Georgia in a Louisville, Ky., statement opposed the Fair Employment Practices commission as "unworkable" and said, "we of the South do not believe in social equality with the negro."

—The Senate confirmed President Truman's aide, Col. Harry Vaughan, as brigadier general. Twelve majors general were voted lieutenants general, and 12 brigadiers were made majors general.

June 28—Sen. Tom Conally, D., Tex., chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, formally reported to the Senate on the new world organization and urged speedy ratification of the San Francisco charter.

—The Senate voted 40-8 to extend the OPA another year, accepting the compromise agreed on by both chambers of Congress.

—Accepting the degree of Doctor of Laws, President Truman said at the University of Kansas City he wanted the U.S. to ratify the San Francisco charter first.

—Mayor Fiorella La Guardia revealed the discovery by New York city inspectors of a large "black market area" in Upper New York state.

June 29—The House Ways and Means committee approved a tax bill increasing excess profits tax exemption from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

—The ODT decreed that passenger train reservations might not be obtained more than five days in advance, instead of the current 30-day limit.

—Three Russians, captured while serving in the German army and held as prisoners at Fort Dix, N. J., committed suicide during a riot by 154 other prisoners.

—Maternity care in Navy hospitals was granted Waves, Women Marines, Spars and Navy nurses discharged because of pregnancy. The order was effective July 1.

—The Senate confirmed Luther H. Evans as Librarian of Congress.

—The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees asked carriers for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour for its 300 members, correction of inequalities and classification standardization.

—Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew revealed that the United States leased bases in Newfoundland in June, 1941, for 99 years.

June 30—James F. Byrnes was named by President Truman to be Secretary of State. Clinton P. Anderson, Louis B. Schwelbach, Thomas C. Clark and Robert E. Hannegan were sworn in, respectively as Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Labor, Secretary General and Postmaster General.

—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., reported to Congress on the San Francisco conference and asked for early ratification of the charter in the "self-interest of the United States."

—The House of Representatives passed the compromise bill extending the OPA another year and sent it to President Truman.

—The Senate passed 42-26 the bill to continue the Fair Employment Practices commission, allocating \$250,000 for the agency, instead of the proposed \$446,000.

—After a strike vote June 29, 1,500 members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliveries union in New York city went on strike in defiance of a WLB directive to continue work until a new contract was reached.

—WPB Chairman J. A. Krug said May war contract cutbacks totaled \$7,668,000, 600. Ammunition production was \$4,600,000, 000, seven per cent lower than March output.

—The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate the Presidential Succession bill.

—President Truman ordered the functions of the War Food administration transferred to Rep. Clinton P. Anderson when he would become Secretary of Agriculture.

JULY

July 1—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said the effective consolidation of the War Food administration and the Department of Agriculture would mean "an efficient organization serving agriculture and the people."

—The House Veterans' committee approved a liberalized "GI Bill of Rights" but stripped it of a bonus provision to give each

veteran \$1,040.

—President Truman ordered Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes to seize and operate the Texas company's plants at Port Arthur, Tex., because 175 employees, members of the CIO Oil Workers International union, had stopped work.

—The House Post War Economic Planning committee urged planning for at least a \$5,000,000,000 state and local reserve of state and local construction projects to stabilize the building industry after the war.

—About 15,000 members of the CIO United Rubber Workers went on strike at Firestone Tire and Rubber company plants in Akron, O.

—It was announced at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that an anonymously donated \$40,000 would be used to establish a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial scholarship for foreign students.

July 2—President Truman presented the United Nations charter to the Senate and urged its "prompt ratification."

—Two House committees refused to accept the Senate appropriation of \$250,000 for the Fair Employment Practices commission. The Appropriations committee reported out instead a new war agencies bill of \$752,000, 000 eliminating the FEPC and cutting the OWI fund by \$21,000,000.

—The Senate unanimously confirmed James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

—Following up NWLB Chairman George Taylor's unheeded warning June 30 to 17,000 striking employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, the National War Labor board suspended paid vacations and other benefits it had granted them.

—The Securities and Exchange commission ruled that investment banking houses might not bid for securities on whose sale they had advised.

—Claude R. Wickard was sworn in as Rural Electrification administrator.

—President Truman signed the bill extending for another five years government life insurance for members of the armed forces.

—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew denied charges of anti-Soviet or anti-British prejudice in the State department and reiterated "our friendly attitude to all freedom loving nations."

July 3—President Truman ordered all but six federal agencies to reduce their work week from 48 to 44 hours, affecting about 2,500,000 employees.

—President Truman signed a bill to pay \$101,630 to Sioux Indians for ponies the Army took from them after the Custer massacre in 1876.

—Harry L. Hopkins resigned as special adviser to President Truman because of ill health.

—The Navy ended segregation of negroes from white naval recruits in training.

—Maxwell M. Bilofsky, president of the Industrial Electronics corporation, Newark, N. J., confirmed published reports that he lent Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt \$50,000 in 1939 and settled in 1941 for a loss of \$29,200.

—From June 27 to July 3, 23,507 GI's arrived in New York and 6,213 at Boston.

July 4—The conference of 41 state governors at Mackinac island, Mich., adopted a resolution backing the San Francisco charter.

—The War Production board ordered use of synthetic rubber in all future tires, regardless of size, to save 1,300 tons of natural rubber a year.

—War Production Chairman J. A. Krug

reported that despite manpower and materials shortages, the United States produced \$61,310,000,000 worth, or 45 per cent, of the world's munitions in 1944.

—The Agriculture department estimated the number of persons living on farms Jan. 1 at 25,190,000, a decline of 5,079,000 or 17 per cent since 1940. It was the lowest farm population in 35 years.

—The Interstate Commerce commission curbed U. S. freight shipments to Mexico July 10 to Feb. 28, 1946 to ease the railroad car shortage.

—Chester Bowles, price administrator, said a chemical solution was being supplied grocers and meat dealers to test the authenticity of ration stamps.

July 5—Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the treasury, Owen J. Roberts, associate justice of the Supreme court, and Thurman Arnold, associate justice of the U. S. District Court of Appeals, resigned.

—President Truman ordered the Navy department to seize and operate strike bound Akron, O., Goodyear Tire and Rubber company plants.

—President Truman signed the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act until June 12, 1947 and the \$3,636,000,000 Deficiency bill.

—The House committee on Post War Military policy recommended that Congress adopt a "system of universal military training for the critical years ahead."

—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes warned of an impending coal crisis even worse than in 1944, when consumption was 80 per cent below the normal supply.

—Dr. George W. Taylor, NWLB chairman, demanded that the strikes of the Newspaper Mail and Deliveries Union in New York City be "terminated immediately" on pain of withdrawal of benefits previously granted to members.

—The Civil Service commission reported 17,614 civilians were dropped from the government payroll between April 30 and May 31.

July 6—The House of Representatives passed 246-91 the tax relief bill to aid business and sent it to the Senate.

—The White House announced War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson would be formally nominated as Secretary of the Treasury when President Truman returned from the "Big Three" meeting.

—The 17,600 employees of Goodyear Tire and Rubber company plants at Akron, O., started returning to work following seizure of the plants by the Navy.

—A House committee reported out a bill to free war veterans from closed shop and maintenance of membership provisions of union contracts.

—President Truman signed a bill giving postal workers their first general pay raise since 1925. For most employees of the lower grades it amounted to 20 per cent or \$400 annually, whichever was less.

—President Truman asked all government departments and agencies to check expenditures to avoid "misuse or careless handling" of funds.

—A Newark, N. J., Federal court sentenced Paul Graeger, convicted for not disclosing his membership in the Nazi party when he registered as an alien in 1942, to two months in jail.

—The Senate Commerce committee refused to report out the McCarran bill to set up a single U. S. company to handle international air commerce.

—The OPA revealed the arrest in Newark, N. J., of six men in connection with the ration coupon counterfeiting and distribution ring on the Atlantic seaboard.

July 7—The OPA reported in Chicago that "the use of counterfeit red coupons was at its height" with 8,000,000 points passed over the meat counters in May.

—The War Manpower commission abolished the 48-hour work week requirement for less essential industries in the Newark, N. J., area.

—The House Small Business committee reported that the Diamond Match company and the Swedish Match company through agreement "apparently control" the world market in "one of the world's largest cartel arrangements."

—The War department reported that 102 U. S. soldiers had been executed by court martial order during the war, all except one for murder or rape or both. The one exception was a man convicted twice of desertion.

—The Commerce department reported that farm employment in June totaled 9,090,000 compared with 7,950,000 in May. Total unemployment increased by 350,000 to 1,080,000 in June.

—In his report covering the fiscal year 1945, former Postmaster Frank C. Walker urged creation of the office of director of postal service and other changes, decentralizing the organization.

July 8—Members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers union voted unanimously to continue their New York city walkout until there was a contract with the Publishers' association in defiance of the government's work order.

—Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Mass., House Republican leader, urged an amendment to the Constitution to limit tenure of any President to two terms.

—Pvt. Clarence W. Bertuccio, guard at the prisoner of war camp, Salina, U., "for no apparent reason" sprayed the tents of sleeping German prisoners with machine gun fire, killing eight and wounding 20.

July 9—President Truman sailed July 7 from Norfolk, Va., for the "Big Three" conference near Berlin. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes accompanied him.

—A total sun eclipse, beginning in Idaho at 7:59 a.m. EDT, extended through Montana and into Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Siberia. In much of the northern hemisphere, only a partial eclipse was visible.

—The administration bill for increasing unemployment compensation to a maximum of \$25 a week was introduced into the House of Representatives.

—The NWLB sent striking paper deliverers in New York an ultimatum that unless they returned to work by 6 a.m. July 11 they would be deprived of their closed shop.

—The Justice department said the FBI completed its busiest fiscal year on June 30 with a record of 13,313 convictions.

—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson ordered all qualified troops who had not served at least six months overseas to receive foreign assignments by May 1, 1946.

—The Department of Agriculture predicted the 1945 cotton crop would cover the smallest acreage in 60 years.

July 10—Five German soldiers were hanged in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the slaying of a fellow prisoner, Johannes Kunze, Nov. 4, 1943 at Tokawa, Okla.

—The Agriculture department reported

that the 1945 feed crops—corn, oats, sorghums—would probably be the smallest since 1943.

—16,000 striking employees of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, Akron, O., refused a NWLB request to return to work.

—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr., said 7th War Loan sales were \$26,313,000,000, approximately \$12,000,000,000 over the goal.

—Diamond Match company officials in New York denied charges by a House committee that it had cartel agreements with Swedish or any other match companies or monopoly with any domestic firm.

July 11—Sixteen opponents of the United Nations charter aired their charges before the Senate Foreign Relations committee on the third day of its hearings:

—The War Production board banned use of tin for civilian production because of a "serious" supply situation.

—The Greater New York CIO reaffirmed its no-strike pledge and backed the national CIO reconversion program of wage increases, a minimum wage, higher insurance benefits and stricter price and ration control enforcement.

—The Commerce department estimated income payments to individuals in May at \$12,856,000,000, four per cent over May, 1944, but below April's \$13,194,000,000.

—At the request of Defense Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson, the Interstate Commerce commission barred railroads and commercial motor carriers to race horse and show animals, except circus animals.

—Heiress Barbara Hutton filed suit in Hollywood for divorce from actor Cary Grant.

—The Petroleum Administration for War announced a reduction in the supply of 100 octane aviation gasoline in order to increase production of Diesel fuel oil.

—The NWLB denied anthracite and bituminous operators authority to extend to various non-mining employees the wage increases won by the United Mine Workers.

July 12—Congress passed compromise legislation to extend the Fair Employment Practices commission another year, appropriating \$250,000.

—The NWLB warned 16,600 striking employees of Firestone Tire and Rubber company, Akron, O., that they would be deprived of contract benefit if they did not return to work by July 16.

—The House Banking committee approved making the Export-Import bank a permanent government agency and increasing borrowing powers to \$3,500,000,000.

—Selective service discontinued drafting of 4-F's over 26 years of age.

—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson charged Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, and his "agent," Henry L. T. Ulich, with a violation of government trading limits in buying rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

—The House named Rep. John S. Wood, D., Ga., to be chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, succeeding Rep. Edward J. Hart, D., N. J., resigned.

—The National War Labor board rescinded all provisions of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers union's contract with the Publishers' association of New York, allowing the publishers to deal with any other union. The NWLB declared the strike illegal.

—Rep. Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce, asked the House for a full investigation into the nation's transportation system to provide "remedies for the flaws."

—United Air Lines, incorporated, revealed a four per cent reduction in one-way air travel fares, effective Sept. 1, bringing rates to slightly below four and a half cents a mile.

—Officials of Cheplin Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., said penicillin would be released to the public as tablets, ointment and eyedrops on Aug. 1, but only on doctor's prescriptions.

July 13—The Senate Foreign Relations committee approved the United Nations Security charter 20-0. No reservations or amendments were made.

—The House and Senate completed action on a \$769,364,850 appropriations measure extending 20 civilian war agencies for the 1946 fiscal year. The OWI was to get \$35,000,000.

—The House approved 102-6 expansion of the lending authority of the Export-Import bank from \$700,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000 and sent the measure to the Senate.

—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson formally authorized non-federally inspected slaughterers to kill animals for shipment over state lines, effective July 18. He also ordered federally inspected packers to cut by 30 to 25 per cent for their production of army style beef for the government.

—The House Committee on Un-American activities assigned an agent to discover whether there was any basis for rumors of subversive activities in the Hollywood movie colony.

—The Interior department announced closing dates, extending from Oct. 15 through Dec. 15 for eight relocation camps in Utah, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho and Wyoming.

July 14—Striking CIO United Rubber Workers of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, Akron, O., voted to return to work July 16, ending a strike begun July 1.

—The NWLB took action against the AFL International Typographical union after its officers challenged the board to interfere with its demands that bylaws be written into wage agreements without recourse to collective bargaining, arbitration or NWLB adjustment.

—New York publishers warned striking deliverers to report to work at their regular times July 15 or face immediate dismissal.

—Sen. Hiram W. Johnson, R., Calif., who opposed the League of Nations in World War I, announced in Washington that he would vote against the United Nations Security charter.

July 15—A Washington, D. C. local of the AFL International Typographical union petitioned President Truman to oust Dr. George W. Taylor as chairman and member of the NWLB because he was "biased in favor of the publishers."

—New York's striking newspaper delivery men voted to continue their strike.

—The Western Defense command in San Francisco ordered the West Coast dimout ended Aug. 1 and advised governors of the eight western states that blackout regulations were no longer required.

—The National War Labor board ruled that members of the CIO International Woodworkers union with five years' seniority should have two weeks annual vacation. The

decision affected 326 pacific northwestern companies and 43,000 union members.

July 16—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told the nation it must consume five per cent less food in 1945 than during "last year's eating spree."

—The Senate Foreign Relations committee submitted its official report on the United Nations charter, asking unreserved ratification.

—The nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the Senate after Secretary Henry Morgenthau, jr., asked President Truman to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible.

—Debate on the Bretton Woods international money plan opened in the Senate.

—A National Housing agency and War Production board announced that lumber for emergency home repairs, except on farms, could be bought without permission from the Federal Housing administration.

—In a statement sent from Germany, President Truman appealed for 65,000 additional employees for western railroads to keep men and materials moving for the Pacific war.

—M. J. Madigan, New York, was named a member of the Aircraft Production board, succeeding Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudson, retired.

July 17—The ODT ordered all railway coaches, combination passenger and baggage cars and express cars pooled for immediate use of the military and "for such purposes as the ODT directs."

—Three thousand members of AFL unions stayed away from work on 21 government ships in two San Francisco bay shipyards as the jurisdictional dispute over employment of some CIO members spread.

—An Eastern Airlines plane collided in mid air with an Army bomber near Syracuse, S. C., killing three persons and injuring several. The bomber exploded in the air but the crippled liner landed 19 passengers.

July 18—The Senate voted 52-31 for immediate consideration of Bretton Woods legislation.

—The House of Representatives moved to adjourn July 21 until Oct. 8 after passing a bill extending the time in which veterans of this war might take advantage of the educational and loan features of the "GI Bill of Rights."

—A New York federal grand jury returned an indictment charging Paul Jean Marie Cavaille, a French citizen, with espionage, conspiracy to commit espionage and violation of the censorship code.

—Bills were introduced in the House and Senate proposing that legal maximum wages start at 65 cents hourly for an estimated 10,000,000 workers and rise after two years to 75 cents.

—A spokesman for the State department said it had no knowledge of a reported peace offer submitted by the Japanese through Premier Joseph Stalin.

—Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, suggested in a report to the White House that Congress establish a National Research Foundation to promote a national policy for scientific research and education at a cost of \$33,000,000 annually.

—The Navy department revealed that the U. S. had 1,500 warships and about 100,000 vessels of all types in its navy.

—A subcommittee of the House Military Affairs committee released the names of 16 commissioned and non commissioned army officers with backgrounds which reflected

Communism.

—The War Production board outlined the remainder of the 1945 munitions production program which showed a gradual drop of \$3,400,000,000 in December, 70 per cent of the March peak.

—The American Medical association in Chicago offered a 14-point program for "extending to all people in all communities the best possible medical care" without the need of increased taxation.

July 19—The Senate approved the Bretton Woods bill 61-16, and sent it to the House for concurrence in several amendments.

—The OPA revealed the first half of its program to put ceiling prices on civilian goods made in the reconversion period, assuring good profits for industry and protection against inflation.

—James Bove, secretary-treasurer of the Yonkers, N. Y., local of AFL International Hodcarriers Building and Common Laborers union of America, was sentenced in White Plains, N. Y. to prison from 10 to 20 years for looting the local's treasury.

—The Army again seized five Chicago units of Montgomery Ward and company because of the firm's failure to obey NWLB directives.

—Rep. John E. Rankin, D. Miss., suggested in the House that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy resign because men with communist backgrounds had held army commissions.

—Triangle Publications, incorporated, publishing three daily racing papers in New York City and the Newspaper and Mail deliveries union agreed on a formula to end the latter's strike against Triangle.

—Acting on an order from President Truman, the government seized control of the Houston, Tex., rubber plant of the Sinclair Oil company which was threatened by a strike of the CIO Oil Workers International.

—The WPB reported the U. S. cost of war averaged \$7,400,000 monthly in 1944.

—The Senate passed by voice vote the tax bill designed to provide relief for business. A relief clause for reorganized railroads was stricken and the measure sent to the House.

July 20—The CIO United Rubber Workers ordered about 6,000 workers of the Detroit plant of the U. S. Rubber company to return to work.

—The House approved changes made in Bretton Woods legislation by the Senate and the bill was sent to President Truman for his signature.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said it was imperative to send 6,000,000 tons of coal to Europe for use next winter.

—Washington disclosed 70 House members had signed a petition asking President Truman to revise the Little Steel wage formula and permit wage increases to at least 20 per cent.

—The Bureau of Census reported an increase of 22 per cent in the number of home owners in 1944 over 1940—19,000,000 against 15,000,000.

—The Labor department said non-agricultural employment in June was 37,495,000. This was 137,000 less than in May and 1,333,000 under June, 1944. It was the first May-June drop in seven years.

July 21—The Senate voted for American membership in the United Nations Food and Agricultural organization, the third international plan approved in support of the world security charter. Provision was made

for payment of \$625,000, the United States' share of expenses for the first year.

—The ODT banned rail group tours and sale of rail tickets to travel agencies.

—Capt. E. M. Zacharias, official U.S. spokesman on broadcasts to Japan, appealed to the Japanese by radio to surrender unconditionally.

—The War department said it would send 2,605 German prisoners from the U.S. to work in German coal mines within six weeks to relieve the coal shortage.

—Basic wage rates in urban manufacturing industries increased 1.6 per cent during the six months ended in April. It was the smallest rise since 1940 for comparable periods, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

—The NWLB approved vacation pay benefits for 331,000 General Motors employees, eligible because of layoffs due to production cutbacks.

—The 72½-ton "Hawaii" Mars," navy cargo carrier and the world's largest flying boat, was launched in Baltimore, Md.

July 22—The Army's Assistant Surgeon General announced the task of bringing home all transportable sick and wounded soldiers would be completed about July 27.

—The Petroleum Industry War council predicted a fuel shortage in homes because of the total demand for crude oil and its products in war.

—The OPA and WPB ended rationing of gas cooking and heating stoves effective July 31.

—The National War Labor Board announced it had ordered Montgomery Ward and company officials to a Washington hearing Aug. 3. The company was accused of ignoring a NWLB closed shop order in seven cities.

—A convention of the New York State Communist political association in New York city voted unanimously in favor of returning the national organization to its status as a political party.

—Reginald G. Coombe, president of the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, planned to expand the hospital into the largest cancer center in the world.

—A Harvard committee outlined a program to improve high school and college systems. Its report recommended abolition of the free elective system and less specialization. It proposed several required courses in "general education."

July 23—P. S. Painter, acting president of Texas university, said in Austin that credits earned at the institution, which had been placed on probation July 22 by the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools, Memphis, Tenn., would not be invalidated by the action.

—Serious floods due to heavy precipitation caused \$2,000,000 damages in northern New Jersey and possibly as much in the Berkshire Mountain area of Massachusetts.

—President Truman proclaimed Aug. 1 as Air Force day.

—The OPA filed suit in federal court, Pittsburgh, against the Pittsburgh Coal company and the Champion Coal company asking \$1,050,000 for alleged price ceiling violations.

—The Civil Service commission said 16,051 veterans were placed in federal civil service jobs during June, including widows and wives of disabled veterans.

—Sen. Tom Conally, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, presented the

United Nations charter to the Senate for discussion.

—The FBI arrested three employees of J. K. Smit and Sons incorporated, industrial diamond dealers in New York, on charges of conspiring to defraud the government.

—The Internal Revenue commission informed the House of a Treasury ruling permitting the \$2,500-a-year expense allowance of members to go tax free if all the money were spent for official duties.

—Fred M. Vinson took the oath of office as 53rd Secretary of the Treasury. Former Federal Loan Administrator John W. Snyder was sworn in as his successor as Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

July 24—Attorney Gen. John R. Dethmers of Michigan submitted a report in Lansing charging general maladministration and moral laxity at the State Prison of Southern Michigan near Jackson which permitted inmates to gamble and to leave the institution to visit houses of prostitution.

—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said the national wheat planting goal for 1946 was 68,875,000 acres, compared to the 1945 total of 68,808,000.

—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, D., Mont., attacked the United Nations charter in the Senate as incapable of dealing with Europe's "rampant totalitarian tyranny," but said he could see no alternative to the document.

—E. P. Carville, D., resigned as governor of Nevada and was named by his successor, Lieut. Gov. Vail Pittman as U.S. Senator.

—The Navy announced an age-service system whereby some 30,000 older officers and enlisted men would be released by December.

July 25—Interstate railroad passenger fares were cut from 2.2 cents to 1.65 cents a mile in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina in accordance with a Supreme court decision.

—The War Production Board reported war contract reductions in the first six months of 1945 totaled \$16,300,000,000 and affected nearly 2,500 plants.

—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., denied President Truman had requested his resignation, while repeating the assertion his departure was not of his own choosing.

—Henry J. Kaiser and Joseph W. Frazer, head of Graham-Paige Motors corporation, announced formation of the Kaiser-Frazer corporation, to be owned jointly by their companies. They would produce two post-war autos—the Kaiser and the Frazer.

July 26—The Communist Political association opened its national convention in New York with attacks on Earl Browder and his "opportunistic errors."

—The Senate War Investigating committee charged Curtiss-Wright corporation and the Army Air Forces with responsibility for faulty inspection of war planes at the company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant.

—The Interstate Commerce commission granted railroads an additional three months to make effective freight charges it ordered.

—Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va., reported federal civilian employees increased by 126,130 in June and asked that at least 300,000 federal employees be "immediately eliminated."

—Chairman Malcolm Ross of the Fair Employment Practices commission said the agency would close five field offices in August and cut its staff from 117 to 51 because of its budget cut.

About 2,500 Wright Aeronautical cor-

poration employees returned to work, while other strikers, members of the United Automobile Workers, voted to remain out.

July 27—Sen. Walter F. George, D., Ga., chairman of the Finance committee, predicted a possible federal tax reduction after the surrender of Japan of about \$18,000,000,000.

—Crime rose 8.4 per cent from January to July compared with the same period in 1944, the FBI reported.

—The Wierton Steel company, Wierton, W. Va., granted a five per cent wage increase to salaried employees, affecting about 1,200 currently earning under \$5,000 yearly.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said the exodus of workers from aircraft plants and other war industries had developed into "a very serious situation," threatening production schedules.

—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced subsidization by the Commodity Credit corporation of sheep and lamb raisers and feeders to encourage production.

—The Communist Political association convention voted unanimously to disband and to reorganize the Communist Party.

July 28—The War department said the army lost a total of 1,883,000 men between Pearl Harbor and April 30, 1945 as follows: 238,000 deaths (battle and otherwise); 1,336,000 honorable discharges; 106,000 prisoners and missing, and 203,000 other discharges, retirements and men on inaction status.

—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted food production in 1945 might be three to four per cent below 1944 but 33 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

—The Senate ratified the United Nations charter 89-2 with Senators William Langer, R., N. D., and Henrik Shipstead, R., Minn., dissenting.

—The Communist party convention in New York formally deposed Earl Browder and named William Z. Foster as its head.

—The London, Ky., federal court sentenced 33 Harlan county precinct officers to a year and a day in prison and fined them \$100 each for 1942 election frauds.

—Daniel P. Wooley, price administrator in the New York area, discharged Paul R. Ross, OPA regional enforcement executive, who was suspended June 22 for maladministration.

—A B-25 bomber, en route from Bedford, Mass., to Newark, N. J. in a fog, crashed into New York City's Empire State building at a point 915 feet above the street. The three occupants of the plane and 10 persons in the building were killed. Damage was estimated at \$500,000.

—Bertram R. Campbell, New York, who served more than three years in Sing Sing on a forgery conviction, was cleared by a signed confession from Alexander D. L. Thiel.

July 29—The War department said Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt had asked release May 11 from active duty.

—The U. S. Coast Guard revealed its rescue work saved 4,243 military personnel and merchant seamen in the European phase of the war.

—The Negro Newspaper Publishers association voted to form the NNPA News Service, a national non profit news gathering organization.

—The National Safety Council reported the country's traffic death toll for the first six months of 1945 as 11,160, one per cent

lower than the first half of 1944.

July 30—American Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor said home front disasters in the fiscal year 1945 were fewer—243 operations compared to 259 in 1944—but more catastrophic, with relief costs about \$3,500,000 higher for 1945 than in the previous year.

—The ODT said 1,700 seized Chicago truck lines would be returned to their owners Aug. 1.

—The Army seized two Detroit tire producing plants of the U. S. Rubber company in an effort to recoup the loss of B-29 tires caused by a 17-day work stoppage.

—Sen. Tom Connally, Foreign Relations chairman, suggested that the President be authorized to appoint the World Security council representative of the U. S., without further Congressional action.

July 31—The State department made public draft proposals for the United Nations educational organization, to be discussed at the November session in London.

—Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt said in Washington that the responsibility for "my own business affairs" was "mine alone." He termed as "deliberate infamous lie" a report that Franklin D. Roosevelt assisted in his monetary affairs.

—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said the Army would move 25,000 soldiers to the west coast by plane to relieve pressure on railroads.

—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York said the NBC and the American Broadcasting company would have to bargain collectively with "platter turners" in all their stations except Chicago, through the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians.

AUGUST

Aug. 1—Post war legislation to stimulate housing construction was introduced by Senators Robert F. Wagner, D., N. Y., and Alen J. Ellender, D. La. The bill provided for federal subsidies of \$133,000,000 a year and embraced slum clearance, low cost rental housing and rural dwelling units.

—The Labor department said the cost-of-living index as of June 15 stood at 129 per cent of the 1935-39 average, the highest since the spring of 1921.

—The National War Labor board denied travel time pay and a 10-cent hourly increase to United Mine Workers, District 50, members employed at the Newport, Ind., ordinance plant of Du Pont de Nemours company.

—Brig.-Gen. Lawrence G. Fritz piloted an Army Transport command C-69 from New York to Paris, 3,600 miles in 14 hours, and 12 minutes to break the previous non-stop flight record of 18 hours.

—Pvt. Harold W. Garland, guarding 11 German prisoners near Ovid, Colo., shot and killed three "when it looked like they were going to rush me."

—Harold D. Smith, federal budget director, revised figures for the 1946 fiscal year increasing expenditures \$2,800,000 over the January estimate, and decreasing estimate revenues \$2,200,000,000.

Aug. 2—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R. Mich., asked Secretary of Labor Lewis F. Schwellenbach to call a labor-industry government conference to work toward post war industrial peace. Schwellenbach indorse the suggestion.

—W. R. Ronald, Agriculture department reorganization committee member, recommended "amputation" of such agencies as

the Farm Credit administration, Farm Security administration and Soil Conservation service to save the Agriculture department about \$500,000,000 yearly.

—The War department announced a program to recruit 10,000 Wacs within six months.

Aug. 3—President Truman, en route home aboard the "Augusta," told reporters he had made no secret agreements at the Berlin conference.

—Col. C. J. Hauck jr., liaison officer between the War department and the House Military Affairs committee, denied the accusation of Rep. Andrew J. May, committee chairman, that in the Army "promotion seems to be a customary reward for brutality."

—Following refusal by Montgomery Ward and company officials to obey National War Labor board directives, the board voted unanimously to refer the case to Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

—Yale university adopted a revised undergraduate program beginning September, 1946, limiting electives to 11 out of 20 courses necessary for the bachelor's degree and requiring summer reading.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) Board of Censors banned the eight-year-old movie "Dead End" because "it might influence boys to become gangsters."

—Producers' ceiling prices on soft coal in 13 districts were raised by 3 to 20 cents a ton, an average of 3.47 cents, by the OPA to compensate for higher wages.

—The National War Labor board approved a one and three-quarter cents an hour wage raise to 470 members of the Mailers union, affiliate of the International Typographical union employed by the Publishers' association of New York City.

—The Erie (Pa.) plant of the General Electric company produced its first complete household electric refrigerator since April 30, 1942.

Aug. 4—Washington said President Truman signed the Bretton Woods legislation, making the United States the first country to approve the world bank and fund.

—The War Manpower commission's Chicago board gave highest manpower priority to western trains with Chicago terminals.

—Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator Dr. C. J. Potter said 14 wildcat coal mine strikes had started Aug. 3 and nine others had ended. Coal losses due to strikes since April 1, were 12,445,920 tons.

—The AFL International Typographical union defied a NWLB directive for its members to return to work on Birmingham newspapers.

—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said Americans repatriated from the Philippines had been brought home without cost to themselves, with the War department footing the bill.

—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., recommended to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that American republics have exclusive responsibility of policing the Western Hemisphere. He suggested the President be free to commit a limited quota of U.S. armed forces to the Security Council.

—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew denied a New York Times report of June 29 that the U.S. had "any present plans" to authorize a \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 credit to Great Britain.

—The National War Labor board refused a request for two weeks' severance pay by the AFL International Association of

Machinists, representing 12,000 employees of the government-owned Douglas Aircraft plant at Tulsa, Okla.

—The Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, incorporated, asked President Truman for an investigation of rumors that there was a surplus of doctors in the armed forces.

—The recently launched "Hawaii Mars," largest flying boat, sank in Chesapeake bay near Rock Hall, Md., when a rough landing ripped the hull. One person of the 10-man crew was injured.

Aug. 6—Sen. Hiram W. Johnson, R., Calif., 79, died in his sleep at Bethesda Navy hospital in Washington, D. C. of cerebral thrombosis. Johnson voted against the first League of Nations and opposed the United Nations Security charter.

—Maj. Richard Bong, leading war ace of the United States, was killed at Burbank, Calif., while testing a jet-propelled fighter plane which crashed.

—The U. S. Board of Immigration Appeals ordered Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, to leave the U.S. by Nov. 1 or be deported to Palestine, of which he is a naturalized citizen.

Aug. 7—The Navy said two German destroyers, flying Nazi and U.S. colors, arrived at Boston harbor, manned by volunteer German crews under American supervision.

—The Federal Communications commission said it would lift its wartime freeze on the construction of new radio stations within 60 days.

—The Petroleum administration authorized immediate upgrading of 158,000 barrels a day of high test automotive gasoline. This would virtually double the civilian supply.

—Georgia voted to adopt a streamlined constitution to replace its often-amended charter of 1877.

—The Selective Service bureau reported that the number of men reaching the age of 18 each month was insufficient for induction quotas and that more men between 18 and 30 years, deferred for occupational reasons, would be inducted.

—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in a quarterly session in Chicago, accused Congress of being "remiss in its duty" because it recessed without acting on legislation such as expanded unemployment compensation, increased minimum wage rates, and a broadened Social Security system.

—President Truman arrived at the White House from the Berlin conference and immediately conferred with the members of his cabinet.

Aug. 8—Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters recommended that daytime radio commercials be cut to the same length as those on night programs.

—The executive council of the AFL in Chicago denounced the Ball-Burton-Hatch labor bill as a "thoroughly obnoxious" measure, protesting it would destroy workers' fundamental freedoms.

—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary to the Rhodes Scholarship trustees, announced in Princeton, N. J., a plan to send 32 war veterans to Oxford university on War Service Rhodes scholarships.

—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters association signed an agreement with the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, affecting 20,000 sugar mill, factory and agricultural employees in the nation.

—Byron Price, censorship director, lifted the ban on individual mailing of books, magazines, newspapers, catalogues, printed matter and films to neutral European countries.

—President Truman signed the United Nations charter, making the United States the first nation to ratify this document.

Aug. 9—President Truman called a conference of top government and scientific men to discuss the atomic bomb.

—The FBI disclosed Nazi spies sent here to get U.S. atom secrets were used to fill out the FBI's picture of Germany's research.

—President Truman appointed Edward R. Stettinius Jr., as the U. S. representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations with the rank of ambassador.

—President Truman told the nation that Russia's declaration of war on Japan on Aug. 8, and the use of the atomic bomb had been two of the secret arrangements agreed upon at the Potsdam conference.

—The House Military Affairs committee retracted "as a case of mistaken identity" its accusation that Lieut. Edward W. Finkelstein, one of 16 army personnel similarly named, had a "communistic" background.

—Attorney General James A. Emmert of Indiana revealed in Indianapolis that D. C. Stephenson, former Ku Klux Klan Dragon serving a life sentence for murder, was pronounced insane by a psychiatrist in 1942.

—Thirty-four persons were killed and more than 40 injured when the second section of the Great Northern Railway's Empire Builder crashed into the observation car of the first section at Michigan, N. D.

—The Westinghouse Electric corporation and the Glenn L. Martin company announced in New York a new plan for television and frequency modulation broadcasting from airplanes flying in the stratosphere. It would obviate the need for ground stations.

Aug. 10—The Agriculture department predicted that 1945 food crops would be the third largest in the nation's history. It forecast favorably for corn, wheat, oats, sugar cane, sugar beets, tobacco, potato and other crops.

—The Social Security board, reporting on 10 years of social security, said nearly \$8,750,000,000 had been paid in benefits to individuals and families, unemployed, dependent, aged and the blind.

—Of six persons arrested June 6 in connection with the theft of confidential government documents, Emmanuel S. Larson, Andrew Roth and Philip J. Jaffee were indicted on conspiracy charges in Washington by a Federal grand jury.

—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, promised "restraint on strikes" despite the fact that labor's no-strike pledge terminated on V-J day.

Aug. 11—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes proposed that Alaska become the 49th State of the Union and share the "American right of self government."

—The Petroleum administration authorized domestic production of a new "superfuel" aviation gasoline of a higher grade than 100-octane.

—Sen. Alben W. Barkley said that at President Truman's request, Congress would return Sept. 4, about a month earlier than scheduled, to work on reconversion legislation.

—The War Labor board authorized straight time pay for time off on V-J day.

—The Agriculture department said pay-

ments for all programs under the Agricultural Adjustment agency in 1945 fiscal year totaled \$319,529,678.79.

Aug. 12—Col. Charles L. Hull, U. S. division engineer, ordered construction halted immediately on ordnance plants on the Ohio river.

—The War department said soldiers discharged under the point system would not be recalled unless they volunteered for further service. Those discharged under conditions other than honorable were eligible for induction under Selective Service.

—Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental and Western Air incorporated accused Pan American Airways of attempts to confuse and delay America's international air transport program.

—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, reversed his opposition to "a world state" because of the atomic bomb.

—British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee issued a statement in London pledging his government's cooperation with President Truman's proposal to guard the secret of the atomic bomb so that it would "be made to conduce to peace among nations" and become "a fountain of prosperity."

Aug. 13—A sudden unexplained blaze at the Export Box and Sealer company, Detroit, razed the plant, killing 13 persons and injuring 52.

—Senate Committee chairmen called their committeemen for August hearings to prepare Congress for early reconversion action, particularly on the "full employment" bill, unemployment compensation and taxation.

—The Solid Fuels administration lifted restrictions on coal deliveries. Beginning Aug. 15, householders and industrial plants might receive 80 per cent of their normal needs.

—The OPA established rules for reconversion price ceiling determination on building materials, plant machinery and rubber.

—Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson said civilians would get about 281,000,000 pounds of canned fish in the remainder of 1945, an 89,000,000-pound rise.

—The Civil Aeronautics board gave these air lines 10 days in which to show cause why their air mail rates should not be reduced from 60 cents to 45 cents a ton-mile: American Airlines, United Air Lines, Eastern Airlines and Transcontinental and Western Air.

—The Associated Broadcasting corporation filed suit in Federal district court, Grand Rapids, Mich., to restrain the American Broadcasting company, formerly the Blue Network, from calling itself the ABC network.

—The Solid Fuels administration lifted restrictions on coal deliveries. Beginning Aug. 15 householders and industrial plants might receive 80 per cent of their normal needs.

Aug. 14—President Truman announced at 7 p.m. EWT that Japan had surrendered unconditionally in accordance with the Potsdam declaration. Commanders in the field issued "cease fire" orders. (See p. 51 for account of Japanese surrender.)

—The U. S. War and Navy departments told the story of radar. In London Sir Stafford Cripps told a press conference that radar contributed to the winning of the war more than any other single factor. (See p. 686)

—The War Manpower commission announced abolishment of all manpower controls over employers and workers. Workers

might be hired where and when employers desired.

—The Navy announced nearly \$6,000,000, 000 worth of prime contracts were being cancelled as a result of Japan's surrender in addition to the previously announced \$1,200,000,000 cutback in the shipbuilding program.

—The AFL International Typographical union's month-long strike against the three daily newspapers of Birmingham, Ala. ended.

—Gov. Earl Warren of California, appointed Maj. William F. Knowland, 37, publisher of the **Tribune**, Oakland, Calif., as U. S. Senator to succeed the late Hiram W. Johnson.

—The Association of American Railroads announced in Washington that all freight en route to U. S. ports was halted. Army and Navy freight would be unloaded at storage depots pending disposal.

Aug. 15—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said rationing of gasoline, fuel oil, oil stoves, canned fruits and vegetables had ended and tire rationing would end soon.

—Gen. Omar N. Bradley was sworn in as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in Washington.

—Censorship Director Byron Price announced that voluntary censorship was ended.

—An army court martial sentenced three prisoners at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., disciplinary barracks to imprisonment at hard labor for inciting the May 31 riot there.

—Members of the International Typographical union voted acceptance of an offer by publishers of Jersey City and Bayonne, N. J., settling a two-month strike.

—The War department announced it would release 5,000,000 men within a year and discharge immediately all those over 38 and the 78,000 high point men in the country.

—Seattle, Wash., revealed that out of possibly thousands of bomb balloons launched by Japan, 230 landed in North America, mostly along the West coast. Results were negligible.

—Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson said a Victory loan drive would begin in order to bring overseas men home, provide their mustering out pay and care for the disabled.

—The Army cancelled \$100,000,000 in unfilled ordnance contracts in nine Western states, and the Navy halted construction of 28 additional ships at three Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore.

—The War department released a report by Prof. H. D. Smyth of Princeton university revealing that the active material in the Hiroshima atomic bomb, Aug. 6, was plutonium or U-239 obtained from uranium, and not U-235.

—War Production Chairman Julius A. Krug reported that only 30 or 40 of the original WPB controls would remain in effect at the end of the week. Exceptions would include rubber, tin, some textiles, lumber and hard fibres.

—War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder made public his report to President Truman on reconversion, urging these objectives:

1. Jobs for all those willing and able to work.
2. A steadily rising standard of living.
3. Stabilization of the economy to avoid inflation or deflation.
4. Increased opportunities for farmers and businessmen.

—Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, former At-

lantic City Republican leader, was paroled from the U. S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., after serving four years of a 10-year term for evading income taxes.

Aug. 16—President Truman said he would call an industry-labor conference and asked that strikes be kept at a minimum, and ordered continuation of the NWLB to handle disputes until the conference ended.

—Seven governors, headed by Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, asked that unemployment services control be returned to the states.

—After investigating the Army bomber-Empire State crash, the War department found the pilot guilty of misjudgment, blamed the accident on unfavorable flying conditions, and rebuked the La Guardia field for clearing the pilot to Newark, N. J.

—The Civil Service commission barred all applications for federal jobs from persons who were not veterans or who had not worked for the government before.

—A strike in St. Louis, Mo., by a carriers' local of the AFL International Printing Pressmen and Assistants union halted printing of three newspapers, the **Post-Dispatch**, the **Star-Times** and **Globe Democrat**.

—Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew resigned and Dean Acheson succeeded him.

Aug. 17—The Petroleum Administration for War ended limitations on the manufacture of high test gasoline and released it for use by civilians.

—Archibald MacLeish and Gen. J. C. Holmes resigned as assistant secretaries of state.

—ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson ended curbs on travel to sporting meets, professional and amateur.

—Army Air Forces Gen. Henry H. Arnold revealed the existence of new weapons, some not completed, such as a monster bomber surpassing the B-29, and robot jet propelled atomic bombs guided by television and radar.

—The Board of War Communications lifted the ban on congratulatory and singing telegrams.

Aug. 18—President Truman directed the OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps "to assure that the cost of living and the general level of prices shall not rise."

—President Truman asked that V-J Day, when proclaimed, be a day of work since Aug. 15 and 16 were observed as holidays.

—ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson ended the nationwide 35-mile-an-hour speed limit.

—The Federal Works agency suspended all projects financed entirely by federal money and not yet under consideration. FWA allotments would continue until Oct. 31 on already approved projects.

—The War Manpower commission said use of prisoners of war in non-agricultural work would end as soon as army personnel could replace them.

—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines was named U. S. Ambassador to Panama.

Aug. 19—The Committee for Economic Development estimated on the basis of an 18-month survey among manufacturers in 20 leading industries that 54,448,000 workers would be employed in civilian jobs by September, 1946.

—CIO United Rubber Workers employed at the five Akron, O., plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company voted to end their wartime no-strike pledge and negotiate for return to the pre-war 36-hour work week.

—American, Eastern and United Airlines

cut passenger fares to about four and a half cents per passenger mile.

—James E. Markham, alien property custodian, said he held \$22,660 in royalties due Adolf Hitler for the U.S. sales of his book, **Mein Kampf**.

Aug. 20—The War Production board cancelled 210 production controls, leaving about 130 in effect. A wide range of consumer products was released as well as materials needed to manufacture them.

—President Truman urged haste in enactment of the "full employment" bill.

—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced a government campaign to enroll 12,000 war veterans in the fall in medical and dental schools to meet the nation's post war needs for doctors and dentists.

—Montgomery Ward and company filed a \$1,300,000 suit in the Kansas City, Mo., federal district court against the CIO United Retail, Wholesaler and Department Store Employees and members. Defendants were charged with injuring the company's good name and credit by printing defamatory matter in the publication **Spotlight**.

—The OPA ended rationing of farm implement and industrial-type tires.

Aug. 21—President Truman revoked the three-year-old executive order providing premium pay for holiday work by war workers, as necessary only "in prosecution of the war . . . to insure uniform treatment."

—The War Production board predicted possible production of 3,500,000 civilian radios by the end of 1945.

—Col. Frank McCarthy, general secretary of the War department, was named an assistant Secretary of State to replace Gen. J. C. Holmes.

—The Foreign News Bureau of the OWI went out of existence at midnight.

Aug. 22—The Army Air forces said it would discharge more than 1,400,000 of its 2,300,000 men within a year under a new demobilization plan.

—Joseph D. Numan, Jr., commissioner of internal revenue, said employers might increase salaries without government approval.

—President Truman welcomed Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Washington.

—The Navy released Robert W. (Bob) Feller, pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, from active duty.

—Philip J. Murray, president of the CIO United Steel Workers, suspended all officers of Youngstown (Ohio) Local 1462 whose members took part in a 23-day wildcat strike at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said sugar controls would be the last to be dropped, predicting no marked increase in current rations.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes reinstated John S. Service, foreign service officer, exonerated in the grand jury investigation of confidential government document removal.

—Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson announced that the Victory loan campaign would start Oct. 29 and end Dec. 8, with a goal of \$11,000,000,000. This would be \$3,000,000,000 under the Seventh War loan total.

—The Federal Communications commission allowed amateur radio operators to go on the air again, in the band between 112 and 115.5 megacycles.

—The U.S. Census bureau said the

country's population had increased more than 8,000,000 since 1940, bringing the total to about 139,682,000 as of July 1.

Aug. 23—President Truman conferred by telephone with British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee on Lend-Lease and later told reporters cessation of the loan would not work undue hardship on Britain.

—President Truman told French reporters the United States had not had a square deal in the French press.

—President Truman said his V-J day proclamation Aug. 14 did not mean the formal end of the war. That would be up to Congress to declare. He cautioned Congress to pass reconversion legislation with care.

—The Army and Navy announced they would release through Reconstruction Finance corporation 386 surplus government-owned plants with more to be added later.

—On a Presidential order the ODT seized the Illinois Central railroad to prevent a threatened strike by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes proposed on the basis of production estimates of 575,000,000 tons for domestic needs, that 8,000,000 tons of bituminous coal be sent to Europe by the end of 1945, instead of the scheduled 6,000,000.

—President Truman ordered all federal departments to return to the basic 40-hour work week not later than Sept. 9 and to discontinue requirements for work on public holidays.

—The FBI arrested 118 dining car employees of the New York Central and Erie railroads on charges of conspiracy to steal money from troops, civilians and railroads.

—Henry J. Kaiser assailed RFC's mortgage readjustment plan for his Fontana steel plant because it "disbarred" the western public from lower cost steel and said he would carry his fight for it "to Congress and the people."

—The Army cancelled contracts for more than 10,700,000 pairs of boots and shoes.

Aug. 24—The NWLB took action to refer 3,000 pending disputes back to the principals for settlement through collective bargaining.

—Dr. George B. Pegram, dean of Columbia university faculties, was named acting president of Columbia to succeed Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, resigned, effective Oct. 1.

—In spite of British protests against termination of Lend-Lease, including one by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee to the House of Commons, the U.S. government remained firm in its stand that it had to end with the war. Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said countries might still get supplies, the only difference being that after V-J day they would pay cash or obtain credit through the Export-Import bank.

—The War Production board removed all controls on automobile output for production of as many passenger cars as plant capacities would permit.

Aug. 25—The Federal Communications commission revised its frequency modulation regulations increasing from 70 to 80 the channels originally allocated to FM "in recognition of the heavier frequency needs of the more populous northern section."

—President Truman and Gen. Charles de Gaulle ended their talks in Washington, expressing "fundamental harmony and agreement" to establish closer cooperation in the future.

—President Truman ordered that 24 firms seized by the government to avert work stoppages be returned to their owners "as soon as practicable."

—The ODT said all wartime controls over local bus, trolley, coach and street car service would be lifted Aug. 31.

—Raymond M. Foley, commissioner of the Federal Housing administration said more than 10,000 private financial institutions throughout the country were ready to start on post war home building with FHA aid.

—Seven German captives were hanged at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for murdering a fellow prisoner whom they accused of turning traitor.

Aug. 26—The War department said it would draft 50,000 men monthly, a drop of 30,000 a month since before surrender negotiations.

—The OPA outlined plans to assist small business to get under way in reconversion.

—The Census bureau reported that mid-western farmers were cultivating 10,000,000 more acres than five years ago.

Aug. 27—The Surplus War Property board said surplus property inventories were \$2,517,349,000 on July 31 and July declarations totaled \$446,556,000.

—President Truman told Congress that because of the "elements of danger" in the Pacific, the need for 1,200,000 U. S. soldiers in disorganized Europe and "the deep feeling" that veterans be speeded home, Selective Service should continue to draft men between 18 and 25 years of age.

—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal said the Navy had speeded up demobilization, planning to release 2,900,000 men within a year and reduce enlisted personnel to about 500,000.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes named Assistant Secretary James C. Dunn his permanent alternate in the Foreign Ministers council to meet in London about Sept. 10.

—Rep. Harold Knutson, R., Minn., proposed a 20 per cent cut in individual income taxes, effective Jan. 1, to be subtracted after the current percentage was computed.

—President Truman asked Gen. Philip Fleming, federal works agency administrator, to obtain authority from Congress if possible to continue the child care centers necessary for servicemen's working wives.

—Dean Acheson was sworn in as Under Secretary of State.

—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes ordered a return to the 40-hour work week for his department's 44,453 employees.

Aug. 28—The War department told a House committee it would reduce its number from 8,050,000 men to 2,500,000 by July 1, 1946.

—The SEC reported net working capital of U. S. corporations reached a new high of \$46,900,000,000 in 1945's first quarter, \$1,400,000,000 over the same 1944 period.

—A three-day 110-mile-an-hour tropical hurricane caused floods and millions of dollars of damages in several cities and towns of the Texas coast.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes ruled that U. S. citizens might travel to all the Americas and adjacent islands without passports.

—The Civil Aeronautics administration announced Oren P. Harwood and Gilbert B. Smith, New York CAA aides, resigned after being charged Aug. 17 with misuse of agency regulations.

Aug. 29—President Truman made public army and navy reports on the unpreparedness and responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster, Dec. 7, 1941.

—The War Manpower commission said a survey of the labor market showed 2,000,000 war workers released from jobs since the Japanese surrender.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said he would take John F. Dulles and Benjamin V. Cohen with him as advisers at the London meeting of Foreign Ministers.

—The Labor department reported there were 500 strikes in July, 15 more than in June and the highest July total in five years. About 290,000 workers were involved and 1,500,000 man-days lost.

—The House Ways and Means committee denied Elliott Roosevelt's request for a full public report on his loans because federal law prohibited such publication "unless through a report to Congress."

Aug. 30—President Truman said "the country is as much to blame as any individual" for the Pearl Harbor disaster since wherever the late President Roosevelt pushed preparedness he was "vilified" and "stified."

—In a Lend-Lease report to Congress, President Truman said that to collect the \$42,000,000,000 for supplies sent to the Allies for war use would help sow "the seeds of a new world conflagration."

—Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in Brooklyn federal court held that a veteran of World War II, Abraham Fishgold, was entitled to the job he held before entering service, even if this meant dismissal of a worker with greater seniority.

—The Commerce department said the nation's per capita income virtually doubled during the war, showing a jump from \$575 in 1940 to \$1,117 in 1944.

—The Navy returned five Akron plants of Goodyear Tire and Rubber company to management control after eight months of government administration.

—President Truman abolished the 48-hour minimum work week for war plants and ordered time and a half pay for hours over 40.

—President Truman named Byron Price, former censorship director, his personal representative in charge of public relations between U. S. occupation forces and the German people.

Aug. 31—President Truman abolished the OWI and officially transferred its foreign information functions, and those of the Office of Inter-American affairs, to a temporary International Information service under the State department.

—The NWLB ordered a \$45 a month increase in seamen's wages to compensate for further bonus cuts by the Maritime War Emergency board of \$2.50 per day and a reduction of bonus areas.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles reaffirmed the OPA's policy of continued rent control during reconversion.

—The Census bureau said 49,308 marriage licenses were granted in July, 22.1 per cent more than in July, 1944.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—The American Association of Railroads imposed an embargo on grain shipments into Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and the head of the Great Lakes because the manpower shortage at Minnesota was holding up 3,542 loaded cars.

—The Navy announced release of 8,500 V-12 students to inactive duty Nov. 1. The

remaining 25,000 would graduate or were to continue their college training as apprentice seamen on active duty.

—The OWI foresaw a world wide coal shortage. Estimated deficits were 15,000,000 tons of bituminous and 12,000,000 tons of anthracite for the United States. Fifty million tons would go to liberated European nations.

—On receipt of news that the Japanese had signed the surrender papers, President Truman proclaimed Sept. 2 V-J day.

—The Committee for Economic development said, following a survey in the area, that the automotive industry in Detroit expected to make 6,000,000 cars a year in the future, compared to the 5,000,000 record of 1929.

—Members of the CIO Newspaper Guild and the AFL International Typographical, Stereotypers, and Mailers unions, idle during the AFL carriers strike, published a new paper, the St. Louis **Daily News** in St. Louis, Mo.

—A B-29 commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Miller landed at Washington, D.C., 17 hours and 21 minutes after taking off from Hawaii for a new non-stop flight record.

—Frances Perkins, former secretary of labor, accepted a teaching appointment at Cambridge, Mass., from Jan. 7 to March 9, 1946.

Sept. 2—In a V-J radio address, President Truman paid tribute to the armed forces' work during the war.

—The Army and Navy ordered cessation of censorship on all mail and telegrams of the armed forces abroad.

Sept. 3—The Committee for Economic Development reported industry was reconverting much more quickly than anticipated, and reconversion unemployment was much smaller than expected.

—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach in a Labor day address appealed to labor to assume its responsibilities "to the common good." He pledged his department to aid labor's cause.

—Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., O., asked Congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor going back to the start of the war with Germany.

—The National War Fund announced it would start its final drive Oct. 1, 1945 to Jan. 1, 1947 to complete its budget requirement for \$115,000,000.

Sept. 4—Herbert Lehman, UNRRA director general, announced in Washington the UNRRA London meeting voted an expanded program of \$1,800,000,000 for 1946. The U.S. contribution would be \$1,350,000,000, which Congress first would have to approve.

—The War Manpower commission estimated that about 4,000,000 would lose their jobs in six months and proposed a "first goal" of 14,000,000 in factory jobs in a few months.

—The War department announced the end of airline travel priorities in the U.S. Oct. 15.

—A strike of members of the Foremen's Association of America which began Sept. 3 against the B. F. Goodrich company in Akron, O., virtually halted production in six plants there because workers refused to cross picket lines.

—A Federal court in Tallahassee, Fla., upheld the state constitutional amendment prohibiting the closed shop, and dismissed a CIO suit attacking the amendment. It was labor's second test suit on the issue.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes criticized the Army Board of Inquiry for its condemnation of Cordell Hull in the Pearl harbor report. He said it went beyond its jurisdiction, and that Congress could only criticize civilian policy making government officials.

—The Army removed bans preventing loyal Japanese-Americans from returning to the Pacific coast and promised them the same treatment accorded other American citizens.

—Stabilization Director William H. Davis said he favored permitting substantial wage increases without affecting price levels, which would have to be maintained if the nation was to pay its \$275,000,000,000 public debt.

—The War department announced further service liberalization to keep 665,000 men in the U.S. from going overseas.

—Congress reconvened for its first peacetime session in almost four years. Resolutions were introduced for a joint Senate-House investigating committee into the Pearl harbor disaster.

Sept. 5—The House Military Affairs committee approved the voluntary enlistment bill providing: mustering out pay at once to re-enlistees; permission to sign for two or three years; 90-day furloughs with travel allowances; 20 per cent bonus for overseas service; retirement at half pay after 20 years' service instead of 30 years; extension of the "GI Bill of Rights" for the duration of the new period of enlistment.

—The ODT said most passenger rail curbs would end Sept. 16 except the ban on short-haul sleeper service.

—President Truman asked Congress for a 37 per cent cut, or \$3,500,000,000, in its 1946 appropriation to 28 war agencies as public money was no longer necessary to win war.

—The Navy recommended the U.S. keep 15 major bases in the Atlantic and Pacific to support its expanded fleet and to keep aggressors away. Pacific bases were: Kodiak, east of Alaska peninsula; Adak, in the Aleutians; Hawaii; Balboa, C.Z.; Guam, Saipan, Tinian (considered one base); Manus, in the Admiralties, and the Philippines. In the Atlantic, bases listed were: Argentina, Newfoundland; Bermuda; Roosevelt Roads and San Juan, P.R.; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Coco Solo, C.Z.

—The WPB reduced cotton set-asides for government purchase, placing on the free market most of the 134 fabrics formerly restricted.

—President Truman named Benjamin V. Cohen as counselor to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, and Donald S. Russel, Spartanburg, S. C., and William Benton, Southport, Conn., as assistant secretaries.

—President Truman assigned Reconversion Director John W. Snyder as head of a group to study at first hand the needs of Western Europe, apprise Lend-Lease stock piles and determine repayment possibilities.

—The WPB reported U.S. industrial capacity more than doubled in 1940 through the 1944 period. Profits increased 120 per cent reaching the record \$6,400,000,000.

Sept. 6—The Senate voted unanimously with approval of the President for a Congressional investigation of Pearl harbor.

—President Truman named War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt as High Commissioner to the Philippines, his post from 1937 to 1939.

—The ODT returned the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway to its owners on order from Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

—Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Clark ordered Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader, deported to Germany as an alien enemy dangerous to the public peace and safety of the U.S.

—The Navy revealed it had virtually completed construction of a \$20,000,000 double fuel pipeline across the Isthmus of Panama.

—James Caley, seatman, and Edward Versteeg, chief electrician, sentenced to a year each in jail for the Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey circus fire in Hartford, Conn., were released by order of Superior Court Judge William J. Shea.

Sept. 7—Montgomery Ward and company filed an appeal with the U.S. Supreme court in Washington to declare government seizure of its properties in seven cities illegal.

—The Army ended all cigarette, chewing gum, cereals, cornstarch, peanuts and chili con carne contracts.

—New York City and Newark, N. J. federal courts indicted Murray Greenberg, N. Y., and Leo Greenberg, Passaic, N. J. brothers, for alleged failure to pay nearly \$1,000,000 in income taxes on profits from diversion of 25,000,000 pounds of sugar from army and navy hospitals to the manufacture of soft drinks and crushed fruits for soda fountains.

—The Fair Employment Practices Committee directed the AFL Seafarers International Union of North America to revise its discriminatory policies and hire seamen without regard to race, creed or color.

—The Associated Press petitioned the U. S. Supreme court for a rehearing of its decision of June, 1945, requiring it to disregard competitive effects on existing members in passing on membership applications.

Sept. 8—The OPA removed all its curbs on livestock slaughtering quotas and on its distribution of meat shipments.

—Congressional leaders promised to abolish by Sept. 30 National Daylight Saving or War Time under which clocks were moved an hour ahead in 1942.

—The Federal Works agency said plans were ready to start on \$2,500,000,000 worth of public construction within a year, as soon as the WPB relaxed building controls.

—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced a new radar set which would "revolutionize" coastal artillery defense and guide incoming ships which had no radar.

Sept. 9—The Navy liberalized its discharge system, granting one quarter of a point for every month's service outside continental United States from September, 1939.

—Sen. David I. Walsh and Rep. Carl Vinson, respective chairmen of the Senate and House Naval Affairs committees, proposed a peacetime navy of 1,079 combat ships, 229 fewer than the current fleet strength.

—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, released from a Japanese prison camp, was welcomed in Washington, D. C.

—A petition to President Truman, signed by 64 members of the University of Chicago faculty and research staff, recommended that the United States share the secret of the atomic bomb with other nations.

Sept. 10—The House of Representatives demanded speedier discharges of men in the armed forces.

—Sewell L. Avery, chairman of Mont-

gomery Ward and company, protested to War Secretary Henry L. Stimson that the Army's continued holding of the company's properties and its promises to pay retroactive wage increases from government funds were illegal.

Sept. 11—The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried unions, after calling a halt to a strike by 12,000 members at Westinghouse Electric corporation plants in six states in compliance with a NWLB directive, resumed the strike.

—Former Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson was indicted by a Scranton, Pa., grand jury for conspiring to obstruct justice and defraud the United States.

—The wage policy committee of the CIO United Steel Workers of America, meeting in Pittsburgh, decided to ask for a \$2 a day wage increase which would affect about 1,000,000 workers.

—The House of Representatives voted unanimously to adopt a Senate resolution setting up a joint 10-man committee of investigation to determine responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Sept. 12—The House of Representatives passed a resolution to return the country to Standard Time Sept. 30.

—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a Senate committee the Army was demobilizing at the rate of 10,000 men a day and expected to discharge 6,000,000 by July 1, 1946.

—Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes lifted restrictions on retail deliveries of coal to household consumers.

—U. S. Atty. John F. X. McGohey and OPA officials revealed a large-scale racket in forged ration currency checks involving 500 retail and wholesale food dealers and five gangs in the New York metropolitan area.

—About 600 studio engineers walked out from National Broadcasting company and American Broadcasting company stations, disrupting broadcasting schedules.

—The Douglas Aircraft company, Allison Engine Division of General Motors and propeller division of the Curtiss-Wright corporation announced jointly a new transport train that might enable airlines to compete at the level of railroad coach and bus fares.

—The SEC reported combined assets of 199 electric and gas companies in 42 public utility holding company systems aggregated \$2,880,030,993 in 1944 or more than 80 per cent of the total assets of all registered holding company systems.

Sept. 13—The Senate Finance committee approved a rewritten unemployment compensation bill which rejected the \$25 weekly payment for 26 weeks and required governors to request federal aid if they wanted to increase payments at state-established rates.

—Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, said the Navy was planning to put more than 1,000 ships into a decommissioned reserve status.

—The strike of radio technicians and engineers ended as the two networks, NBC and the American Broadcasting Company, resumed negotiations with the union for a new contract.

—The State department and War Shipping administration ended priorities for steamship travel, effective Sept. 15.

—The Federal Works agency allotted \$87,830 to aid public works projects in New England and New Jersey, amounting to \$3,151,985.

Sept. 14—Congress named the following joint 10-man committee of lawyers to inves-

tigate Pearl Harbor: Sens. Alben W. Barclay, Walter F. George, Scott W. Lucas, Ralph O. Brewster, Homer Ferguson; Reps. Jere Cooper, J. Bayard Clark, John W. Murphy, Bertrand W. Gearhart and Frank B. Keck.

—The Ford Motor company shut down all of its plants except the Lincoln and Rouge steel factories, laying off "indefinitely" 50,000 workers because "continued outbreaks of irresponsible labor groups" were impeding reconversion progress.

—J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said in Boston a WPB survey showed 42 industries expected production 87 per cent above the 1939-40 base period by June, 1946.

—The **New York Times** revealed colleges and universities throughout the nation were planning construction and expansion of campus facilities that would cost more than \$2,000,000,000.

—The Army's Surgeon General announced plans to release 13,000 doctors, 3,500 dentists, 25,000 nurses and many other army medical officers by Jan. 1.

—**Sept. 15**—The CIO United Automobile Workers of America set aside a \$4,000,000 strike fund and decided to go all out to obtain a 30 per cent wage increase and full employment.

—The War department reported that between December, 1941, and August, 1945, it shipped 7,306,000 soldiers and 126,859,000 ship tons of cargo out of U. S. ports, excluding men and cargo moving by air.

—A tropical hurricane with a peak velocity of 143 m. p. h. swept inland from Miami, Fla. More than 50 persons were injured in a fire at the Richmond navy blimp base and hundreds of homes were reported damaged by other fires and high winds. Known death toll was two persons.

—The House committee investigating Elliott Roosevelt's loans found from his own account that he borrowed more than \$600,000 to finance a Texas radio network and that he was referred to John Hartford by his uncle.

—The Automotive Council for War Production, comprising 634 manufacturers, planned to go out of existence. Established in December, 1941, it estimated the auto industry's total war output at \$28,970,000,000.

—The Navy cancelled \$38,500 in orders for chewing gum, cigarettes, candy bars and other items sold in ship stores.

—**Sept. 16**—To back up their demands for a 25 cent hourly increase, the CIO United Steel Workers of America estimated the industry's war profits rose 113 per cent in the 1940-44 period above 1935-39.

—More than 15,000 CIO United Rubber Workers voted in Akron, O., to end the strike at the B. F. Goodrich Company. The Foremen's Association of America said foremen pickets would not interfere with production workers who crossed their lines.

—The executive board of the CIO United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America announced in Chicago it would demand a flat 30 per cent wage increase.

—The Agriculture department said the 1945 wheat crop was 5,400,000,000 bushels—250,000,000 bushels or five per cent lower than in the previous year.

—Rep. A. Willis Robertson, D., Va., proposed elimination of the three per cent normal tax on personal income and the 95 per cent excess profits on corporations to cut 1946 taxes by \$4,000,000,000.

—**Sept. 17**—President Truman said the United States was in a position to fill the main requests of Europe, "with the excep-

tion of sugar, fats and oils," but that it could not provide more than a subsistence level.

—Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark recommended to Congress reorganization and subdivision of the Aluminum Company of America into a number of competing companies, to facilitate and aid competition in the Aluminum industry.

—Overriding the Military Affairs committee, the House of Representatives voted to include in the voluntary recruitment bill a provision allowing for a single year's enlistment with full benefits.

—**Sept. 18**—Henry L. Stimson resigned as Secretary of War after serving since July, 1940, and President Truman named Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson to replace him.

—President Truman nominated Sen. Harold H. Burton, R., O., as Supreme court justice to succeed Owen J. Roberts.

—The Selective Service bureau amended its requirements to allow any youth who entered high school before he was 18 to remain until his graduation or until he reached the age of 20.

—Reconstruction Director John W. Snyder said controls on construction would end Oct. 15. A 6-point program to expand the industry was adopted.

—The National War Labor Board denied the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers union's demand that the Publishers association of New York city contribute three per cent of the union's payroll for employee hospitalization and such benefits.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles rejected flatly a retail trade suggestion that price increases granted to manufacturers to cover rising costs be passed on to consumers.

—The Internal Revenue bureau recommended to the House Ways and Means committee that John Hartford, A & P head, be allowed full income tax deduction on the \$196,000 he lost in his \$200,000 loan to Elliott Roosevelt.

—**Sept. 19**—The Senate confirmed Sen. Harold H. Burton as U. S. Supreme court associate justice.

—Edgar L. Warren, named by Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach as conciliation director, took office and got to work immediately on the Detroit strike situation, sending more investigators there.

—President Truman accepted the resignation of William H. Davis as Economic Stabilization director and commended him for his work.

—Eric A. Johnson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, became president of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America incorporated, succeeding Will H. Hayes.

—A House committee unanimously reported out a bill to authorize the President to reorganize the executive agencies of the government, excluding only the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

—President Truman assured the nation men overseas were coming home as fast as possible.

—**Sept. 20**—The Senate passed, 61 to 16, a compromise unemployment compensation bill and sent it to the House. It provided payments up to 26 weeks at state-established rates of from \$15 to \$28 weekly.

—John Chamberlain declared in the current **Life** magazine that "more than 15 hours before Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt and members of the Washington high

command knew that Japanese envoys were going to break with the U. S. the next day."

Sept. 20—Rep. Joseph W. Martin, jr., R., Mass., proposed a slash of at least 20 per cent in 1946 federal taxes.

—William O'Dwyer, executive director of the War Refugee board, in his final report urged the government to take all necessary steps to effect the reopening of Palestine to Jewish immigration.

—New strikes by coal and steel workers causes six bituminous coal mines to shut down, making more than 6,500 employees idle in the Pittsburgh districts.

—The House Newsprint committee recommended that WPB lift all newsprint curbs Dec. 31.

—The War department said total U. S. casualties stood at 1,071,266, an increase of 536 in one week. Army totals were: killed, 205,569; wounded, 571,698; missing, 24,131; prisoners, 120,988. Navy figures were: killed, 54,068; wounded, 80,236; missing, 11,197; prisoners, 3,379.

—The Navy department disclosed discovery and development of the radio proximity fuse, no larger than a pint milk bottle, which packs its power in a tiny glass tube. This tube exploded a shell when it was close enough to a target to inflict damage.

—The OPA raised the price of foreign silver imported into the United States from 45 cents a fine ounce to 71.111 cents, the level of the maximum domestic silver price.

Sept. 21—President Truman officially approved World War II as the name of the world conflict ended in August.

—The Social Security board reported claims for unemployment compensation reached 1,479,606 in the week ended Sept. 15, an increase of 20.7 per cent over the preceding week.

—President Truman awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on his retirement and 78th birthday.

Sept. 22—The CIO United Automobile Workers union petitioned the NLRB for a strike vote in 96 General Motors corporation plants. About 350,000 workers would be affected by the strike.

About 34,000 workers were idle through strikes in the Pittsburgh area and nine coal mines were shut down.

The strike at Westinghouse Electric entered its 13th day.

A strike by AFL Teamsters and Retail Clerks in Northern New Jersey closed 250 retail stores of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company.

—Sen. Walter F. George, chairman of the finance committee, proposed a 50 per cent cut in federal taxes on personal incomes, from the lowest to the highest brackets.

—The House Ways and Means committee referred the Elliott Roosevelt loan case to the House over strong objections by Republicans.

—M. P. Catherwood, New York State Commerce commissioner, reported to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that more than 200,000 jobs were available in the state, while 175,000 persons were receiving unemployment insurance.

Sept. 23—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace said reconversion would cause an \$8,000,000,000 drop in individual incomes during the second half of 1945, putting 1945's total at the 1944 level of \$165,000,000,000, the highest income payments level in history.

—CIO United Automobile Workers

spokesman in Detroit said petitions for strike votes at Ford Motor company and Chrysler corporation would be filed shortly.

—The Bureau of Selective Service ruled that returning veterans were entitled to first priority in re-employment at their old jobs, regardless of union protests.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles cleared Paul L. Ross, former OPA regional enforcement executive, of maladministration charges by Daniel P. Woolley, former regional OPA chief.

Sept. 24—The Senate confirmed Dean Acheson to be Under Secretary of State by a vote of 69 to 1.

—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder disclosed President Truman would transfer to the State department the disposal of surplus military supplies overseas and of lend-lease and UNRRA functions of the Foreign Economic administration.

—Elevators and service employees in about 2,015 office buildings in New York City went out on strike, paralyzing commercial operations.

—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson predicted the 1946 program would call for over-all reduction of farm production.

—The Navy revealed that during the war 11 of its aircraft carriers were sunk and 30 others damaged on 52 separate occasions.

—Washington disclosed that the Chinese government had rejected the resignation of Dr. Wei Tao-ming as ambassador to Washington and that he would stay on.

Sept. 25—In Washington the NLRB fixed Oct. 25 for strike elections in 20 Chrysler corporation plants affecting 120,000 workers.

—In Detroit the CIO United Automobile Workers opened negotiations with Chrysler on the 30 per cent wage increase demand.

—The oil mediation conference opened in Chicago between representatives of nine leading oil concerns and 30,000 striking members of the CIO and United Oil Workers.

—More than 28,000 miners and supervisory workers were idle and 67 soft coal mines closed as a result of strikes by supervisory employees in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

—President Truman asked Congress to cut \$28,692,772,000 from war department appropriations because of reduced army requirements.

—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach urged a Senate committee to provide legislation to raise the legal minimum wage to 65 cents an hour.

—The Senate confirmed Robert P. Patterson as Secretary of War and W. Stuart Symington as Surplus Property administrator.

—The Census bureau reported that U. S. births fell to 2,794,800 in 1944—140,000 below 1943. The 1944 civilian death toll was 1,411,338 compared with 1,459,554 in the preceding year.

Sept. 26—Labor disputes from coast to coast put a force of more than 1,850,000 workers on the production sidelines.

—Radar equipment was being installed in the Rock Island railroad's system in the first stem of a communication system that would remove blind spots of railroad.

—Congressional investigators of Pearl Harbor chose as counsel William D. Mitchell, attorney general in the Hoover administration and solicitor general under Coolidge.

—A nation-wide strike was authorized by the executive council of the Oil Workers International union, CIO, if the industry's

labor-management conciliation in Chicago failed. The union had 250,000 members.

Sept. 27—President Truman asserted the Senate had let him down by disapproving weekly unemployment benefits up to \$25 on a country-wide scale, and said that he expected the House not to follow that example.

—The Army and Navy served notice they could not get along beyond another week unless strike-curtailed oil production was resumed in full, Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach reported.

—Government officials were reported to be in the final stages of an agreement with representatives of Soviet Russia on the restoration and financing of some \$400,000,000 of lend-lease goods on the way to that country when lend-lease was cut off.

—Robert P. Patterson was sworn in as Secretary of War by Judge Learned Hand in Washington.

—President Truman accepted Leo T. Crowley's resignation as chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation and simultaneously abolished the Foreign Economic administration.

—A post war carrier fleet, sixteen times the size of America's flat top forces in December, 1941, was urged by the House Naval Affairs committee.

—The Senate by a vote of 71 to 10 passed the Murray Full Employment bill, much rewritten from its original "jobs for all" draft.

—Student "strike" demonstrations, arising ostensibly from the dispute over extra pay for high school athletic coaches, became riots at an East Harlem building, New York, housing two high schools.

Sept. 29—With War Time ending at 2 a.m. Sept. 30, most citizens were expected to turn their clocks back one hour before retiring, regaining the hour of sleep lost when War Time went into effect Feb. 9, 1942.

—President Truman by proclamation asserted the exclusive right of the United States to all mineral resources in the 759,600 square miles of "Continental Shelf" running out to an off shore depth of 600 feet from the United States mainland, its territories and possessions.

—With 60,000 AFL members in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry still on strike, other labor disputes on the West Coast affecting several hundred thousand workers were heading towards a crisis.

—President Truman directed Gen. Dwight Eisenhower to clean up alleged shocking conditions in treatment of displaced Jews in Germany outside the Russian zone and in Austria.

—The Agriculture committee recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$1,900,000,000 for foreign relief.

—"Fisherman's radar," an electronic depth recorder that provides a constant permanent picture of the ocean bottom on a chart, was demonstrated publicly on a trip in Long Island sound by the Bendix Aviation corporation.

—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared the operators' spokesman, Ezra Van Horn, had assumed an "insolent attitude" in rejecting an invitation to discuss the organizations of mine supervisors, but renewed his offer for a conference.

—The Department of Labor reported that employment in shipyards fell from 1,092,000 to 871,000 during August.

Sept. 30—The United States, except for Chicago, was back on Standard Time. In Chicago, an ordinance had extended War Time until Oct. 28.

—Republican leaders demanded at least a 20 per cent income tax slash, in advance of Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson's "moderate" tax trimming plan Oct. 1.

—Army engineers were ready to start work during the fall on rivers and harbors and flood control works, of which the estimated cost was \$900,615,001, the War department announced.

—More than 2,300,000 men and women were unable to serve in America's armed forces because of mental or emotional disorders or inaptitudes, according to an armed forces survey.

The figure included 1,825,000 men rejected in pre-induction physical examinations and 476,023 discharged from service in the Army, Navy, Marine corps and Coast Guard.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—Labor Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach proposed appointment of an impartial arbitrator to make a binding decision in the coal strike by Dec. 1.

—Republican members of the House Ways and Means committee said the late President Roosevelt "played an important part" in his son Elliott's \$200,000 loan.

—A \$5,000,000,000 income tax reduction for individuals was proposed to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson.

—Selective Service contended that veterans were entitled to re-employment even though job standards in their former positions had increased since they had left for service.

—The nation's strike idle fell approximately 352,000, the first major reduction in a week.

Strikes spread through the coal industry with more than 90,000 miners idle in four states. Almost 450,000 workers were out in strikes across the nation. The soft coal industry was shaken by a series of walkouts in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

Oct. 2—Representatives of the CIO Workers International and 11 major producers weighed an answer to Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach's proposal that they arbitrate the deadlocked oil wage dispute.

—The Administration began its fight in the Senate for the St. Lawrence seaway.

—The House Ways and Means committee voted tentatively for slightly larger income tax reductions than those proposed by the Administration. The committee adopted a motion to increase the exemption from the three per cent normal tax and to lower tax rates by four per cent.

—Coal producers in four eastern districts were prohibited from delivering coal to retail dealers, domestic consumers and other users.

—The oil strike neared its end with Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach hopeful of settlement, his aids "confident" and the CIO dubious.

Oct. 3—The American Legion asked Congress to cancel income tax payments overdue from members of the armed forces or at least to extend the time for payment.

—A Lockheed Constellation plane landed in Burbank, Calif., setting a speed record of seven hours, 53 minutes and 30 seconds from Miami, Fla.

—President Truman urged immediate legislation in Congress to create an atomic energy commission to fix a national policy regarding the atomic bomb.

—An "outlaw" strike started Oct. 1 by

members of the AFL Longshoremen's association spread throughout the New York city docks until 30,000 workers were out.

About 350 mines were closed during the soft coal strike with 115,000 men idle.

—General Motors Corporation rejected as "unreasonable" the 30 per cent increase demanded by the United Automobile workers.

—President Truman contended it would be neither just nor fair to the people of the Philippines "to proclaim their independence until the necessary program for rehabilitation has been worked out."

—President Truman named Watson B. Miller, assistant to Paul V. McNutt, to succeed him as Federal Security administrator.

—The Amalgamated Lithographers of America announced in New York withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor as a result of a 30-year-old jurisdictional dispute.

Oct. 4—President Truman ordered Navy seizure of 26 strikebound oil producing and refining companies.

—The House Ways and Means committee voted to give \$5,319,000,000 of tax relief to individuals and corporations in 1946, with at least a 10 per cent income tax cut, a 50 per cent cut in excess profits tax and a four per cent corporate normal-surtax cut.

—Total U. S. casualties were reported as 1,070,524—48 less than the last week in September. Army casualties were: killed, 206,622; wounded, 571,664; missing, 22,552; prisoners, 121,638. Navy figures were: killed, 54,986; wounded, 80,247; missing, 10,259; prisoners, 2,556.

—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, N. Y., issued a report made to him by Rollin Browne, former president of the New York Tax commission recommending all state income taxes be repealed eventually.

Oct. 5—Long line telephone service was disrupted six hours from coast to coast as 100,000 to 200,000 National Federation of Telephone Workers members attended mass meetings.

—A riot flared up at the Warner Brothers studios in Burbank, Calif., as pickets and non-strikers clashed. Herbert Sorrell, president of the striking Conference of Studio Unions and several aides were arrested on charges of inciting to riot.

—The Navy announced it lost 696 vessels of all types during the war as a result of enemy action and all other causes.

—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz received a rousing welcome in Washington, D. C., parading through the capital and addressing a joint session of Congress.

—After 18 months of negotiations, building, industry and AFL leaders announced agreement on a 5-year contract.

—The WPB lifted controls over distribution of household mechanical refrigerators effective Oct. 10.

Oct. 6—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis met in Washington. Lewis rejected the operators' request that he order workers to return to their jobs pending negotiations.

—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said unnecessary Pacific bases were being "rolled up" so fast as to speed Navy demobilization more than expected. He opposed a merger of the Army, Navy and Air forces.

—The War Department announced the return of advanced courses under its Reserve Officers' Training corps and planned for an interim military training program embracing 29 colleges and universities.

—Norway and the United States agreed on a reciprocal air transport pact giving each nation the right of transit and non-traffic stop along standard lines in each country.

—The Navy revealed that a secret weapon, a wakeless torpedo driven by electric power, sank 300 Japanese ships totaling 1,000,000 tons during the war.

—The Post Office department resumed limited mail service between the United States and Europe.

Oct. 7—Gov. Frank J. Lausche appointed James W. Huffman, Democratic State Director of Commerce, as U. S. Senator from Ohio to succeed Harold H. Burton.

Oct. 8—President Truman announced in Tiptonville, Tenn., the United States would retain the secret of the atomic bomb construction with only Canada and Great Britain sharing the knowledge.

—The Association of American Railroads ordered a freight embargo on shipments to New York until the stevedore strike situation was cleared up. More than 30,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association rejected their leaders' pleas to return to work.

—The CIO United Automobile Workers filed a petition with the NLRB for a strike vote in 51 Ford Motor Company plants.

—The U. S. Supreme Court denied an Associated Press petition for reconsideration of its decision June 18 on membership by-laws.

—President Truman asked Congress for speedy appropriation of the \$550,000,000 already authorized for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation to prevent "widespread starvation."

—The U. S. Supreme court refused in four cases to review state rulings on the validity of divorce decrees or to reopen the Nevada 6-week divorce controversy.

Oct. 9—Negotiations to end the coal strike collapsed when operators rejected an arbitration proposal by the United Mine Workers union.

—The Agriculture department said the Army had declared 80,000,000 pounds of butter surplus and turned it over for civilian use.

—Sen. Albert B. (Happy) Chandler, D., Ky., baseball commissioner, said he had resigned his Senate seat under pressure of baseball club owners.

—Band leader Teddy Powell was sentenced by a New York City federal court to 15 months in prison for conspiring to evade military service.

Oct. 10—As coal mine negotiations in Washington failed to produce results, 82 additional mines were shut down and the daily coal production loss exceeded 1,000,000 tons.

—The Detroit Tigers won the World Series in Chicago from the Cubs, four games to three, by taking the seventh game 9-3.

—Mass picketing at Warner brothers Burbank, Calif., studio was halted as police arrested 450 pickets.

—The Army ordered inactivation of 32 of its wartime peak of 89 divisions. The 32 included 21 infantry, two airborne and nine armored divisions.

—On the 34th anniversary of the Chinese Republic, President Truman saluted the people of China and pledged the assistance of the American people in accomplishment of "the democratic objectives established . . . by Dr. Sun Yat Sen."

Oct. 11—The War Shipping administration said 44 U. S. merchant vessels were sunk

in the Pacific during the war, the majority by suicide planes. The United Nations shipping pool was scheduled to end March 2, 1946.

—Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis upheld the right of negroes to vote in Georgia's Democratic elections. In a Macon court he awarded Primus E. King, Georgia negro, \$1100 damages for being denied the right to vote in the preceding primary.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that non-agricultural employment in September totaled 35,268,000 compared with 36,849,000 in August and 38,571,000 in September, 1944. The Department of Agriculture said farm employment in October was .7 per cent lower than in 1944.

—Paul W. Kesten, executive of the Columbia Broadcasting system, told the Federal Communications commission of successful transmission of pictures in full color by television.

—The House of Representatives voted, 343 to 10, to reduce federal taxes by \$5,350,000,000 in 1946. The bill eliminated about 12,000,000 persons from any income taxation.

—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia intervened in New York City's waterfront strike and announced he would confer with all parties.

—Ending the first year of labor peace in Detroit, 425 employees of the Aluminum company of America left their jobs in three plants.

—In his fourth report to Congress on UNRRA, President Truman repeated his request for immediate appropriation of \$350,000,000 to relieve the winter in Europe.

—U. S. Communist leaders issued statements attacking Louis F. Budenz for his "desertion" of the party and admitted error in giving him power and influence. Budenz, former editor of the *Daily Worker*, re-embraced Roman Catholicism and began a job as an economic instructor at Notre Dame University.

—The U. S. casualty figure was reduced by 371 to a total of 1,071,153 as more names were eliminated from those missing.

Oct. 12—The National Safety council reported that total home front accidents during the war reached 36,355,000 of whom 355,000 were killed and 36,000,000 injured. There were 1,250,000 permanently disabled.

Oct. 13—Mass picketing by the Conference of Studio Unions was extended to the Columbia and RKO-Pathe studios.

—A strike of some 2,000 employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street railway paralyzed bus and trolley transportation in 70 New England cities.

—The National Labor Relations board said petitions for strike votes reached a record of 307 in September. About 200 were filed in 10 days of October.

Oct. 14—Rank and file longshoremen accepted a proposal by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia to go back to work as soon as ship-owners indicated they would resume negotiations.

—The National Association of State Chambers of Commerce criticized the tax reduction bill, urging repeal of the three per cent normal tax on individuals and reduction of surtaxes by not less than 20 per cent and repeal of the excess profits tax.

—Byron Nelson broke his own world record for par-70 golf courses by shooting 66 in the final round of the Seattle open tournament.

Oct. 15—Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach said the Washington coal talks had collapsed. John L. Lewis, UMW

president, said the UMW offered to go back to work if the operators would negotiate the issues but the operators refused.

—The War department recommended retention of 85 domestic flying installations by the Army Air forces on a permanent basis for post war use.

—Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson told a Senate committee the House tax cut bill would cut revenues \$2,000,000,000 beyond the \$5,000,000,000 safety limit, and called for a Senate veto of the measure.

Oct. 16—The National War Labor board announced it would terminate all operations by Jan. 1. Beginning Oct. 22 it would merely make recommendations, designating arbitrators to decide disputes. Lloyd K. Garrison was sworn in as the board's new chairman.

—The Senate Judiciary committee, rewriting the government reorganization bill passed by the House, curtailed the President's power to make changes. Under the changes the President could not tamper with 13 agencies and any plan could be vetoed by the House or Senate acting alone.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics said jobs lost in manufacturing industries in August were 2,400,000. Deducting rehiring, the total labor decline was 1,600,000.

—Harold L. Ickes, solid fuels administrator, conferred with President Truman on the coal crisis and warned that "we are in for very serious trouble" unless the 200,000 coal strikers returned to work. He said coal production was less than half of normal and 1,010 mines were closed.

—Thirty prominent Americans, meeting at Dublin, N. H., signed the "Declaration of the Dublin Conference" proposing to scrap the United Nations organization and create a World Federal government to insure against an atomic war which would "destroy civilization and possibly mankind itself." Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court was one of the sponsors.

—Pan American airways announced a cut from the pre-war \$375 to \$275 for air passenger service between the United States and England and to \$495 for the round trip.

Oct. 17—American Airlines announced that 16-hour passenger service between New York city and London would start Oct. 23. Three round trips would be made weekly.

—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers ended the coal strike "in the public interest." Miners were ordered back to work Oct. 22.

—Three atomic bomb scientific experts testified before a Senate committee that the atom bomb was "not just another weapon" but so dangerous as to necessitate control of further activities by an international commission.

—The House Appropriations committee reported out a bill to cut military and civilian war appropriations and contract authorizations by \$52,453,535,278, effective on funds already appropriated or authorized for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

—The Senate Finance committee voted to repeal the wartime excess profits taxes, release 12,060,000 individuals from income tax rolls for 1946, freeze social security tax rates at one per cent for a year and reduce other individual and business payments.

—The Army relinquished control of the properties of Montgomery Ward and company in Chicago and six other cities. The company said maintenance of membership and dues checkoff were terminated. It offered a seven and a half cent hourly increase to employees in Chicago.

—United States war casualties dropped 521 to a total of 1,069,632, including 264,599 killed. The number of dead increased by 1,396.

—John C. Collett, stabilization director of the OWMR, and Chester Bowles, price administrator, announced an increase of five cents to six cents a pound in the retail price of butter, effective Nov. 8 as government subsidies ended.

—Two bills were introduced into the House of Representatives to withdraw privileges from the Daughters of the American Revolution, void its charter, and withhold tax exemption on Constitutional hall, because the organization had declined to permit a negro artist to use the hall.

Oct. 19—The Netherlands government signed an agreement with the Export-Import bank to provide a credit of \$50,000,000 to purchase agricultural and industrial products in the United States.

—The Senate Finance Committee approved bigger tax slashes to give \$2,648,000,000 of relief to individuals and \$2,841,000,000 to business, and providing revenue reductions totaling \$5,629,000,000.

—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the AAF, told a Senate committee a single national defense unit, in which air power was co-equal in strength and influence to the army and navy was essential to prepare the U. S. against future aggression.

—The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate, 162 to 101, a bill giving control of the Employment Service back to the States within 30 days, refusing the President's request that federal control be maintained until June 30, 1947.

—Archibald MacLeish, former assistant secretary of state, was named chairman of the U. S. delegation to the conference in London, Nov. 1, which would draw up the final program for the Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization of the United Nations.

—William E. Warren, N. Y., insurgent leader of the International Longshoremen's association, and two newspapermen from the **New York Post** were beaten by a gang of men near a longshoremen's hangout.

—Negotiations between the General Motors Corporation and the CIO United Automobile Workers Union were resumed after a 90-minute "walkout" by company representatives in protest against the presence of newspapermen.

Oct. 20—The War Department said nearly half the soldiers from the Atlantic and Pacific were home. About 1,519,000 men would still have to be returned from Europe and 1,103,000 from the Pacific.

—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile dedicated the Avenue of Americas, formerly Sixth Avenue, in New York city.

—In answer to the demand by the CIO United Automobile Workers for a 30-per cent wage increase, Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, proposed that labor accept a 45 to 48 hour week during a three to five year post war adjustment period, with a five to eight per cent increase in basic hourly rates.

—Director General Herbert Lehman warned that unless UNRRA received \$1,800,000,000 in new contributions asked at the recent UNO conference, UNRRA would "have to liquidate with the minimum job only half completed."

—The Combined Production and Resources board reported purchases of consumer goods in the United States and

Canada rose from 10 to 15 per cent during the war years, while British expenditures dropped 15 to 20 per cent below the 1938 level.

—Three B-29 Superfortresses, commanded by Lt.-Gen. Nathan Twining, landed in Washington after blazing a new air trail from Guam via India and Germany. Flying time was 59 hours, 30 minutes for the 13,167 miles.

Oct. 21—Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, accused General Motors of using "the Hitler technique of the big lie" in its argument that higher wages meant higher prices.

—Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administration chairman, said the return of 6,000,000 troops was scheduled for completion by May, 1946.

—The AAF said it released 64,865 officers and enlisted men during the Week ended Oct. 20, bringing its total of discharged since Sept. 17 to 172,683.

Oct. 22—The CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers union halted production at 12 plants at the Libby-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass companies in seven states. The union said the company's refusal to continue contract negotiations because of a walkout of less than 400 workers resulted in a "technical lockout."

—A committee investigating executive agencies reported to the House of Representatives that the OPA, by "restrictive" and outdated policies, dangerously jeopardized the nation's economy and retarded conversion.

—The State Department lifted the wartime ban on study abroad by U. S. citizens. It also released three of the government's short wave broadcasting frequencies for the exclusive use of the American press in sending news to the Orient.

—The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing a special committee to study the development, use and control of atomic energy.

—W. Stuart Symington, surplus property administrator, estimated that government property valued at more than \$32,000,000,000 would be declared surplus during the fiscal year ending June, 1946.

—The Civil Aeronautics board authorized Northwest Airlines incorporated to install three routes to provide nonstop service between points north of Boston and New York city.

Oct. 23—At a joint session of Congress President Truman asked enactment of a program for one year's universal military training. He proposed that all males of 18 years, or upon graduation from high school, be eligible and should enter training before they reach 20.

—Nearly 900 maintenance and mechanical workers of the American Export Airlines and American Airlines went on strike at La Guardia Field, New York city, when negotiations between the company and the CIO United Automobile Workers failed.

—Renewed violence broke out in a picket line at Paramount studio, Hollywood, resulting in the injury of 50 persons and the arrest of 13.

—The Senate Finance committee reported a tax bill providing cuts of \$5,625,000,000.

—Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King urged a Senate committee to reject Army-Navy merger bills.

—President Truman named James W. Angell, assistant foreign economic administrator, as the U.S. representative on the

Allied Reparations committee in Germany, succeeding Edwin W. Pauley.

Oct. 24—The NBC, CBS and Mutual ordered all their stations to drop all frequency modulation programs containing music starting Oct. 29 because of demands for double crews by James C. Petrillo, AFM president.

—An American Airlines plane arrived at Hurn airfield, England, from New York City in 14 hours, five minutes flying time, to complete the first land plane commercial flight from North America to Europe.

—The National board of the United Council of Church Women voted to oppose the one year compulsory military training program advanced by President Truman.

—The Senate passed a \$5,788,000,000 tax reduction bill, \$613,000,000 in excess of cuts proposed by the Treasury.

Oct. 25—President Truman made public the agenda of the labor-management-government parley scheduled for Nov. 5 in Washington. Discussion would include problems of industrial strife, grievance machinery, conciliation, collective bargaining, voluntary arbitration and responsibilities of both parties to respective contracts.

—Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and three other leading physicists active on development of the atomic bomb, told a Senate committee scientists would have freedom of exchange of information with other scientists and liberty of action.

—The American Broadcasting company joined the other three networks in announcing discontinuation of FM music as of Oct. 29.

—Members of the CIO United Automobile Workers employed at General Motors voted 70,853 to 12,438, or six to one, for a strike to obtain a 30 per cent increase.

—Dr. C. C. Furnas, director of the Curtiss-Wright Research laboratory at Buffalo, N.Y., revealed that special supersonic flying devices, built for the government, had attained speeds of 1,400 miles an hour, almost twice the speed of sound.

Oct. 26—President Philip Murray of the CIO United Steel Workers said in Pittsburgh, Pa., the union would file petitions with the NLRB for strike votes in 766 steel, aluminum and iron ore companies, involving 1,900,000 workers.

—The CIO United Automobile Workers union completed presentation of its case for a 30 per cent wage raise to General Motors corporation and received an unequivocal refusal.

—House conferees on the tax bill agreed to accept the Senate provision exempting service pay of enlisted men of the armed forces from income tax and giving them and other officers three years to pay deferred taxes.

—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Adms. Ernest J. King and Chester W. Nimitz issued Navy day statements calling for maintenance of "the greatest naval power the world has ever known."

Oct. 27—American and American Export Airlines rejected a proposal of the CIO United Automobile Workers to return to work if management would arbitrate.

—Congressional tax conferees agreed unanimously on a tax reduction bill of \$5,920,000,000, repealing the excess profits tax on Jan. 1 and the automobile use tax, and reducing corporate and individual taxes.

—The Department of the Interior announced that reclamation jobs and construction and conservation projects, if authorized

by Congress, would provide enough work to keep 1,500,000 men busy for a year.

—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, speaking in New York city, released information recovered from the Japanese heavy cruiser "Nachi", sunk in Manila bay, showing the Pearl Harbor attack had been planned a month before it happened.

Oct. 28—The CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers announced it was filing a petition with the NLRB for a strike vote at 54 plants of General Electric.

Oct. 29—The War Production board placed lumber under inventory control "to prevent hoarding of building materials" and speed expansion of industry.

—Speaking in New York city, Gen. George C. Marshall warned that if the UNO was to have "even a remote chance of success" the United States would have to remain strong.

—Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach told a Senate committee the payment of "uniformly lower wages" to women depressed the whole wage structure. He urged legislation banning differentials because of sex.

—Price Administrator Chester Bowles and WPB Chairman J. A. Krug announced the ending of rationing on all automobiles.

Oct. 30—In an executive order amending his wage-price policy statement of Aug. 18, President Truman recommended higher wages.

—The House of Representatives voted unanimously for a post war Navy larger than the combined fleets of other nations.

—The OPA announced the end of shoe rationing. The agency revised pricing methods for manufacturers of consumer durable goods.

—The House Military Affairs committee approved 17 to 10 the atomic energy bill setting up a strong commission and powerful administrator.

—James H. R. Cromwell won a New Jersey limited divorce in Elizabeth, from Doris Duke Cromwell and was granted the privilege of starting action to make the divorce absolute.

Oct. 31—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 550 strikes and lockouts in September, involving 455,000 workers and 3,650,000 man days of idleness.

—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes absolved Cordell Hull of charges that his "so-called ultimatum . . . started the Japanese war," explaining the Japanese had ordered the attack three weeks before.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—Brig.-Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, jr., of the AAF led four B-29's from Hokkaido, Japan, to Washington, D. C., in a non-stop flight. The lead plane covered the 6,554 miles in 27 hours, 29 minutes.

—Robert E. Burns, 55, convicted in 1922 for a \$5.85 holdup of an Atlanta grocer, and author of the best-seller I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang, surrendered himself to Gov. Ellis Arnall. The Georgia parole board commuted his 23-year sentence to time served.

—Eight hundred AFL service employees struck at Marshall Field and company, Chicago, for a 15 per cent wage increase and union shop.

—The Senate passed the \$5,920,000,000 tax reduction bill, releasing 12,060,000 individuals from taxes Jan. 1, 1946, and repealed the excess profits tax and the \$140,000,000 automobile use tax.

—Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace

reported industry could raise wages 10 per cent in 1946, and the auto industry 15 per cent with another 10 per cent in 1947, without raising prices.

—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal's proposal that the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" be preserved was approved by President Truman.

—U. S. war casualties dropped 409 to a total of 1,068,794 as more missing men returned.

Nov. 2—Northwest lumber operators granted a 12 and a half cent hourly increase to 30,000 CIO Woodworkers of America union employees.

—About 1,100 members of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers union employed by Western Union stopped work for five hours in four cities to protest a four cent hourly wage increase granted by the NLRB. They voted to petition the NLRB for a strike vote.

—Striking members of AFL and CIO machinists on the west coast came to blows when AFL members went through a United Steel Workers picket line.

—Navy Secretary Forrestal said in New York city the Navy would complete its demobilization definitely by Sept. 1, 1946. As of Oct. 27, 1945, 381,077 enlisted men and 41,112 officers were released, of whom 1,567 were Wave officers and 11,745 enlisted Waves.

—The OPA announced a new rent policy for new houses to provide "liberal allowances for increased building costs since 1939."

—Dr. James Conant, Harvard president, and several others backed atom bomb development when they appeared before the final Senate committee hearing on the projected National Science foundation.

Nov. 3—The War Production board officially ended its duties.

—Irvin C. Mollison, negro Republican of Chicago, was sworn in as U. S. Customs court judge in New York. He became the first negro on the federal bench within the continental United States.

—The Navy revealed rescues during the war by U. S. submariners of 504 U. S. and Allied aviators in enemy waters.

—Seven persons were killed and 12 missing when a four-engine Consolidated Airways LB-30 crashed 450 miles northeast of Honolulu.

Nov. 4—Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle landed at Washington on a non-stop flight from Oakland, Calif., in a B-29 in six hours, 59 minutes—one minute short of Howard Hughes' 1944 record.

—Drew Pearson charged the FCC and Navy picked up the final Japanese "winds" message broadcast from Tokyo to Japanese diplomats throughout the world three days before Pearl Harbor. The direction of the wind was to signify which nations Japan would attack.

—The Eastman Kodak company announced in Rochester, N. Y., a new color printing process, the dye transfer method, which would reduce printing time by two-thirds to three-quarters.

—The War Shipping administration charged in San Francisco the AFL-CIO Machinists' strike was holding up repair work on 12 troopships and delaying return of troops from overseas.

—Bernard M. Baruch, financier, urged a national inventory on current debts, war contracts, foreign loans, productive capacity and resources before the inflation question was decided.

—The National Farmers union recom-

mended a plan to give "adequate credit facilities" to an estimated 1,000,000 war veterans wanting farms or seeking farm employment.

Nov. 5—U. S. military authorities in Germany asked the War department for 300,000 tons of food to supply civilians in the U. S. zone.

—The U. S. Supreme court refused a plea by Montgomery Ward and company for a decision on whether the government was right or wrong in its seizure of the company's properties in seven cities in December, 1944.

—President Truman opened the labor-management conference in Washington, with a plea to end industrial strife.

—Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., introduced a bill in the House to amend the anti-trust law to include strikes and labor disorders among actions "in restraint of trade."

—The New Jersey Court of Pardons in Trenton refused a pardon and a commutation of sentence to John R. Longo, political foe of Frank Hague. Longo was convicted of falsifying his voting record and given a term of 18 months to three years in state prison.

—The House Military Affairs committee filed a majority report urging passage of the Atomic Energy act, giving wide domestic control to a nine-man commission and its administrator and retaining atomic secrets.

—The Civilian Production administration lifted all controls on gas production and coke inventories, effective Nov. 15, because of "an expected early return to normal by-product coal production."

—The New York Port of Embarkation said 229,878 veterans of the European, Mediterranean and China-Burma-India theaters landed there during October, a new record. Total landed there since the beginning of the war was 1,229,545.

Nov. 6—Eight labor and high management representatives were named to an executive committee for the labor-management parley.

—Sen. Joseph H. Ball, R., Minn., introduced in the Senate a substitute bill for the May-Johnson Atomic Energy bill to create a nine-man control commission, including the Secretaries of War, Navy, State, Interior and Commerce.

The commission would form three advisory boards for research, industrial and military applications of atomic energy. The only security provisions would be those necessary to safeguard military application of nuclear force.

—Frank A. Mathews, jr., R., N. J., was elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives left by Rep. D. Lane Powers, resigned.

—The Senate Finance committee approved a liberalized GI Bill of Rights.

Nov. 7—The CPA reported July-October auto production totaled 19,136 new passenger cars, about 26 per cent of the 72,740 unit output anticipated in the summer.

—The AFL transit workers voted to end their walkout in Washington following an agreement on a 14-day truce for negotiation of a 30-cent hourly wage increase.

—General Motors corporation offered the UAW wage increases to all employees whose incomes since 1941 had lagged behind living costs, about an eight to ten per cent payroll rise. The UAW rejected the proposals as an attempt to "sandbag" the government and the public into accepting higher auto prices.

—The Senate Foreign Relations committee unanimously approved full U. S. participation in the United Nations organ-

Election results for two states and 16 cities

Governor: Virginia	William M. Tuck	(D)
U. S. Representative: Harrisburg, Ill.	Roy Clippinger	(R)
City	Mayor Elected	Party
Albany, N. Y.	*Erastus Corning	(D)
Binghamton, N. Y.	*Walker B. Lounsbury	(D)
Boston, Mass.	James M. Curley	(D)
Bridgeport, Conn.	*Jasper McLevy	(Soc.)
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bernard J. Dowd	(R)
Cleveland, O.	*Thomas A. Burke	(D)
Detroit, Mich.	*Edward J. Jeffries, Jr.	(R)
Hartford, Conn.	Cornelius A. Moylan	(R)
Louisville, Ky.	E. Leland Taylor	(D)
New Haven, Conn.	William C. Celentano	(R)
New York City, N. Y.	William O'Dwyer	(D-AL)
Paterson, N. J.	W. P. Furrey	(R)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	David L. Lawrence	(D)
Portsmouth, N. H.	*Mrs. Mary C. Dondero	(D)
Syracuse, N. Y.	Frank J. Costello	(R)
Waterbury, Conn.	*John Monagan	(D)

*Reelected.

ization, giving the U. S. representative on the Security council specific authority to vote the use of American troops to enforce peace.

—President Truman asked the House for action on his recommendation for a \$107,500,000 public works fund.

—Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark revealed the entire story of German sabotage plans in the U. S., based on information from two captured saboteurs. All eight who landed here by submarine in June, 1942, had said they never intended to carry out instructions to blow up the TVA project, New York's Hell Gate bridge and other places.

Nov. 8—President Truman ordered all government departments to give the Congressional Pearl Harbor committee any information they might have on the disaster.

—The Bell Aircraft corporation announced in Niagara Falls, N. Y., it had successfully conducted test flights of jet-propelled planes by remote control. Flight data was transmitted from the robot plane by television.

—Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson estimated food exports to the United Kingdom and liberated European countries in the last quarter of 1945 at some 4,500,000 tons, 50 per cent more than in the previous quarter.

—The UAW filed complaints of unfair labor practices with the NLRB against General Motors for refusing to bargain collectively with employee representatives.

—A U. S. proposal, approved by President Truman, for creation of an International Trade Organization which would investigate all private cartels was reported approved by the British on condition that they get a U. S. loan of \$4,000,000,000.

—The Senate passed and sent to the House the revised GI Bill of Rights which would cost the government about \$9,000,000,000 over the total period of operation.

Nov. 9—The NLRB said UAW members employed by Ford Motor company voted 42,235 to 1,951 in favor of a strike to support their 30-cent pay rise demand.

—Fifteen thousand CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers walked out at the Kearny and Port Newark, N. J. shipyards of U. S. Steel to protest the discharge of a shop steward.

—John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing administrator, appealed to the mayors of all cities with more than 25,000 population

to organize local emergency housing committees. One million two hundred thousand American families were living "doubled up," he said.

—Dr. Robert L. Jones, specialist on sex hormones, obtained a U. S. patent on a method of preparing therapeutic concentrates to speed up childbirth.

—The Commerce department reported a decline in exports for the first half of 1945, which totaled \$5,808,600,000, and a five per cent import increase.

—The FBI reported it had investigated 525,756 draft violations, resulting during the past five years in 12,789 convictions, compared with 15,111 convictions in World War I.

—President Truman signed the new tax bill, effective Jan. 1, 1946.

Nov. 10—Prime Ministers Clement R. Attlee of Britain and W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada arrived in Washington to start discussions at the White House on the atomic bomb.

—Members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers voted to end a six-week strike in three New Jersey plants of Thomas A. Edison, incorporated, and accept an agreement providing double time for Sundays.

—The UAW authorized a special board headed by R. J. Thomas, president, to act for it in negotiations with General Motors and Ford.

Nov. 11—The 27th Armistice day was observed throughout the world.

—Gen. Henry A. Arnold predicted in his last AAF report to War Secretary Patterson that any future war would begin by enemy robot planes attacking the U. S. unannounced. He recommended:

1. preparation to strike back with 3,000 m.p.h. robot atom bombs launched from space ships operating "outside the earth's atmosphere."
2. a world wide intelligence organization.
3. one integrated U. S. military organization with an air force of 400,000 men.

Nov. 12—Rep. Frank B. Keefe, R., Wis., said Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, USN, delivered the Japanese "winds" message Dec. 4, 1941, to higher authorities, but it was ignored and was missing from Navy files.

—About 600 rabbis marched to the Capitol in Washington and then visited the White House and the British Embassy to plead the opening of Palestine to Jews.

—A Senate appropriations subcommittee voted to return the USES facilities to the states within 120 days after passage of legislation.

Nov. 13—Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, rejected Secretary Schwelienbach's invitation to resume negotiations with the USW and a special conciliator.

—Prime Minister Attlee, addressing a joint session of Congress, asserted that "man's material discoveries have outpaced his moral progress" and that world cooperation would have to be won.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics said 1,400,000 were laid off in September, 1,000,000 less than in August. September hiring was 73 per 1,000 workers, the highest since June, 1944.

—President Truman asked Congress for a new \$1,350,000,000 appropriation for UNRRA.

—President Truman accepted the resignation, effective Dec. 31, of Samuel I. Rosenmann, his special counsel and member of Roosevelt's original "brain trust."

Nov. 14—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed Soviet Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov had replied to the U. S. request for Russian representation on the Far Eastern Advisory commission by demanding the unanimity rule be adopted.

—General Motors granted a 10 per cent pay increase to all salaried personnel earning under \$500 a month. This affected about 70,000 employees.

—Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman was named commander of the 3rd Fleet, replacing Adm. William F. Halsey and Vice Adm. Daniel Barbey succeeded Adm. T. C. Kinkaid.

—Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes ended his duties with a speech in Chicago. He would remain Interior Secretary.

—The War department said 3,000,000 men had been released since May 12, when the point system took effect.

—Nearly 1,000 petitions were filed in a San Francisco federal district court by Nisei residents of the Tule Lake segregation camp to regain their U. S. citizenship.

—About 30,000 persons crowded a vacant field in New York city to see a well appear, as predicted by nine-year-old Joseph Vitolo, who claimed he had had visions of the Virgin Mary since Oct. 30. The well did not appear.

Nov. 15—President Truman and Prime Ministers Clement R. Attlee and W. L. Mackenzie King announced their joint decision to share the atomic bomb secret with the United Nations.

They recommended: creation of a commission within the United Nations Organization to study the question; elimination of atomic weapons from "national armaments," and "inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

—The Pearl Harbor investigation by a joint Congressional committee started in Washington, with Counsel William D. Mitchell presenting two volumes of 379 pages containing Japanese messages issued between Dec. 2, 1940 and Dec. 6, 1941.

—The Ford Motor company joined GM and Chrysler in opposing the UAW demand for a 30 per cent wage rise, and requested the union to grant 31 modifications of the current wage contract, guarantee against

strikes, restrict seniority, reimburse the company on strike damages and readjust grievance machinery.

—The Senate voted amendments to the agency reorganization bill, exempting 14 agencies from Presidential pruning. The program would be effective in 60 days unless vetoed by both Houses.

Nov. 16—An eastbound New York Central train hit derailed freight cars at Lydick, eight miles west of South Bend, Ind., injuring 22 persons.

—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America rejected a GM offer of a 10 per cent wage increase to 30,000 electrical division workers.

—An Elmer Roper poll of 3,330 Jews in the U. S. showed 80.1 per cent favored a Jewish Palestine state.

—Surrounded by a military guard, 88 German scientists arrived in New York harbor to work on secret national scientific projects.

—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared before a Senate committee a single defense command was essential "in time of peace."

—The AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motorcoach Employees and the CIO Transport Workers Union struck in New York City, tying up the bus systems.

Nov. 17—Rear Adm. Thomas B. Inglis, chief of naval intelligence, testified Japanese carrier plane pilots were briefed at a secret meeting attended by Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto on Oct. 5, 1941, for a Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese lost 27 planes and five midget submarines at Pearl Harbor, compared with five U. S. battleships sunk, four damaged, and 92 Navy planes and 96 Army planes lost.

—Reversing his stand of December, 1944, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, at a Senate committee hearing opposed a service merger and creation of a co-equal air force.

—The CIO United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers union, employed at 11 International Harvester company plants, voted 16,194 to 3,777 to strike.

—Telephone operators in Chicago belonging to the Illinois Telephone Telephone union voted 6,293 to 996 to strike.

—The TWU ended its bus strike in New York city.

—Final count of Nov. 6 ballots for New York City Council elections showed reelection of two Communists—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Peter V. Cacchione—and election of two ALP members, two Liberals, three Republicans and 14 Democrats.

Nov. 18—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier "Valley Forge" was launched in Philadelphia, followed by commissioning of her sister ship, the "Princeton."

—The American Legion, at its 27th annual national convention in Chicago, attended by 2,000 delegates, 2,000 alternates and thousands of members, heard Adm. Ernest J. King repeat his opposition to a service merger.

—The Zionist Organization of America, meeting in Atlantic City, elected Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland to succeed Dr. Israel Goldstein as president. It endorsed a proposal for the Jewish National Fund of America to buy 500,000 additional acres of land in Palestine in defiance of British land transfer regulations.

Nov. 19—A twin-engine plane crashed

and sank in the Hudson river near Edgewater, N. J. Five persons were believed to have been aboard, including Chester A. Bolles, 44, chairman of Continental Industries, incorporated.

—The Zionist Organization of America approved a \$51,700,000 budget for 1946 to be used for settlement programs of the United Palestine Appeal.

—The Senate passed and sent to the House for conference the agency reorganization bill. Between the two bills, 17 agencies were exempted from changes, including the ICC, FCC, FTC, SEC, FDIC, Tariff Commission, FPC, Federal Land Bank System, Veterans' Administration, Maritime Commission, Army, Railroad Readjustment Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Medication Board and Civil Service.

—Seattle daily newspapers suspended publication when the AFL International Typographical union started picketing.

—A UAW ultimatum gave GM 24 hours to declare whether it would agree to arbitration.

—President Truman asked Congress for a five-point health legislation program to include: compulsory health insurance; broadened grants to states for hospitals; expanded public health; maternal and child health services; greater medical research, and benefits for "sickness and long term disability."

Nov. 20—Commanded by Col. Clarence S. Irvine, a Boeing Superfortress set a new world non-stop non-refueling record in an 8,198 mile hop from Guam to Washington in 35 hours, five minutes.

—President Truman named Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Army Chief of Staff and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Gen. George C. Marshall and Adm. Ernest J. King.

—The Senate voted 35 to 31 against a compromise proposal to return the USES to the states June 30, 1946, one year earlier than originally asked by President Truman. The agency would go back within 120 days.

—President Truman suggested the proposed atomic commission to guard against use of atomic weapons in war be named by the UNO General Assembly at its scheduled meeting, Jan. 10, 1946.

—The UAW ordered a nationwide strike at GM plants to start Nov. 21, following receipt of a company note which promised a reply to its ultimatum "on or before Nov. 23."

Nov. 21—Al Davis, 26, welterweight boxer, was slain in a New York bar while resisting a holdup by four gunmen.

—About 180,000 United Automobile Workers struck at 80 General Motors plants in 20 states, raising the nation's total number of strikers to between 462,000 and 625,000. UAW Vice President Walter P. Reuther said the union would produce "every possible" car for GM competitors.

—The Census Bureau said U. S. population went over 140,000,000 about Oct. 1, an increase of about 8,330,725 over the 1940 tabulation.

—Rep. John S. Wood, D., Ga., chairman of the Un-American Activities committee, introduced a bill to restrict radio stations and news commentators, make them more available for legal action and set up rules to govern "opinionated" broadcasts, which would be clearly separated and distinguished from "news items."

—At a House committee hearing, Dr.

Karl T. Compton, M.I.T. president, said universal military training was more necessary since the "advent of the atomic bomb," and would help to relieve unemployment.

Nov. 22—The Air Transport Association of America announced a 13 per cent reduction in express rates, from the current 70 cents to 61.4 cents a ton-mile, by the 13 domestic airlines, effective Jan. 1, 1946.

—Americans at home and abroad celebrated their first peacetime Thanksgiving day in four years.

—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pleaded before a House committee for the \$1,350,000,000 UNRRA appropriation.

Nov. 23—Eight Tammany district leaders were arrested in New York on charges of vote fraud in connection with nominating petitions filed in August.

—The Senate passed a bill raising the age limit for admission to West Point and Annapolis to 24 and 23 respectively, to permit discharged servicemen to qualify.

—Replying to the UAW ultimatum, GM rejected the union's demand for arbitration and withdrew its offer of a 10 per cent wage increase, charging the union had asked, in effect, its "abdication."

—Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson announced the end of rationing of meat fats and oils, canned fish and other red point foods. He said sugar, the only food still rationed, would probably have to remain under control into 1946.

—Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 74, testified at the Pearl Harbor investigation he warned President Roosevelt and the Cabinet Nov. 7, 1941 that the country should be alerted for an attack "anywhere by Japan at any time."

Nov. 24—The Navy reported a complete cure for cholera through the proper use of blood plasma and sulfadiazine and saline solution, based on successful experiment performed during a Calcutta epidemic.

—The telephone strike in Illinois and Indiana ended as the union and company agreed to a \$2 weekly wage rise.

—Walter P. Reuther of the UAW answered GM's arbitration rejection by charging that the company was seeking "a industrial economic dictatorship."

Nov. 25—The Commerce department reported the U. S. spent \$13,045,000,000 abroad between July 1, 1940 and June 30, 1945, on servicemen's pay, bases, food, materials and loans. Receipts from abroad were \$4,060,000,000 consisting mostly of payment for goods sold to other nations and money sent home by troops. Lend-lease totaled \$42,021,000,000 and relief supplies \$800,000,000.

—Food costs were expected to rise 10 to 40 per cent within six months as subsidies ended and price ceilings were lifted. OPA-Agricultural department survey indicated.

—President Truman made a surprise trip to Grandview, Mo., to wish his mother 93, a happy birthday and then returned Washington.

—In a campaign to round up criminal elements responsible for 71 violent deaths 86 days, New York police arrested Vince J. Giarrappa in connection with the murder of Al Davis, welterweight boxer.

Nov. 26—A bus driver and 13 school children were drowned when a bus hit a rock and fell over a 20-foot embankment in Lake Chelan, near Chelan, Wash.

—An ammonia refrigerating plant

ploded in an A & P warehouse near Newark, N. J., killing four men and injuring 25 others.

—Senate debate opened on the United Nations Participation act, to put into practice U. S. ratification of the United Nations charter.

The bill established a U. S. representative with a \$20,000 annual salary and ambassadorial rank and a deputy representative with a \$12,000 salary; provided for a Presidential report to Congress at least once a year on U. S. activities on UNO; empowered the President to make U. S. military commitments without first consulting Congress; authorized him to make agreements with the Security council on numbers and types of armed forces which would then be approved by Congress, and authorized annual U. S. appropriations to UNO.

—GM told the UAW it would not arbitrate unless the union withdrew its "unreasonable" wage demand.

—Ford Motor company announced it would lay off 40,000 production workers because of 15 strikes against parts plants.

—The House unanimously passed and sent to the Senate a bill for governmental investigation of the Panama canal to determine its vulnerability to atomic bomb attack and whether it should be rebuilt.

—Atty.-Gen. Thom C. Clark said Ezra Pound had been indicted a second time on 19 counts for treason on charges of receiving payment from fascist Italy for propaganda broadcasts during the war.

Nov. 27—A State department report listed 140,000,000 hungry and homeless in Europe, 84,000,000 in China and 130,000,000 in Southeast Asia.

—Cordell Hull at the Pearl Harbor inquiry denied the Army investigating Board's charge that he had "touched the button that started the war."

—Patrick J. Hurley resigned as Ambassador to China with a stinging attack on the administration of U. S. foreign policy by career diplomats. President Truman appointed Gen. George C. Marshall, retiring Army Chief of Staff, as his special envoy to China with rank of ambassador.

Nov. 28—Emily Hahn, author, was married in New Haven, Conn., to Maj. Charles Boxer, British officer, whom she had named in her autobiography, *China to Me*, as the father of her illegitimate child.

—The Associated Press elected Marshall Field (Chicago *Sun*) as an associate membership and Hearst Publications, incorporated, (Oakland, Calif., *Post-Enquirer*); Mrs. Eleanor M. Patterson (Washington *Times-Herald*), and the Times Publishing company (Detroit *Times*) to regular membership.

—CIO United Steel Workers, on the bases of incomplete returns, voted 281,047 to 59,042 in favor of a strike to enforce a \$2 daily wage increase.

—President Truman nominated Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., for promotion to the five-star rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

—President Truman made public Byron Price's report criticizing Allied policy in Germany and urging reappraisal.

Nov. 29—Atty.-Gen. Walter D. Van Riper and three co-defendants got a directed verdict of acquittal by Judge John C. Knox in a Newark, N. J. federal court, freeing them from charges of check-kiting.

—President Truman told reporters he was confident of Russian cooperation with UNO; that he backed modification of the Potsdam declaration to prevent France from nulli-

fying the general occupation policy in Germany; that reconversion was ahead of schedule with 93 per cent of plants currently on peacetime production; that he had withdrawn his support for a Palestine Jewish commonwealth.

—The United Press said Charles A. Lindbergh shot down a Jap Zero with his P-38 on Oct. 10, 1944.

Nov. 30—A two-day storm in New England caused at least 34 fatalities and heavy property damage.

—Evidence at the Pearl Harbor inquiry showed Adm. Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations had sent two warnings regarding Japanese actions to Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel in Hawaii and other Pacific Navy commanders on Nov. 27 and Dec. 3, 1941.

—The labor-management conference ended with agreement only on these issues: "Arbitration should be invoked to settle all disputes under contracts which have no-strike, no-lockout clauses; negotiations for new contracts should use every means, including mediation and voluntary arbitration, before strikes be permitted;" the U. S. Conciliation Service should be strengthened; there should be no discrimination in employment.

—Employees of Western Union Telegraph company voted 5,277 to 478 in favor of a strike.

—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers voted 17,938 to 889 for a strike to enforce a 25-cent an hour increase.

—The House passed a deficiency appropriation bill of \$1,435,267,312, adding \$122,275,000 for flood control and navigation projects and providing \$182,820,000 for veterans' hospitals and housing.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—R. J. Thomas, UAW president, accepted GM's offer to reopen the company's parts plants, and promised to provide workers after ratification by union locals.

—Commerce Secretary Wallace named Arthur Paul as special deputy in charge of international trade and foreign commerce operations.

—The Army cut its discharge score for enlisted men from 60 to 55.

Dec. 2—The New York State Health department reported that Elliott Roosevelt's bull mastiff, Blaze, who was killed Nov. 25 after a fight with Fala, President Roosevelt's Scottish terrier, at Hyde Park, did not have rabies.

—Twenty-five State Medical societies, meeting in Chicago, suggested a voluntary health insurance program as an alternative to President Truman's federally-supervised compulsory plan.

—Following complaints of non segregation, the Alabama Public Service commission ordered 15 railroad companies to post copies of the state negro segregation law in every passenger car.

—Rep. Joseph W. Martin, jr., R., Mass., offered a resolution to scrap the universal military training program and urged the House to work through the UNO to outlaw compulsory training.

—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York said he had signed a 26-week contract with American Broadcasting company for a weekly 15-minute broadcast sponsored by *Liberty* beginning Jan. 6. Reported salary was more than \$100,000.

Dec. 3—A survey by James H. Brady and American university revealed total war costs

were \$1,154,000,000,000 and property damage \$230,900,000,000 excluding China. The U. S. spent \$317,600,000,000 for materials; Russia, \$192,000,000,000; the United Kingdom, \$120,000,000,000; Germany, \$272,900,000,000; Italy, \$94,000,000,000; and Japan, \$56,000,000,000.

—Because of the failure of the labor-management conference to solve "the all-important question of how to avoid work stoppages" when other expedients were exhausted, President Truman asked congress for "workable legislation" to avoid industrial strife.

—Oscal Lange, former U. S. citizen and professor at the University of Chicago, arrived in New York as Polish Ambassador to the United States.

—The Navy opened a general court-martial in Washington, charging Capt. Charles B. McVay III with "culpable negligence" for not zigzagging the "Indianapolis" through an enemy submarine area.

—Sen. Pat McCarran, D., Nev., introduced a new bill directing the Civil Aeronautics board to form a single federal international airline, providing for railroad and steamship participation.

—Dr. Vanevar Bush told a Senate committee President Roosevelt did not make the decision to use atomic bombs on Japan since they had not been tested at the time of his death.

Dec. 4—The Paris Sky Chief, TWA Lockheed Constellation, set a commercial record of 12 hours, 57 minutes in its first flight from Washington to Paris.

—Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States told in Washington of an agreement with the Export-Import bank for a \$550,000,000 loan to France.

—Jean C. Collett, Stabilization administrator, said \$16,000,000 in additional meat subsidies would be paid to packers, in accord with commitments.

—The Friends of the World Council of Churches, incorporated, received a \$1,000,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to help finance "the religious reconstruction of the stricken European countries."

—CIO President Phillip Murray charged in a Pittsburgh broadcast that President Truman had appeased industry with "ever greater opportunities for increased profits at the expense of the American people."

—The Senate passed 65 to 7 the UNO participation bill, with 41 Democrats, 23 Republicans and one Progressive voting pro and six Republicans—Langer, Moore, Revercomb, Shipstead, Wherry and Taft—and one Democrat, Wheeler, voting con.

—Tyler Kent denied in New York on his arrival from Britain that he had removed files from the U. S. Embassy in London to give information to the Axis.

—The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing a post war Navy of 666,000, including 500,000 enlisted men and 8,000 officers of the Marine Corps.

Dec. 5—Stabilization Administrator John C. Collett designated 33 per cent. a rise of as three per cent since the spring of 1945, as the percentage increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and September, 1945.

—Lieut.-Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, War Plans Division chief in 1941, accepted responsibility at the Pearl Harbor inquiry for failing to evaluate correctly General Short's answer ("alerted to prevent sabotage") to General Marshall's Nov. 27, 1941, war warning.

—Maj.-Gen. Partick J. Hurley told the

Senate Foreign Relations committee the following five career diplomats had sabotaged U. S. policy in China: George A. Atcheson, Jr., John S. Service, John Davies, Fulton Freeman and Arthur Ring.

—State Secretary Byrnes said the U. S. might propose to Russia and Britain that the Big Three powers establish a centralized administration for their German zones without the French.

—The Senate passed the \$550,000,000 UNRRA appropriations bill, minus restrictive amendments.

Dec. 6—The Labor Department's Children's bureau said infant mortality from 1933 to 1943 was cut 31 per cent, from 58 to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality in the same period fell 61 per cent in the same period, from 62 to 24 deaths per 10,000 live births. The birth rate rose 30 per cent.

—Henry Lustig, president of the Longchamps restaurant chain in New York, and four associates were indicted by a New York Federal grand jury on charges of falsifying records to evade income and excess profits tax payments of \$2,872,766 for the years 1940 to 1944.

—President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee announced in Washington and London the signing by State Secretary Byrnes, Treasury Secretary Vinson, Ambassador to the U. S. Lord Halifax and British Treasury Adviser Lord Keynes of a \$4,400,000,000 loan agreement with Britain under which the U. S. waived repayment of about "\$25,000,000,000 in lend-lease."

—The House voted 327 to 39 for a second \$1,350,000,000 UNRRA appropriation for 1946, adding a request that U. S. correspondents be allowed to report on disposition of supplies.

—At a resumption of negotiations in Detroit, GM renewed its offer of a 10 per cent wage increase. The UAW rejected it, maintaining its stand for a 30 per cent rise.

—President Truman signed the bill strengthening Congressional control over government corporations.

Dec. 7—Two letters dated Sept. 25, and Sept. 27, 1941, written by Gen. George C. Marshall to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, revealing the U. S. had broken both the German and Japanese codes were introduced at the Pearl Harbor Inquiry. Marshall urged Dewey to keep the secret from leaking out during the Presidential campaign.

—The State department announced that in accordance with the Yalta decision State Secretary Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov would meet in Moscow Dec. 15 to discuss atomic energy and other international issues.

—UAW President R. J. Thomas said in Detroit the Justice department had been investigating complaints that GM violated anti-trust laws.

—The FBI announced it had arrested more than 1,500 Axis agents in North and South America during the war.

Dec. 8—Lieut.-Col. H. E. Warden and Capt. Glenn W. Edwards piloted the Douglas XB-42, a twin-engine bomber with dual rotation pusher propellers, from Long Beach, Calif., to Washington, D. C., in five hours, 17 minutes 34 seconds, cutting 46 minutes from the west-east record. The propellers were in the tail of the plane.

—Nineteen persons, mostly veterans, were killed when a C-47 crashed at Billings, Mont.

—General Marshall testified at the Pearl

Harbor inquiry he did not telephone his final warning of Dec. 7, 1941 to Honolulu but sent it directly by commercial telegraph because the transatlantic talks of President Roosevelt and Churchill were being tapped.

—In his third and final report as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Ernest J. King asserted Japan's defeat was due to U. S. sea power.

—The UAW rejected President Truman's appeal to end its 18-day GM strike, and denounced his legislative proposals, including the fact-finding boards.

Dec. 9—The Labor department reported 1944 family incomes the highest in history, with half of all families and single persons having incomes after taxes of at least \$2,700 compared with \$1,900 in 1941.

—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., suffered a fractured vertebra in the neck when a two and a half ton army truck crashed into his sedan near Mannheim.

—Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated Don Budge, 9-11, 6-3, 6-0, for the world's professional hard court tennis championship in Los Angeles.

—The Network Hooper ratings for radio popularity in 1945 ranked programs as follows: Bob Hope, Fibber McGee and Molly, Radio Theater, Walter Winchell, Charlie McCarthy, Jack Benny, Mr. District Attorney, Fred Allen, Abbott and Costello, Screen Guild Players, Take it or Leave it, Music Hall, Eddie Cantor, Jack Haley, and the Aldrich Family.

Dec. 10—The Navy ended its search for 27 Navy airmen who disappeared off the Miami coast in six planes Dec. 5.

—President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee and King jointly announced dissolution on Dec. 31 of the Combined Production and Resources board and the Combined Raw Materials board as unnecessary world trade controls.

—The Supreme court ruled 5-3 it was unfair labor practice for an employer to ask authority to raise wages without dealing through the employees' certified union. (Famous-Barr Co. vs CIO-URWSE).

—The Supreme court ruled in two cases from Louisiana and Texas, "community property" states, that all "community property" of a married couple should be included in the estate of the husband or wife who dies first" and taxed accordingly.

—General George C. Marshall revealed three secrets of November, 1941, at the Pearl Harbor inquiry:

1. The Army knew as early as Nov. 25 several Japanese divisions had embarked in about 40 ships at Shanghai and were on their way south in the China sea.
2. Two armed B-24 bombers, their crews instructed to fight if attacked, were ordered Nov. 26 to make a reconnaissance flight over the Japanese-mandated islands of Truk, Jaluit and Ponape, but the planes were caught in the Pearl Harbor raid.
3. The British request to station some U. S. warships at Singapore to free British ships for the European theater had been rejected.

—The UAW offered the Ford Motor company in Detroit a security plan, agreeing not to participate in any unauthorized strike while under contract.

—General Motors cancelled its agreement with UAW in accordance with terms giving it the right to do so after the strike lasted 10 days.

Dec. 11—Piloted by Col. Clarence S. Irvine and Lieut.-Col. G. R. Stanley, the B-29 "Dreamboat" made a 2,464 mile trip from Burbank, Calif., to New York in five hours, 27 minutes, eight seconds, averaging 450 m.p.h.

—U. S. Education Commissioner John W. Studebaker declared college and university enrollment in the fall of 1945 reached 950,000, or 200,000 above 1944, compared with the 1,400,000 peak in 1939.

—Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers, announced a nation wide steel strike would begin Jan. 14, 1946, unless the union's \$2-a-day wage demand was met or compromised.

—The Senate voted for a \$700,000,000 federal-aid bill for hospital and health center construction within five years. The government would provide \$375,000,000 through grants, to be increased by the states.

The Senate also passed the Mead resolution to provide 100,000 temporary housing units for veterans' families, authorizing \$160,000,000.

Secretary of State Byrnes released the following statement of U. S. policy toward Germany:

1. To increase German coal exports to liberated countries.
2. To prevent mass starvation.
3. To reach an agreement on industrial reparations.
4. To speed up the organization of German administration in production and trade.

—The Army Pearl Harbor Inquiry board's records were found to contain a statement that the FCC intercepted Dec. 3, 1941, and turned over to the Navy the Japanese "winds execute message." The message read "War with the United States, war with Britain, including the Netherlands East Indies, except peace with Russia."

Dec. 12—The Treasury reported top incomes in the 1944 fiscal year, with Louis B. Mayer heading the list with \$903,070.

—President Truman named a fact-finding board for the GM-UAW dispute in spite of labor opposition. Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme court headed it and Lloyd K. Garrison, NWLB chairman and Milton S. Eisenhower, Agriculture department aide were other members.

—Atty.-Gen. Tom C. Clark opened in Washington a drive with the Agriculture and Treasury departments, OPA and FBI to smash a nationwide black market in textile products.

—Navy Secretary Forrestal presented the Navy's security plan to the Senate Military Affairs committee, providing for an autonomous AAF and maintaining separate Army and Navy cabinet members.

—President Truman adopted the following housing program prepared by Reconstruction Director John W. Snyder and appointed Wilson W. Wyatt, former Louisville (Ky.) mayor, as Housing Expediter under the OWMR. The program:

1. Speeded release of surplus housing units and building materials and suspension of unnecessary construction.
2. Gave priorities on building materials, channeling 50 per cent into construction of \$10,000, or less, dwelling units.
3. Strengthened price ceilings on materials and sale of old and new housing.

Dec. 13—The State department invited Belgium, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, France, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Russia and Britain to a preliminary meeting

of the International Trade conference to discuss reciprocal lowering of tariffs.

—The Senate and House passed a compromise agency reorganization bill, exempting from presidential revamping the ICC, FTC, SEC, National Mediation board, National Railroad Adjustment board and Railroad Retirement board. Partially exempted were the Army Engineer corps, General Accounting Office, Controller General, FDIC, FCC, Tariff Commission and Veterans Administration. The House vote was unanimous, and the Senate, 48 to 23.

Dec. 14—The Civil Aeronautics board approved British restrictions on U. S.-London flights to 14 weekly by American lines.

—Because of the slow pace of the inquiry, William D. Mitchell, counsel for the Pearl Harbor Congressional committee and three of his assistants resigned.

—The House passed, 254 to 126, a modified version of the Senate full employment bill, stripping it of the statement that the government would assure jobs for all.

—The Senate voted 23 to 45 against a temporary 33 per cent salary increase for members of Congress to meet the rise in living costs since 1941.

—The House Foreign Affairs committee approved legislation making permanent the State department unit disseminating U. S. news to the world.

Dec. 15—As General Marshall left Washington for his new China post, President Truman issued the following statement on the U. S. official policy toward China:

1. "a cessation of hostilities . . . be . . . arranged between the armies of the National government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese"
2. "a national conference . . . of major political elements" to bring about "the unification of China."

—UAW President R. J. Thomas appealed to British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee for a "demonstration of solidarity" with the union, pointing out that since the British Government owned 434,000 shares of GM common stock, the corporation's profits were its concern.

—The Labor department said total November employment, excluding agricultural workers, was 35,620,000, a 413,000 increase over October.

—Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz took the oath of office as Chief of Naval Operations on the retirement of Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King.

Dec. 16—The record-breaking Douglas XB-42 "Mixmaster" crashed at Oxon hill, Md. Three army officers aboard bailed out.

—A United Jewish Appeal meeting in Atlantic city voted for a 1946 campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for its work.

—The Seaboard Air Line Railway's south-bound "Silver Meteor" crashed into the north-bound "Sun Queen" near Kollock, S. C., killing seven persons and injuring 65.

—The Navy announced Sinclair Oil company had granted an 18 per cent wage increase with a 40-hour week to the CIO United Oil Workers, affecting about 2,500,000 workers. The Navy would return the company's 11 properties, seized Oct. 5 on Dec. 17.

—Henry Ford II said in Detroit auto parts suppliers were responsible for his company's failure to produce its promised 80,000 by Christmas.

Dec. 17—Vice Adm. Theodore S. Wilkin-

son, Chief of Naval Intelligence in 1941, testified at the Pearl Harbor inquiry he knew at 9:15 a.m. Dec. 7, 1941 the Japanese were about to break off negotiations and tried unsuccessfully to get Adm. Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to send a general warning to the fleet.

—The Senate passed and sent to the President the \$1,350,000,000 UNRRA fund bill.

—President Truman ordered the FEPC to investigate discrimination against displaced war workers seeking peacetime jobs.

—Charles A. Lindbergh asked in a Washington speech for a world organization backed by military power and guided by Christian ideals.

—David A. Simmons, president of the American Bar association, said at its Cincinnati meeting Supreme court justices color their decisions by their "own notions of equity" through legal "double talk."

Dec. 18—The motorman of a Hudson and Manhattan railroad train was killed and 67 passengers were injured when it crashed into a lift bridge over the Passaic River, N.J.

—The Agriculture department reported the 1945 U. S. crop the third largest on record, falling 1.5 per cent below 1944 and two percent below 1942. Wheat production was 1,123,143,000 bushels, a new high; tobacco more than 2,000,000,000 pounds, also a record; corn, 3,018,410,000 bushels below 1944.

—The UAW rejected a Ford Motor Company offer of a 15 cents an hour, or 12.4 per cent average increase, in return for which the union must guarantee management prerogatives, elimination of unauthorized work stoppages and reduction of the number of union committeemen.

—The UAW reiterated its stand for a 30 per cent wage increase from General Motors.

—The Senate voted 62 to 3 for the Byrd-Hart-Hickenlooper bill providing a \$200,000,000 pay increase, averaging 11 per cent, for more than 1,000,000 federal employees.

—The Senate passed a bill disposing of 4,750 surplus war cargo ships of nearly 50,000,000 deadweight tons and costing about \$10,000,000,000.

—Washington reported the State department planned to employ 2,000 persons in its new Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs under William T. Stone.

Dec. 19—President Truman asked Congress for unification of the nation's armed services under a single Secretary of National Defense.

—Both Houses of Congress accepted the conference report on the UNO participation bill, voted favorably Dec. 18 in the House 344 to 15.

President Truman nominated Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. representative with the rank of Ambassador to the Security Council and principal representative to the UNO General Assembly, meeting in London Jan. 10. State Secretary James F. Byrnes was named senior representative to the Assembly.

Other representatives: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Sen. Tom Connally, D., Tex.; Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich. Assembly alternates: Rep. Sol Bloom, D., N. Y.; Rep. Charles A. Eaton, R., N. J.; former Postmaster Gen. Frank C. Walker, John Foster Dulles and ex-Sen. John G. Townsend.

—The House adopted the Senate-approved Palestine resolution.

—Both Houses passed the revised GI Bill of Rights and sent it to the White House.

—The Senate voted 31-30 against ex-

tending the Second War Powers act until the end of 1946, limiting it to June 30, in opposition to the Administration.

—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., introduced a bill to transfer from the SPA to the State department control over disposition of all surplus property.

—The Pearl Harbor Congressional committee asked Congress to extend its life from Jan. 3 to Feb. 15.

—The Selective Service bureau ordered the drafting of all fathers discontinued.

—The President's fact-finding board opened hearings in Washington on the GM-UAW dispute, with GM insisting that its profit position concerns it alone.

Dec. 20—The Appellate division of the New York Supreme court rejected the appeal of John S. Fay and James Bove, AFL Union leaders, and upheld, 3-2, their conviction in March, 1945, on conspiracy and extortion charges.

—A severe storm over the Atlantic delayed five of 13 troop ships due to dock in New York Dec. 19, and damaged the U. S. aircraft carrier "Wasp" and cruiser "Augusta", which put in at Plymouth and Portsmouth for repair.

—The Association of American Railroads imposed a freight embargo on Buffalo, N. Y. because of snow clogged railroad yards left by a blizzard over northern U. S. which deposited 73 inches of snow there and eight and a half inches in New York City.

—The Senate confirmed the President's nominations to the UNO General Assembly as Mr. Truman signed the UNO participation bill.

—The Senate also approved there other bills: to increase regular Army officers from the present 16,719 authorized to 25,000; to establish permanent stock piles of critical materials, and to permit 20,000 Naval Reserve students to stay in college at government expense until July 1, 1946.

—The Senate subcommittee on war mobilization approved a revised measure to create a national science foundation with guarantees of scientific freedom, member selections on a non-political basis and provision for a President-appointed administrator and a deputy administrator.

—The House passed the Second War Powers act limiting it to June 30, 1946 and authorized overloading of ships until troops overseas were returned.

—Both Houses approved extension of the Pearl Harbor inquiry until Feb. 15; passed a conference-approved \$2,400,000,000 deficiency supply bill, carrying \$750,000,000 for UNRRA, \$191,000,000 for veterans housing and \$125,000,000 for navigation and flood control projects, and agreed to delay opening the second session of Congress until Jan. 14.

—President Truman signed the Government Reorganization bill. He also ruled that fact-finding boards such as the GM-UAW and oil boards had to have authority to examine employers' books, because "ability to pay" was always relevant to "the issue of an increase in wages."

—The Kings County (New York City) grand jury, that accused Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer of misconduct in October, charged him with failure to indict and convict Albert Anastasia for the murder of Peter Panto, longshoreman, when O'Dwyer possessed "legal evidence" of Anastasia's guilt in 1940.

Dec. 21—Americans mourned the death of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., 60, who died

in Heidelberg following a motor accident Dec. 9.

—Associated Press named Golfer Byron Nelson No. 1 male athlete of 1945; Golfer Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrickson Zaharias No. 1 woman athlete, and Hank Greenberg, athlete who had made the biggest come-back.

—The CPA revoked all controls over distribution and use of newsprint, except those on inventories, as of Dec. 31.

—The Commerce department announced reorganization of its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce into five branches—the Office of International Trade, Domestic Commerce, Small Business, Domestic Economics and Field Operations.

—The OPA ended tire rationing as of Jan. 1.

—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America rejected a 10 per cent wage increase offered by General Electric.

—The union and the Greyhound Bus company rejected Labor Secretary Schwelienbach's proposals for settling the eight-week greyhound strike.

—The GM-UAW fact-finders directed the disputants to renegotiate and to return Dec. 28 if they failed.

—The first session of the 79th Congress adjourned, after it had enacted about 640 laws.

—CPA Administrator John D. Small disclosed plans for veterans to buy, rent or build at least 400,000 houses under \$10,000 each. The program would start Jan. 15, 1946.

—Washington and London announced the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine would open hearings in Washington Jan. 7.

—On evidence of four psychiatrists, District Judge Bolitha J. Laws ruled in Washington that Ezra Pound was insane, and mentally unfit for trial.

Dec. 22—President Truman ordered the Secretaries of State and War, the Attorney General, WSA Administrator, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Director General of UNRRA to cooperate to facilitate full immigration to the U. S. under existing quota laws" of 3,900 refugees a month.

—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes urged that Hawaii be admitted to statehood because of its excellent war record.

—Ford Motor company laid off 80,000 workers, Packard Motor Car company 10,000 and Briggs Manufacturing company, 2,000, all in Detroit, because of parts shortages.

—The Army disclosed that Sergt. Frank Hirt, 30, American citizen, is being held at Hamilton Field, Calif., on charges of being a German spy.

Dec. 23—Thousands of returning servicemen, attempting to get home for Christmas, were held up by the greatest nationwide transportation jam in history. Worst difficulties were experienced on the West coast, Chicago, New York and Atlanta.

—Four new U. S. members were admitted to Pope Pius XII's College of Cardinals in Vatican City, the largest number ever appointed from the U. S. They were: Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, New York; Archbishop John Glennon, St. Louis; Archbishop Samuel A. Strick, Chicago, and Archbishop Edward Mooney, Detroit.

—President Truman vetoed a bill restoring more than \$51,000,000,000 in unexpended war appropriations to the U. S.

Treasury because it contained a rider providing for return of the USES to state control within 100 days.

Dec. 24—A pilotless twin-engine Army transport flew 900 miles to crash at Bourneville, O., after its pilot and crew bailed out over Dwight, Neb.

—President Truman restored civil rights to thousands of ex-convicts who had served honorably in the military services for one year or more after July 29, 1941.

—Seventeen lives were lost in Hartford, Conn., in a hospital fire started when defective lights caused a Christmas tree to go up in flames.

—In an edict effective Jan. 1, 1946, James C. Petrillo, president of the AFL American Federation of Musicians said American radio stations would be prohibited from broadcasting musical programs originating in any foreign country except Canada.

—Peter Fraser, prime minister of New Zealand, said in Washington he would like to see the power to govern Japan transferred from the exclusive custody of the United States to the far eastern advisory commission.

Dec. 25—President Truman flew home to Independence, Mo., for Christmas dinner.

Dec. 26—The United States announced acceptance of a French proposal for an Anglo-American-French conference to formulate a joint policy toward Spain.

—The General Electric company turned down a U. S. Conciliation Service invitation to conferences this week intended to prevent a threatened nationwide strike of 200,000 electrical workers early in January.

—Three court-appointed alienists reported in San Francisco that Irene Mansfeldt, society matron, was sane on the day she killed Mrs. Vada Martin, a nurse whom she suspected of having an affair with her husband, Dr. John Mansfeldt.

Dec. 27—The United States surrendered its exclusive control of the occupation and government of Japan to a joint U. S.-Russia-Britain-China far eastern commission, in Big Three agreements concluded in Moscow. Byrnes, Bevin and Molotov attended the conference, and a joint statement was released on their decisions. (see p. 00).

—The Civilian Production administration announced a program to have produced three and a half million inexpensive men's and boys' suits in the first three months of 1946.

—Ford Motor company announced it would close for four days, starting Dec. 29, because of a parts shortage.

Dec. 28—Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric company, asked union leaders to reconsider their decision rejecting a 10 per cent wage increase offer made by the company.

—President Truman signed a bill broadening the GI bill of rights, especially related to loans and education for veterans.

—General Motors withdrew from strike hearings before President Truman's fact finding board, charging the UAW with attempting to use collective bargaining to seize control of the company through regulation of prices and profits as well as wages.

—A spokesman in London for the UNO interim committee said it would choose a site in the areas of either Boston or New York city as a permanent home for the organization.

Dec. 29—American delegates to the United Nations assembly meeting were in-

structed to push for prompt international study to promote international freedom of the press.

—President Truman's fact-finding panel in the GM strike completed hearings and promised its recommendations as fast as possible.

—The Navy moved to provide some relief for the housing shortage by declaring surplus \$56,000,000 worth of building materials and 5,000 Quonset huts located at four depots in the United States.

—General Motors said it refused to subscribe to what it believed would "ultimately become through the process of evolution the death of the American system of competitive enterprise." The company would not participate in "a regimented economy," it said, referring to the UAW strike for a 30 per cent increase.

—Six were known to be dead, and eight had been rescued of a total of 17 miners trapped in an explosion Dec. 26 in the mine of the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal company, Pineville, Ky.

—A joint Army-Navy advisory board was created in Washington to work on A-bomb tests on warships directed by Maj.-Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

—A Department of Commerce report revealed there were approximately 29,000 fewer deaths in the United States in the first 10 months of 1945, compared to the corresponding period for 1944. There was also a decline of about 25,000 births compared with the 1944 period.

Dec. 30—The War Labor board recommended a wage increase averaging 12 cents an hour for 50,000 Western Union employees due to strike on Jan. 7.

—The Navy went on record for retention of control of its land-based air power, irrespective of the outcome of pending proposals for a merger of the nation's fighting forces.

—The OPA announced a sugar ration book consisting of a single sheet would be issued to new applicants starting Jan. 1, 1946.

—In a radio address from Washington, Secretary of State Byrnes denied the authority of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan was impaired by the new machinery set up for supervision of the occupation and government of Japan. (see p. 00).

—One passenger was killed and 10 injured when an Eastern Air Lines plane crashed in Flushing near by La Guardia Field, N. Y.

—Six hundred thousand more army men and women became eligible for discharge as the point score was cut from 55 to 50 for enlisted men and from 73 to 70 for officers.

Dec. 31—Wages lost by 175,000 General Motors production workers were estimated at 47 to 54 million dollars as their strike ended its sixth week.

—An effort to avert a strike Jan. 4, 1946 of 19,000 Western Electric company employees, who were demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, failed after a conciliation conference at Kearny, N. J.

—Announcement that a new American Navy uniform was being designed was made in Washington.

—President Truman sought to head off a nationwide steel strike, scheduled for Jan. 14, with the appointment of a fact finding board and instructions to the OPA to review the possible need for steel price increases.

—Americans celebrated the last hours of 1945 in nationwide New Year's Eve festivities and welcomed 1946 at 12 p.m.

DEATHS OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN 1945

Abdullah, Achmed, 64, May 12. Famous short story writer, novelist and playwright.

Adams, Jesse E., Dr., 56, Mar. 9. Educator and author; professor of philosophy of education at University of Kentucky, 1925-1945; author.

Albee, Fred H., Dr., 68, Feb. 16. Outstanding orthopedic surgeon; honored by many European and Latin-American governments.

Alger, Ellice M., Dr., 74, Feb. 18. Ophthalmologist; in 1938 won Leslie Dana Gold Medal by Association for Research in Ophthalmology and the St. Louis Society for outstanding achievements in prevention of blindness.

Allen, Frank Berry, 57, Apr. 8. Industrialist and benefactor of crippled children.

Appleton, Robert, 80, Jan. 19. Retired head of Robert Appleton Publishing company, previously member of publishing house of D. Appleton and company.

Behrendt, Walter Curt, Dr., 30, Apr. 26. Authority on city planning and housing; professor of city planning and housing at Dartmouth college.

Bellmann, Henry, 63, June 16. Writer, musician and educator; author of "King's Row" in 1940.

Benavides, Oscar, 69, July 2. President of Peru, 1933-1939.

Bendix, Vincent, 62, Mar. 27. Inventor; international figure in the field of aviation; founder of the Bendix Aviation corporation; president of Bendix Helicopters, Inc., 1944 until death; created the self-starter drive, generators, magnetos, and the four wheel automobile brake.

Berry, George Ricker, Dr., 80, May 24. Internationally known Semetic scholar and archaeologist; professor emeritus of Colgate-Rochester Divinity school.

Bertram, Adolf, Cardinal, 86, announced July 12. Anti-Nazi arch-bishop of Breslau.

Boynton, George Rufus, 90, Jan. 6. Portrait painter, known as "the painter laureate of Army and Navy life."

Brock, Gustav Frederick, 64, Feb. 4. Danish-American portrait and miniature painter.

Bryan, Charles W., 78, Mar. 4. Governor of Nebraska, 1922-1924, 1930-34; vice presidential nominee of the democratic party in 1924; brother of William Jennings Bryan, The Great Commoner.

Bugbee, Henry Greenwood, Dr., 63, Jan. 18. Prominent urologist; former chairman urology section American Medical association; received Edward L. Keyes medal for outstanding work in urology in 1944.

Calder, A. Stirling, 74, Jan. 6. Sculptor, member of the national academy.

Calder, William M., 76, Mar. 3. United States Senator from New York 1916-22; leader in republican politics; sponsor of first daylight-saving law.

Carlin, Francis, 62, Mar. 11. Mystical poet; author of "My Ireland," and "A Cairn of Stars."

Carlson, John F., 70, Mar. 20. Landscape painter; work displayed in Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; National Institute in Chicago.

Carroll, Ben, 62, June 6. Vice president, treasurer and a director of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

Cashin, William E., The Right Rev. Monsignor, 73, Jan. 17. Pastor of Roman Catholic church of St. Andrew; former chaplain of Sing Sing prison.

Cassel, Gustav, 73, Jan. 14. Noted Swedish authority on monetary problems.

Cassirer, Ernst, Dr., 70, Apr. 13. Renowned philosopher and author; visiting professor of philosophy at Columbia university; noted for works on the history of philosophy during the Renaissance.

Clark, Guy Gaylor, Prof., 62, Apr. 16. Widely known for work in advertising art; dean of Cooper Union Art school.

Clarke, John Hesslin, 87, Mar. 22. Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1916-1922.

Clendening, Logan, Dr., 60, Jan. 31. Lecturer and columnist; syndicated column "Diet and Health" appeared in more than 400 newspapers.

Coleman, Frederick W., Maj. Gen., 66, Jan. 5. Governor of the United States Soldiers home in Washington; former head of army finance department.

Commons, John R., Prof., 82, May 11. Nationally known economist; former head of University of Wisconsin economics department.

Connolly, Joseph V., 50, Apr. 18. President of King Features Syndicate, International News Service, and International News Photos.

Craig, Marlin, Gen., 69, July 25. Former chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Creange, Henry, 68, Aug. 13. Internationally known authority on industrial economics.

Crewe, The Marquess, 87, June 30. Leader of the Liberal party in the English House of Lords until 7 months before death; held many government offices.

Crown, James Evans, Maj., 69, Jan. 10. Veteran editor of *New Orleans States*; became famous for editorials and later for correspondence for the *New York Times*.

Crump, Walter Gray, Dr., 75, May 1. Cancer authority; professor emeritus of surgery at New York Medical college.

Curtin, John, 60, July 5. Prime Minister of Australia, led the commonwealth through days of threatening Japanese invasion; with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, converted Australia into the greatest Allied base of operations during the early years of Pacific war.

Curtis, Carlton Clarence, Dr., 80, Apr. 10. Noted botanist; professor of botany at Columbia university, 1892-1934.

Cutter, Irving, Dr., 69, Feb. 2. Dean emeritus of Northwestern university medical school and medical director of Passavant hospital; writer and educator; conducted column "How to Keep Well" for the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New York Daily News*.

Dammann, Grace Cowardin, The Rev. Mother, 72, Feb. 13. One of leading Catholic educators of her sex in the United States; president of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart.

Davis, William T., 82, Jan. 22. Well-known entomologist; founder, trustee and president emeritus of Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Dawson, Martin Henry, Dr., 48, Apr. 27. Pioneer in penicillin therapy; associate professor of clinical medicine at Columbia university.

deForest, Alfred V., Prof., 56, Apr. 5. Noted engineer; member of the Department of Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Deland, Margaret W., Mrs., 87, Jan. 13. Noted novelist and writer.

Dick, Charles, 87, Mar. 13. United States Senator from Ohio, 1904-1911; last of the "Old Guard" of the political era of William McKinley.

Doane, Percy Gray, 67, Mar. 28. Phila-

telist; dean of American stamp auctioneers.

Doherty, Thomas Jefferson, 79, Feb. 28. Tariff and customs law expert.

Dubin, Al, 54, Feb. 11. With composer-partner, Harry Warren, wrote an average of 60 songs a year for Warner Brothers motion picture studios; successes include "Among My Souvenirs," "Dancing With Tears in My Eyes" and "Lullaby of Broadway."

Dunning, N. Max, 72, Apr. 19. Housing expert; architectural adviser to Commission of Public Buildings administration.

Ellis, William John, Dr., 52, Mar. 11. Noted penologist, New Jersey State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies.

Evans, Charles Evan, 88, Apr. 16. Dean of American comedians; appeared in "A Parlor Match," which ran 10 years to complete the longest consecutive run recorded in theatrical history.

Ferguson, John Calvin, Dr., 79, Aug. 3. Authority on Chinese art; founder of Nanking university.

Fielding, Edward, 63, Jan. 10. Motion picture character actor.

Finlay, Horace, 73, May 19. Powerful figure in European finances before World War II; former director of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Fischer, Emil S., 79, Feb. 21. One of the foremost authorities on China; died in Tientsin, a prisoner of the Japanese.

Fischer, Hans, Dr., 63, reported on Apr. 6. Famous German chemist; winner of the Nobel prize in 1930.

Fischer, Louis, Dr., 80, Apr. 9. Specialist in children's diseases; one of the first physicians to use diphtheria anti-toxin in the United States.

Flemming, Ambrose, Sir, 95, Apr. 19. Distinguished British electrical physicist, engineer and inventor.

Fox, Dixon Ryan, Dr., 57, Jan. 30. President of Union college; widely recognized authority on American history.

Fox, Emma A., Mrs., 97, Feb. 8. Widely known parliamentarian; dean of Michigan club women; founded the Parliamentary Law club in 1899; author of "Parliamentary Usage."

Gaffney, St. John, 80, Jan. 12. Lifelong advocate of Irish nationalism; United States Consul General in Munich in first world war; secretary of McKinley League of New York state in 1896; Consul General at Dresden 1905 until 1913.

George, David Lloyd, Earl of Dwyoff, 82, Mar. 26. "Father" of the British House of Commons; Prime Minister during the first World War.

Geraghty, Tom C., 62, June 5. Pioneer screen writer and producer.

Goddard, Robert H., Dr., 62, Aug. 10. Internationally known pioneer in rocket propulsion; chief of navy research on jet-propelled planes.

Gorrell, Edgar Staley, 54, Mar. 5. President of the Air Transport association of America; called the "czar" of commercial airlines.

Green, Florence T., Mrs., 63, May 24. Internationally known portrait artist.

Gregory, William Benjamin, Col., United States Engineer's Reserve Corps, 74, Jan. 29. Internationally known expert in hydraulic engineering; professor emeritus in experimental engineering and hydraulics of Tulane university.

Gwynne, Charles T., Lieut. Col., 70, Jan. 31. Executive vice president of New York State Chamber of Commerce 1924-1944; founder of American Arbitration as-

sociation; served in army intelligence in the first world war.

Hanson, Victor H., 69, Mar. 7. Political leader of Alabama; chairman of board of The Birmingham News and Age Herald.

Harvey, Fred A., 63, Apr. 27. Authority on crematics; director or research for Harbison-Walker Refractories Company.

Hay, Charles M., 64, Jan. 16. Deputy chairman and executive director of War Manpower commission.

Hazard, Caroline, 88, Mar. 19. Internationally known as America's foremost woman educator of her time; president of Wellesley College, 1889-1910; author.

Hicks, John W., Jr., 58, June 1. President of Paramount International Films, Inc., and Vice President of Paramount Pictures.

Hill, Robert Tudor, Dr., 64, Feb. 24. Specialist in the educational problems of adults, immigrants and illiterates.

Holabird, John Augar, 59, May 4. Noted architect; famous for designing of many important Chicago buildings.

Holgate, Thomas F., Dr., 86, Apr. 11. Acting president of Northwestern university, 1904-1906; ad interim president 1916-1919; noted mathematician; author.

Hopkins, Nevill Monroe, Dr., 71, Mar. 26. Engineer, author and inventor; received the John Scott medal for electrical research in 1900; invented a device to enable radic listeners to communicate with the station, a super submarine designed to carry a 16-inch gun.

Horton, Robert Elmer, 69, Apr. 22. Noted hydraulic engineer; author; inventor of a water level gauge and a wood stove pipe.

House, Judson, 50, Jan. 6. Tenor soloist appeared with the New York Symphony orchestra, the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra, and the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra.

Howell, William H., Dr., 85, Feb. 6. Internationally known physiologist and director emeritus of School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins university.

Huizinga, John, 72, received word Mar. 22. Noted spiritual leader of Dutch people educator and essayist.

Hylton, Lord, 82, May 26. Former chief whip to the Unionist Party in the English House of Lords.

Husley, William Augustus, 91, Jan. 1. Construction contractor; built many large structures in Chicago, Detroit, and Canada including Chicago Wrigley building an original Gary (Ind.) mills of United States Steel company.

Jenkins, Burris A., The Rev. Dr., 71, Mar. 13. Minister and writer; former president of the University of Kentucky; author; lecturer; editor and publisher of The Kansas City Post; political leader.

Jimenez (Oreamuno), Ricardo, 81, Jan. 4. Served 3 terms as president of Costa Rica.

Johnson, Hiram Warren, 78, Aug. 1. Republican dean of Senate; life-long isolationist; helped prevent United States' entry into League of Nations and opposed ratification of United Nations Charter; California Senator since 1917; ran for vice president with Theodore Roosevelt on Bull Moose ticket, 1912.

Johnson, William E. "Pussyfoot," 8 Feb. 2. Internationally known prohibitive crusader; active in many temperance organizations; editor of the New Republic from 1913 to 1916; managing editor of 35 publications of the Anti-Saloon League, 1912-1916.

Kaiser, Georg, 67, June 5. Famous German playwright of social vision.

Kalish, Max, 54, Mar. 19. Sculptor, whose statuettes of "Fifty Great Men of 1944" are on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

Kiernan, Frank, 75, Mar. 9. Outstanding figure in financial advertising field and head of agency bearing his name.

Kernan, Frances Joseph, Maj. Gen., 86, Feb. 3. Veteran of Spanish-American and first World wars; served with distinction in Philippines, Cuba, with AEF in France and as technical military adviser to the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris in 1918-1919.

Knott, Thomas A., Dr., 65, Aug. 16. Famous lexicographer and philologist.

Kurtz, Adam, 65, Aug. 1. Nationally-known figure in the public utilities field; vice president and treasurer of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company.

Larkin, William F., 64, Mar. 31. Vice-president and director of the Crowell-Collier Publishing company.

LaVerne, Lucille, 72, Mar. 4. Actress, who made theatrical history with 3,000 performances in "Sun-Up," gave command performances for many members of European royalty.

Leonard, Henry, Lieut. Col., 68, Apr. 8. Republican national committeeman from Colorado; lawyer, soldier and horseranch operator; leading authority on military law; distinguished himself as a Marine officer in three wars.

Lindsey, Ronald, Sir, 68, Aug. 21. British ambassador to Washington, 1930-39.

Locke, Edward, 76, Apr. 1. Veteran playwright, who wrote "The Climax," "A Mad Love," "The Case of Becky," and others.

Lucas, Albert Pike, 83, May 2. Well-known painter and sculptor.

MacDougall, Alice Foote, 78, Feb. 19. Fabulous business woman; built a \$2,500,000 restaurant enterprise.

Malburn, William Peabody, 78, Apr. 9. Assistant secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson administration.

Maloney, Francis T., Senator, 50, Jan. 16. United States senator from Connecticut; democrat; gifted speaker and faithful supporter of the Roosevelt administration.

Marriott, John, Sir, 85, June 7. Noted historian; Conservative member of English Parliament, 1917-1929.

McCulloch, Catherine Waugh, Mrs., 82, Apr. 20. Nationally known for activities in behalf of women's suffrage.

Morris, Robert Tuttle, Dr., 87, Jan. 9. Eminently successful surgeon and author.

Moses, John, Senator, 59, Mar. 3. Senator from North Dakota; first Democrat ever elected to represent his state in either house of Congress.

Mosher, William E., Dean, 67, June 1. Authority on public utility economy; dean of Syracuse university's Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Murphy, Hermann Dudley, 77, Apr. 16. Noted painter; best known for paintings of New England landscapes and flowers.

Nazimova, Alla, 66, July 13. Distinguished actress of the stage and screen for more than 45 years.

Normano, John F., Dr., 57, Apr. 25. Famous economist and writer; director of studies of the Research Bureau for Post-War Economics; professor of comparative economic history at the School of Asiatic Studies of the Iranian Institute; author.

Noxon, Frank W., 72, Mar. 20. Author,

journalist and economist; author of "Are We Capable of Self-Government?" "Excess Prophets," "Religion in Red Russia."

Noyes, Alexander Dana, 82, Apr. 22. Dean of American financial journalists.

O'Connor, James Francis, 66, Jan. 15. Representative of Montana; first elected to the House in 1937; reelected four consecutive times; chairman of Indian Affairs committee of the House.

Painton, Frederick C., 49, Mar. 31. Reader's Digest correspondent in the Pacific and author of fiction.

Palmer, Lew Russell, 70, Mar. 24. Founder and official of the National Safety Council.

Palmer, Lincoln B., 79, Jan. 13. General manager of American Newspaper Publishers association for 34 years.

Parsons, James A., 76, Mar. 4. Counsel to the late Alfred E. Smith, governor of New York; formerly attorney general, judge of the Court of Claims, and Public Service Commissioner.

Patrick, Edwin D., Maj. Gen., 51, word received March 15. Commanding General Sixth Infantry Division; former chief of Staff of Sixth Army; died of wounds suffered in Luzon.

Patten, George W. (Gilbert), 78, Jan. 16. Author, pen-name Burt L. Standish, of "Frank Merriwell" stories.

Payne, George Henry, 68, Mar. 3. Member of the Federal Communications commission, 1934-1943; leading member of the Republican party; author.

Pendergast, Thomas Joseph, 72, Jan. 26. Democratic political boss of Kansas City for over 20 years; supreme Kansas City ruler who was able to wield powerful influence in national party councils; imprisoned in 1939 for income tax evasion; released in 1940.

Prager, Richard, Dr., 61, July 20. Astronomer, world authority on variable stars.

Fyle, Ernie, 44, Apr. 18. Nationally known war correspondent, killed on Ie Island in the Pacific while covering the Okinawa battle in World War II; famed columnist whose writings entered some 14,000,000 homes almost as personal letters from the front.

Raizles, George W., Dr., 61, July 16. Noted chemotherapist; director of dermatological research and laboratory division of the Abbott Laboratories.

Rankin, Edward S., 84, Mar. 8. Nationally known designer of sewer systems.

Rapee, Erno, 55, June 26. Noted musician; maestro of the Radio City Music hall.

Record, Samuel J., Prof., 63, Feb. 3. Dean of School of Forestry of Yale university, made important scientific discoveries on forestry expedition in Guatemala in 1926.

Reld, Frank R., 65, Jan. 25. Republican representative to Congress from Illinois; gained national prominence in 1927 as chairman of House flood control committee.

Renick, William, Justice, 92, Feb. 18. Member of Supreme Court of Ontario for 39 years.

Rhode, Paul Peter, The Most Rev., 73, Mar. 3. Bishop of the Green Bay Roman Catholic Diocese; created titular Bishop of Barca by Pope Pius X in 1918; received the papal honor of assistant to the pontifical throne, conferred by Pope Pius XI in 1933.

Richards, Robert Hallowell, 100, Mar. 27. Distinguished metallurgist; author and inventor; professor emeritus Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Phillips Exeter Academy; established the 1st educational

laboratories of mining and metallurgy in the world.

Robins, Margaret Dreier, Mrs., 76, Feb. 21. International leader in the movement to improve condition of women and children in industry.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, 63, Apr. 12. Thirty-first president of the United States; seventh president to die in office; only Chief Executive in American history to be elected for more than 2 terms; stricken by cerebral hemorrhage on the 83rd day of 4th term, as Allied victory in the Second World War seemed near. Married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, his sixth cousin, in 1905; children Anne, James, Elliott, Franklin Jr., and John; admitted to New York bar, 1907; practiced with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, New York, 1907-1910; member of New York State Senate, 1910-1913 and led a group of insurgents, who revolted against Tammany Hall and its leader, Charles F. Murphy, over a proposal to send William F. Sheehan to the U. S. Senate; active in the national Democratic convention of 1912 and instrumental in attaining Woodrow Wilson's nomination for president; assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-1920; stricken with infantile paralysis, 1921; member of the firm Roosevelt & O'Connor, 1924-1933; elected governor of New York for two terms, 1929-1933; elected president of the United States, 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944; initiated administration and legislative reforms known collectively as the New Deal; closed every bank in the country two days after first inauguration and set up an examining committee in the Treasury department which arranged to open only those that were "sound," sponsored 15 pieces of major legislation during the 104 days in which Congress was in session in the spring of 1933, a record that has no parallel in the history of American presidents; guided the United States through the critical period of World War II; met at sea with Winston Churchill August, 1941 to draw up joint statement of American-British International policy now known as Atlantic Charter; took part in momentous conferences with Allied leaders at Casablanca, Jan., 1943; Quebec, Aug., 1943; Teheran, Nov., 1943; and Yalta, Feb., 1945, and made vital contributions to decisions affecting broad military strategy in the Second World War.

Roseboro, Viola, 87, Jan. 29. Editor and writer of fiction; as fiction editor of McClure's magazine helped start careers of important American authors, including O. Henry, Booth Tarkington and Myra Kelly.

Rosenthal, Leon W., 64, Jan. 8. Engineer, inventor, author and patent solicitor; obtained patents on calculating machines, electric ignition apparatus and electric railway apparatus; author of technical books.

Schlegel, Carl, 69, Apr. 5. Baritone with Metropolitan company, 1913-1927.

Schwenk, Walter W., 44, Mar. 13. Atlantic coast director of the War Shipping administration.

Serugham, James Graves, 65, June 23. United States Senator; Democrat from Nevada, 1923-1927.

Seymour, George Dudley, 85, Jan. 21. Author, attorney and authority on Nathan Hale.

Shear, Theodore Leslie, Dr., 64, July 3. Internationally known archaeologist.

Sheehan, Winfield R., 61, July 25. Film producer; organizer for Fox Film Corporation.

Smith, Harry Worcester, 79, Apr. 5. Internationally known sportsman; inventor

and author.

Tablada, Jose J., 74, Aug. 2. Popular Mexican poet, author and educator.

Tolstoy, Alexei, 62, Feb. 23. One of Soviet Russia's greatest contemporary writers; author of "Peter the Great."

Thomas, Roberts B., 53, Jan. 23. Secretary, general counsel of American Institute of Steel Construction; long prominent in steel industry as expert on legal and labor matters.

Tracy, Merle E., 65, Mar. 4. Author and editor; editorial columnist for Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate, 1924-1934; editor and publisher of Current History, 1936-1939.

Tubbs, Warren, 62, Apr. 2. Widely known expert on public utility law; chief counsel for the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corp.

Tucker, Beverly Randolph, Dr., 71, June 19. Internationally known neuropsychiatrist, noted for studies of pellagra.

Tully, Richard W., 67, Jan. 31. Dramatist, author of stage success "The Bird of Paradise," over which raged one of the bitterest plagiarism suits on record.

Vineberg, Hiram N., Dr., 87, May 4. Pioneer gynecologist; one of the foremost figures in the medical profession.

Vreeland, H. H., 88, Jan. 31. Internationally recognized authority on steam and electric railways; director of many industrial enterprises.

Waddell, Charles Edward, 67, Apr. 19. Internationally known consulting engineer; built many steam and hydro-electric plants along the Eastern seaboard.

Wainwright, Jonathan Mayhew, 80, June 3. Assistant Secretary of War in the Administration of President Harding; first cousin of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

Waite, Merton Benway, Dr., 80, June 5. Internationally known horticulturalist, botanist and plant pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wakelee, Edmund Waring, 75, Apr. 26. Leading public utility executive; noted lawyer; president of the public service corporation of New Jersey, 1939-1945; political leader.

Watson, Edwin M., Maj. Gen., 61, Feb. 20. Secretary and military aide to President Franklin D. Roosevelt; died aboard ship while returning from the Yalta conference with the President.

Whitnall, Harold Orville, Dr., 67, May 18. Widely known author of scientific books and articles. head of the department of geology and geography at Colgate university.

Werfel, Franz, 54, Aug. 26. Noted Czech oslavakian author; wrote "Song of Bernadette."

Westerman, Harry James, 68, June 27. Prominent painter and cartoonist.

Wildrick, Edward W., Col., 64, Feb. 21. In first world war, served as acting assistant chief of staff of Sixth army corps and assistant chief of staff of 33rd division.

Witschief, Graham, 69, Jan. 11. Supreme Court Justice of the Ninth Judicial District of the state of New York.

Woolsey, John Munro, 68, May 4. Prominent jurist noted for brilliant and poignantly phrased decisions; judge of the United States District court, 1929-1943.

Deaths in September

Craven, Frank, 65, Sept. 1, playwright and director, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Cunningham, Capt. Harold A., 61, Sept. 1, New York city. Sea veteran, one skipper of the "Leviathan."

Laing, Dr. Gordon Jennings, 75, Sep

1. Chicago. Classics scholar formerly on the University of Chicago faculty.

Neeson, John H., 61, Sept. 1, Philadelphia. Director of Public Works in Philadelphia.

Vinson, Dr. Robert E., 68, Sept. 2, Cleveland. Former president of Western Reserve university.

White, Joseph Estabrook, 91, Sept. 3, Winchendon, Mass. A founder of the Franklin School in Cincinnati, O.

Wilson, James A., 69, Sept. 3, Washington, D.C. Labor leader and former counselor to the International Labor office.

Clarke, James, 93, Sept. 4, White Plains, N.Y. Former president of James Clarke and company book publishers.

Le Sueur, Richard Vryling, 64, Sept. 6, in Toronto, Ont. President of Imperial Oil limited.

McCain, Vice Adm. John Sidney, 61, Sept. 6, Coronado, Calif. Commander of U.S. Navy Task Force No. 38.

Weber, Orlando F., 66, Sept. 6, New York city. Founder of the Allied Chemical and Dye corporation.

Merriman, Dr. Roger Bigelow, 69, Sept. 7, Cambridge, Mass. Guernsey professor of history at Harvard.

Pell, Francis Livingston, 71, Sept. 7, New York. Architect.

Chapman, John W., 60, Sept. 8, New York. Vice president of Grace Line, incorporated.

Cret, Dr. Paul Philippe, 68, Sept. 8, Philadelphia. Architect.

Friessner, Dr. Isidore, 71, Sept. 8, Katonah, N. Y. Pioneer ear research specialist.

Henry, Thomas F., 67, Sept. 8, Detroit. Former president of American Automobile association.

Princess Stephanie, 81, of Belgium, Sept. 8. Death in Hungary reported by Brussels radio in London.

Braithwaite, Gen. Sir Walter Pizon, 79, Sept. 9, Hampshire, England. British commander in World War I.

Bryan, Charles F., 73, Sept. 9, Cleveland, O. Leader in outdoor advertising field.

Groat, Dr. William A., 68, Sept. 9, Syracuse, N. Y. Pathologist and former president of New York State Medical society.

Bull, Johan, 51, Sept. 12, Stowe, Vt. Illustrator, cartoonist, artist and etcher.

Fahy, Peter R., 78, Sept. 14, Cleveland. Founder of Cleveland Stock Exchange.

Gruen, Frederick G., 73, Sept. 15, Cincinnati. Former president of Gruen Watch company.

Herring, Clyde L., 66, Sept. 15, Washington, D. C. Former Democratic U. S. Senator from Iowa.

McLarty, Norman, 56, Sept. 15, Ottawa, Ont. Former Canadian Secretary of State.

Sanford, Dr. Steadman Vincent, 74, Sept. 15, Atlanta. Chancellor of University System of Georgia.

Tardieu, Andre, 68, Sept. 15, Menton, France. French diplomat and journalist and signatory at Versailles.

Cameron, Sir David, 80, Sept. 16, London, England. Noted Scottish artist.

Lovejoy, Dr. Frank William, 74, Sept. 16, Rochester, N. Y. Chairman of board of directors of Eastman Kodak company.

McCormack, John, 61, Sept. 16, Dublin, Eire. World famous Irish tenor.

Price, Brig. Gen. Harrison J., 77, Sept. 16, Richmond, Va. USA retired World War I commander.

Ryan, Msgr. John, 76, Sept. 16, St. Paul, Minn. Leading Catholic social welfare authority.

Garran, Frank W., 51, Sept. 18, Hanover, N. H. Dean of the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth college.

Vinageras, Jose Agripino Barnet, 81, Sept. 19, Havana. Former President of Cuba.

Berry, Dr. Edward Wilber, 70, Sept. 20, Stonington, Conn. Paleontologist, former dean of John Hopkins.

Cruzat, Carlos Rojas, 83, Sept. 20, Cardenas, Cuba. Major general in Cuban War of Independence.

Seabrook, William B., 59, Sept. 20, Suicide. Rhinebeck, N. Y. Author and explorer.

Herrmann, Otto E., Jr., 62, Sept. 21, New York. Pianist, composer and conductor.

Koenigsberg, Moses, 67, Sept. 21, New York. Former Hearst executive.

Burke, Thomas, 78, Sept. 22, London, Eng. British novelist and essayist.

Lehman, Irving, 69, Sept. 22, Port Chester, N. Y. Jurist and chief judge of N. Y. State Court of Appeals.

McFarland, Dr. Joseph, 77, Sept. 22, Philadelphia. Professor emeritus of pathology at University of Pennsylvania.

Fueryredon, Honorio, 73, Sept. 23, Buenos Aires. Former Argentine Foreign Minister.

Argentinita, 47, Sept. 24, New York. "Spanish" dancer known in private life as Encarnacion Lopez.

MacLaren, Malcolm, 76, Sept. 24, Princeton, N. J. Chairman of Electrical Engineering Department at Princeton university.

Wake-Walker, Adm. Sir W. Frederick, 57, Sept. 24, London. Third Sea Lord and Controller of British Navy.

Jelliffe, Dr. Smith Ely, 78, Sept. 25, near Lake George, N. Y. Neuropsychiatrist.

Deaths in October

Buttkofer, Thomas J., 55, Oct. 3, New York. Vice president of Hearst Magazines incorporated.

Hatfield, Dr. James Taft, 83, Oct. 3, Chicago. Professor emeritus of Northwestern university.

Newberry, Truman H., 81, Oct. 3, Detroit. Former Secretary of Navy in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet.

Kent, William, 59, Oct. 4, New York. Stage actor best known for the role of Herman in *Rose Marie*.

Purdum, Smith W., 68, Oct. 4, Hyattsville, Md. Retired second assistant Postmaster General.

Kaufman, Mrs. Beatrice Bakrow, 51, Oct. 6, New York. Writer and editor, wife of playwright George S. Kaufman.

Stebbins, Dr. George Coles, 99, Oct. 6, Catskill, N. Y. Hymn writer.

Colvan, Zeke B., 65, Oct. 7, Hollywood, Calif. Director of musicals and civic operas.

Piccinilli, Attilio, 77, Oct. 8, New York. Sculptor.

Saiten, Felix, 75, Oct. 8, Zurich, Switzerland. Austrian writer, author of *Bambi*.

Sample, Rear Adm. William D., 47, reported missing on a flight patrol in the Pacific by the Navy on Oct. 8.

Wirkus, Faustin E., 48, Oct. 8, New York. Marine who ruled 12,000 Haitians as the White King of La Gonave for three years.

Fiske, Rev. Dr. George W., 73, Oct. 10, Framingham, Mass. Dean emeritus of Oberlin College Graduate School of Theology.

Prince, Dr. John Dyneley, 77, Oct. 10,

New York. Linguist, professor emeritus of languages at Columbia university.

Brandels, Mrs. Alice Goldmark, 79, Oct. 11, Washington, D. C. Widow of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandels.

Kane, William E., 79, Oct. 11, Syracuse, N. Y. Industrialist, inventor and archaeologist.

Hershey, Milton S., 88, Oct. 13, Hershey, Pa. Chocolate manufacturer and philanthropist.

MacCrory, Cardinal Joseph, 84, Oct. 13, Armagh, Ulster, Ireland. Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

Robinson, Jackson Harvey, 88, Oct. 13, Palo Alto, Calif. Attorney for American Federation of Labor.

Alwin, Dr. Carl Oskar, 54, Oct. 15, Mexico City. Former Austrian orchestra conductor.

Knubel, Rev. Dr. Frederick H., 75, Oct. 16, New Rochelle, N. Y. Former president of United Lutheran Church in America.

Monaco, James V. (Jimmie), 60, Oct. 17, Hollywood. Composer of numerous hit tunes.

Van de Water, Mrs. Virginia Terhune, Oct. 17, Pompton Lakes, N. J. Novelist, short story writer.

Hovey, Frederick H., 77, Oct. 18, Miami Beach, Fla. Former U. S. tennis champion in singles and doubles.

Prince Suleyman Bey Karamanli, 54, of the former ruling family of Tripolitania. Death in Tripoli reported in Rome Oct. 18.

Tolstoy, Count Leo, 76, Oct. 18, Hael-singborn, Sweden. Sculptor and writer, son of Russian novelist.

Weaver, Arthur J., 71, Oct. 18, Falls City, Neb. Former Governor of Nebraska.

Weyerhaeuser, Frederick E., 72, Oct. 18, St. Paul, Minn. Leading figure in lumber industry.

Calles, Gen. Plutarco Elias, 68, Oct. 19, Mexico City. Former President of Mexico.

Hughes, Hatcher, 64, Oct. 19, New York. Pulitzer Prize playwright and Columbia university professor.

Wyeth, Newell Convers, 62, Oct. 19, Chadds Ford, Pa. Illustrator and mural painter.

Smith, Lady Eleanor, 42, Oct. 20, London. British author.

Armetta, Henry, 57, Oct. 21, San Diego, Calif. Screen actor, specialist in comedy character roles.

Hibbard, Angus S., 85, Oct. 21, Chicago. Pioneer engineer, inventor and executive.

Bazan, Gen. Jose Marti y Zayas, 67, Oct. 22, Havana. Son of the Cuban patriot, Jose Marti.

Field, Sir Frederick L., 73, Oct. 24, York, Eng., Admiral of the Fleet, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty.

Jessup, Stanley, 68, Oct. 26, New York. Stage character actor.

O'Meara, Patrick M., 55, Oct. 26, St. Louis, Mo. Architect of Catholic institutions.

Young, James C., 57, Oct. 27, New York. Author, newspaperman and publicist.

Liebling, Leonard, 71, Oct. 28, New York. Editor, music critic and librettist.

Goudiss, Dr. C., Houston, 64, Oct. 29, Chicago. Publisher, author of books on food.

Pelliot, Paul, 67, Oct. 29, Paris. Leading French authority on China and Orient.

Merriam, Dr. John Campbell, 76, Oct. 30, Oakland, Calif. Paleontologist, president emeritus of Carnegie institution.

Ainley, Henry, 66, Oct. 31, London. Shakespearean actor.

Willey, Spence, 39, Oct. 31, New Rochelle, N. Y. Art editor, noted designer.

Witos, Wincenty, 71, Oct. 31, Cracow. Vice president of the Polish National Council, Peasant Party leader.

Zuloaga, Ignazio, 75, Oct. 31, Madrid. Spanish painter.

Deaths in November

Gagnon, Msgr. Cyrille, Nov. 1, New York. Rector of Laval university, Quebec.

Payson, Dr. Eliot Robertson, 99, Nov. 2, New Brunswick, N. J. Professor emeritus of Rutgers university.

Schrembs, Joseph W., 79, Nov. 2, Cleveland. Archbishop of Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland for more than 24 years.

Upton, Mrs. Harriet Taylor, 91, Nov. 2, Pasadena, Calif. Leading suffragist.

Bovard, Oliver K., 75, Nov. 3, St. Louis. Mo. Former editor and crusader of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Stuart, Lt. Gen. Kenneth, 50, Nov. 3, Ottawa, Ont. Former Canadian Chief of Staff in London.

Harvey, Rodney Beecher, 55, Nov. 4, Minneapolis. University of Minnesota professor, discoverer of gas fruit ripening process.

Russell, Dr. James Earl, 81, Nov. 4, Trenton, N. J. Dean emeritus of Teachers college, Columbia university.

Smith, Col. Lowell H., 53, Nov. 4, Tucson, Ariz. Pioneer aviator, commander of the Army's first global flight.

Bassoe, Dr. Peter, 71, Nov. 5, Chicago. Neurologist.

Tewksbury, Rev. Elwood G., 80, Nov. 5, Philadelphia. China missionary.

Sperry, Edward Goodman, 54, Nov. 6, Glen Cove, N. Y. Director of Sperry Products, incorporated.

Edwards, Gus, 66, Nov. 7, Hollywood. Song writer, actor and movie director.

Larson, Col. Emery Ellsworth (Swede), 46, Nov. 7, Atlanta. Former head football coach at Annapolis.

Norton, William W., 54, Nov. 7, New York city. President of W. W. Norton and company incorporated, publishers.

Von Mackensen, Field Marshall August, 95, Nov. 8, Celle, Germany, British zone. Known as "father of the German army."

Conway, Thomas F., 86, Nov. 9, Plattsburg, N. Y. Former Lieutenant Governor of New York state.

Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon, 67, Nov. 10, New York. Great-grand nephew of the Emperor.

Diver, Mrs. Maud, 78, British novelist. Oct. 14, Surrey, England.

Gillespie, Dr. Robert Dick, 47, RAF psychiatrist. Oct. 30, London.

Grant, Ulysses S., 85, Nov. 10, New York. Nephew of President U. S. Grant.

Thomas, Sen. John, 71, Nov. 10, Washington, D. C. Idaho Republican.

Lewis, Dr. William Mather, 62, Nov. 11, West Hartford, Conn. Former president of Lafayette college.

Martin, George B., 69, Nov. 12, Catlettburg, Ky. Former U. S. Democratic Senator from Kentucky.

Schiller, Edward A., 67, Nov. 12, Hollywood. Vice president of Loew's, incorporated.

Allen, Walter Cleveland, 68, Nov. 1, New York. Former president of the Yale and Towne manufacturing company, Stamford, Conn.

Johnson, Eldridge Reeves, 78, Nov. 14 in Moorestown, N. J. Founder of the Victor Talking Machine company in Camden, N. J.

Chapman, Dr. Frank M., 81, Nov. 15 in New York. Leading American ornithologist.

MacAlarney, Robert Emmet, 71, Nov. 15 in New York. Newspaper editor, educator and author.

Coolidge, John T., 89, Nov. 16 in Boston. Artist, author.

Kossler, Capt. William J., Nov. 16, in Washington. U. S. Coast Guard, pioneer in helicopter development.

Lanier, Charles Day, 77, Nov. 17 in Greenwich, Conn. Former publisher of the *American Review of Reviews*.

MacGregor, Sir Atholl, 62, Nov. 17, death at sea reported in London. Chief Justice of the Hong Kong Supreme Court.

Roosevelt, Ens. Robert R. IV, death in action August 1944 in the China sea reported by the Navy Nov. 17. Distant relative of the late President Theodore Roosevelt.

Francis, Frederick IV, 62, Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. Death in Flensburg reported in London Nov. 18.

Lea, Luke, 66, Nov. 18, in Nashville. Former Democratic U. S. Senator from Tennessee who tried to kidnap the Kaiser in 1918.

Blaylock, Selwyn G., 67, Nov. 19 in Trail, B. C. Former president of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company in Canada.

Wilson, Mrs. Helen Hopekirk, 89, Nov. 19, in Cambridge, Mass. Concert pianist and composer.

Thorkeison, Dr. Jacob, 69, Nov. 20, in Butte. Former Republican U. S. Representative from Montana.

Waters, James R., Nov. 20, in New York. Radio and stage comedian, noted for role as Jake in *The Goldbergs*, radio program.

Henderson, James, 77, Nov. 20 in London. British iron and steel industrialist.

Yoakum, Dr. Clarence S., 66, Nov. 20, in Ann Arbor. Dean of the University of Michigan graduate school.

Aston, Dr. Francis W., British chemical scientist, fellow of the Royal Society. Death reported in London Nov. 21.

Benchley, Robert C., 56, Nov. 21, in New York. Humorist and screen actor.

Duncan, William Cary, 71, Nov. 21, in North Brookfield, Mass. Author of several musical comedy hits.

Glasgow, Ellen, 71, Nov. 21 in Richmond, Va. Novelist, 1942 Pulitzer Prize winner for *In This Our Life*.

Patch, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M., Jr., 56, Nov. 21 in San Antonio. Commander of the U. S. 7th Army in Europe, World War II and veteran of World War I.

Alexander, Mrs. Helen M., Nov. 22, in Baltimore. New York civic leader.

Tally, Thomas Lincoln, 84, film pioneer and producer. Nov. 22 in Hollywood.

Browne, Edward E., 77, Nov. 23 in Evanston, Ill. Former U. S. Representative from Wisconsin.

Coborn, Charles, 93, Nov. 23, in London. British comedian.

de Cordova, Julian, 94, Nov. 23, in Arlington, Mass. Art collector.

Morris, Roland Sieter, 71, Nov. 23, in Philadelphia. Former U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

Pyle, Mrs. Geraldine, 45, Nov. 23 in Albuquerque. Widow of the late Ernie Pyle.

Keane, Doris, 64, Nov. 25 in New York.

Stage actress, noted for starring role in *Romance*.

Osnator, John, 55, Nov. 25 in New York. Ace N. Y. detective.

Russell, Henry B., 86, Nov. 25 in Suffield, Conn. Retired editor of *The Springfield (Mass.) Union*.

Whittlesey, Henry N., 73, Nov. 26, in Greenwich, Conn. Naval architect in both World Wars.

Sert, Jose Maria, 69, Nov. 27 in Barcelona. World famous Spanish mural painter.

Carlin, George A., 54, Nov. 28 in New York. Editor of United Features Syndicate.

Davis, Dwight F., 66, Nov. 28 in Washington. Secretary of War during Coolidge's administration.

Fairfax, Beatrice (Mrs. Marie M. Gasch), 70, advice-to-the-lovelorn columnist and originator, Nov. 28 in New York.

Key, Pierre van Rensselaer, 73, Nov. 28 in New York. Editor of *The Musical Digest* and critic.

Clark, Mrs. Grace Walton Roosevelt, 78, Nov. 29, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. First cousin of the late President Roosevelt.

Fisk, Harry G., 72, Nov. 30 in Springfield, Mass. A founder of the Fisk Rubber company in 1899.

Foran, William, 74, Nov. 30 in Ottawa, Ont. Canadian founder of the Federal Hockey league.

Marlon, George, 85, Nov. 30 in Carmel, Calif. Stage producer, director and actor.

Ficke, Arthur Davison, 62, Nov. 30, in Hudson, N. Y. Poet, co-founder of "spectrist poetry" famous hoax.

DEATHS IN DECEMBER

Gaul, Dr. Harvey B., 64, Dec. 1 in Pittsburgh. Organist, composer.

Woods, Mrs. Margaret L., 89, poet and novelist, friend of Tennyson. Death in Thurley, Surrey, England, announced Dec. 1.

Motherwell, Hiram, 57, Dec. 1, in New York. Author, former correspondent, former editor of *Stage* magazine.

Randall, Rear Adm. Albert B., USNR, retired, 70, Dec. 1 in Bethesda, Md. First merchant marine officer to be so commissioned.

Gray, Austin E., 57, Dec. 2, in New York. Author of Byron's biography, *Teresa, or Her Demon Lover*.

Iwasaki, Baron Koyata, 66, Dec. 2, in Tokyo. Head of the family which controlled the Mitsubishi interests.

Eno, William F., 87, Dec. 3, in Norwalk, Conn. Traffic planner, designer of plans for New York, London and Paris.

Larsen, Hanna A., 72, Dec. 3 in Elmsford, N. Y. Author and editor of *The American Scandinavian Review*.

Morgan, Dr. Thomas Hunt, 79, Dec. 4 in Pasadena, Calif. Biologist, 1933 Nobel Prize winner.

Adams, Col. Porter H., 51, Dec. 5 in Boston. An organizer of the National Aeronautics association in 1922.

Downie, John M., 78, Dec. 5 in New York. Former ward and companion of Horatio Alger, reported to be the model for the writer's *Raggedy Dick* series.

Lang, Archbishop Lord Cosmo Gordon, 81, Dec. 5 in London. Archbishop of York for 20 years, then Canterbury for 13 until he resigned in March 1942 when he was made Baron Lang of Lambeth. He crowned King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London.

Finney, Capt. Frank Lucius, sr., USN, retired, Dec. 5 in Bethesda, Md. One of the

first submarine commanders.

Stanovsky, Msgr. Otto, 63, Dec. 5, in Prague. President of the Prague Caritas Czech Roman Catholic relief group.

de Casseres, Benjamin, 72, Dec. 6 in New York. Author and columnist, editorial writer for the *New York Mirror*.

Hughes, Mrs. Antoinette Carter, 81, Dec. 6 in Washington. Wife of retired Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

Komarov, Dr. Vladimir L., 77, leading Russian botanist, death announced in Moscow Dec. 6.

Stegerwald, Adam, 70, former Prussian premier. Death in Wuerzburg announced Dec. 6.

Jonah, Frank Gilbert, 81, chief engineer of the Frisco Lines, Dec. 7, in St. Louis, Mo.

Wolfe, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth, 85, Dec. 7 in New York. Mother of the late novelist, Thomas Wolfe.

D'Annunzio, Gabriellino, 60, Dec. 8 in Rome. Son of the Italian poet and fascist leader.

Silotti, Alexander, 82, Russian-born pianist, Dec. 8, in New York.

Brinser, Rear Adm. Harry L., 69, Dec. 9 in New York. Inspector of Naval Material in the New York Naval District.

Fry, Mrs. Anna Ayer, 69, Dec. 9 in Philadelphia. Widow of Wilfred W. Fry, former president of N. W. Ayer & Son, incorporated.

Lucas, Dr. Alfred, 79, Dec. 9 in Cairo. British archaeologist who entered Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb in 1923.

Whittaker, J. E., 48, Labor MP, found dead near Burnley, Eng., Dec. 9.

Foster, Thomas L., 93, Dec. 10 in Toronto, former mayor of Toronto.

Hickok, S. Rae, 61, Dec. 10 in Rochester, N. Y. President of Hickok manufacturing company, largest makers of men's belts and buckles.

Brooke, Rear Adm. Sir Basil Vernon, 69, Dec. 11 in London. Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth.

Eisenberger, Severin, 66, Dec. 11 in New York. World famous Polish-born pianist.

Jessner, Leopold, 67, Dec. 13 in Los Angeles. Film producer-director who fled to the U. S. from the Nazi purge in Germany.

Sussman, Harry, 54, Dec. 13 in New York. Chief naval architect of the U. S. Naval Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kimes, Matt, 39, Dec. 14 in Little Rock, Ark. Notorious Southwestern gunman.

Matthay, Tobias, 87, Dec. 14 in London. British pianist, teacher, author and composer.

Bertha, Princess Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina, Dec. 14 in London. Cousin of King George VI.

Armstrong, Dr. Edward F., 67, Dec. 15, in London. Chemist, science adviser to the British Ministry of Home Security.

Earing, Maurice, 71, Dec. 15, in Beaulieu, Scotland. British author and war correspondent.

Harrington, Emerson C., 81, Dec. 15, in Cambridge, Md. Governor of Maryland from 1916 to 1920.

Boodberg, Baron Alexis P., 76, Dec. 14, in San Francisco. Russian acting Minister of War in Adm. Kolchak's government.

Luguet, Maj.-Gen. Charles, 49, Dec. 15 in New York. Air attache to the French Embassy in Washington.

Schelling, Dr. Felix E., 87, Dec. 15 in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Author, professor emeritus of English at the University of Pennsylvania.

Agnelli, Giovanni, 79, Dec. 16 in Turin, Italy. Former president of the Fiat Motor works.

de Lima, Sister Rose, 74, Dec. 16, in Convent Station, N. J. Noted Catholic nun.

Sweeny, Robert, 61, Dec. 16 in London. Chairman of the Federated Trust and Finance corporation of London.

Marks, Edward B., 80, Dec. 17 in New York. President of the Edward B. Marks Music Corporation.

Martin, Thomas J., 64, Dec. 17 in New York. New York Police force detective who cracked the famous Masterson slaying.

Fruetti, Moman, 73, Dec. 17, in Oklahoma City. Criminal lawyer.

van Rensselaer, Stephen, 74, Dec. 17, in Morristown, N. J. Author, antique collector, early American firearms authority.

Buzzard, Sir E. Farquhar, 74, Dec. 18 in London. Medical attendant to Kings George V, VI, and Edward VIII.

Nutt, Joseph R., Dec. 18, in Cleveland. Financier, former treasurer of the Republican National committee.

Pattin, Gen. George S., Jr., 60, Dec. 21, in Heidelberg, Germany, of a lung congestion caused by paralysis of the chest suffered in an auto accident Dec. 9. Former commander of the U. S. 3rd Army who led his troops to victory in North Africa, Sicily and on the Western front. General most feared by Nazi troops during World War II.

Yoelson, The Rev. Morris R., 88, Dec. 23, in Washington. Father of Al Jolson.

Gay, Byron, 59, Dec. 23, in Los Angeles. Composer of "Avalon," "Horses," and "Song of the West."

Kersey, Dr. Charles Anselm, 100, Dec. 23, in Muncie, Ind. Oldest living graduate of the University of Michigan.

Sullivan, Arthur W., 66, Dec. 25, in Chicago. President of Central Manufacturing District Printing company.

Neurath, Dr. Otto, 63, Dec. 26 in London. Developer of the isotope method of illustrating statistics.

Keyes, Lord, 73, Dec. 26 in London. Founder of the British Commandos and admiral of the fleet. Died of a lung affliction suffered at Leyte.

Dreisler, Thomas, 74, Dec. 28 in Hollywood. Novelist, author of *An American Tragedy*.

Whelan, George J., 80, Dec. 29 in East Orange, N. J. Co-founder of United Cigar Stores company of America.

Jackson, Josephine Agnes, 80, Dec. 31 in Palo Alto, Calif. First woman graduated from Rush medical school, University of Chicago.

Douglas, Donald, 40, Dec. 31 in Hollywood. Film character actor and former New York stage figure.

Farmer's Share

In 1943, farmers of this country received 52 cents of the consumer's food dollar. In prewar years, his share was about 40 cents.

Secondary Roads

Six million American farms, with a total annual production of 12 billion dollars, are served by secondary roads.

GEOGRAPHY

Areas of the Earth

(Source: National Geographic society)

GROSS AREA

	Square Miles	Per Cent
Land.....	57,000,000	29
Water.....	139,950,284	71
Total.....	196,950,284	100
AREA BY OCEANS		
Atlantic.....	41,321,000	20.9
Indian.....	29,340,000	14.8
Pacific.....	68,654,000	34.8
Total.....	139,295,000	70.5

AREA BY CONTINENTS

	Square Miles	Per Cent
Eurasia.....	19,422,000	9.86
Asia.....	15,558,000	7.89
Europe.....	3,864,000	1.96
Africa.....	11,277,750	5.73
N. America.....	7,918,000	4.02
S. America.....	6,898,700	3.50
Antarctica.....	5,000,000	2.54
Australia.....	2,974,600	1.51

A number of different areas will be found for Asia and Europe, such apparent discrepancies being explained by the fact that Europe is variously delimited by geographers.

¹ Includes Tasmania.

WEIGHT OF THE EARTH

(Source: National Geographic society)

Atmosphere.....	5,700,000,000,000,000 tons	Total mass	6,587,405,700,000,000,000,000 tons
Water.....	1,507,000,000,000,000,000 tons	of the earth	6,587,405,700,000,000,000,000 tons
Ice.....	25,000,000,000,000,000 tons	For practical purposes,	6,587,406 quadrillions
Lithosphere.....	6,585,868,000,000,000,000 tons	of tons.	
(Solid part of earth)			

VOLUME OF THE EARTH

(Source: National Geographic society)

	cubic miles		cubic miles
Volume of continents and islands		Volume of water.....	320,000,000
above sea level.....	29,300,000	Volume of the earth.....	349,300,000

LARGEST ISLANDS OF THE EARTH

Source for first 12: National Geographic society

Name	Area in Square Miles	Name	Area in Square Miles
Greenland.....	827,300	Java.....	48,504
New Guinea.....	313,000	Cuba.....	45,881
Borneo.....	293,500	North Island, N. Z.....	44,281
Madagascar.....	228,500	Newfoundland.....	42,734
Baffin Island.....	198,800	Luzon.....	40,969
Sumatra.....	167,480	Iceland.....	40,000
Honshu.....	91,300	Ellesmere Land.....	40,000
Great Britain.....	83,745	Mindanao.....	36,292
Victoria.....	82,000	Hokkaido.....	36,500
Celebes.....	72,986	Ireland.....	32,586
South Island, N. Z.....	58,092		

DIMENSIONS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The two points farthest apart in the United States are Cape Flattery, Wash., and a point on the Florida coast south of Miami, an air-line distance of 2,835 miles. The southernmost part of the United States is at Cape Sable, Fla., latitude 25°07', longitude 81°05'. The southernmost part of Texas is 49 miles north of this point. The nation's northernmost point is the Lake of the Woods projection, 49°23'04.5" latitude, longitude 95°09'11.6", in Minnesota.

Easternmost land is West Quoddy head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude 66°77', latitude 44°49', and westernmost is Cape Alava, Wash., longitude 124°44', latitude 48°10'. From the south point of Texas to the Canadian boundary due north is 1,593 miles. From West Quoddy head westward to the Pacific ocean is 2,807 miles.

The length of the Mexican boundary, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, is about 2,013 miles. The length of the northern boundary, including the water boundary

of the Great Lakes, is 3,987 miles. Lengths of the mainland tidal coastlines are: Atlantic ocean, 5,565 miles; Gulf of Mexico, 3,641 miles; Pacific ocean, 2,730 miles; total, 11,936 miles, which, added to the Canadian and Mexican boundary lines, gives a grand total boundary mileage of 17,936 miles. It is estimated that the total length of the coast line of the United States and all its outlying possessions is nearly 50,000 miles.

The total area of continental United States, excluding the water area of the Great Lakes, is 3,022,387, according to the 1940 Census.

Farthest south United States' possession is Rose Islet of the Samoan group—almost exactly 1,000 miles south of the Equator. The point farthest north is Point Barrow, Alaska, nearly 5,000 miles north of the Equator. The total area of outlying possessions, excluding the Philippines, is, according to 1940 Census, 597,257; including Philippines, 712,857 square miles.

HISTORY, SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH

Source: U.S. Hydrographic Office

EARTH HISTORY — ORIGIN

The most generally accepted theory of the origin of the earth is the Gaseous-Tidal Hypothesis. It states that the earth and the other members of the Solar System, which includes the sun, the planets and their satellites the planetoids, the comets, and the meteors are linked in their history and have had a common origin. The earth and the planets consist of material torn from the sun and set revolving in individual orbits by a stellar explosion which partially disrupted the sun. The separation of this material was effected by the tremendous gravitational attraction of a star passing relatively close to the sun, the disrupted substance taking the

form of a long filament of gas streaming forth from the tidal cone nearest the star. The instability of this stream of gas tended to break it into sections, these sections contracting into spheres. After the recession of the passing star, each segment was allowed to fall back toward the sun, the origin; highly elliptical orbits being rounded into more circular form by the resistance of the original gaseous envelope. The earth was thus first gaseous and self luminous, gradually cooling through a molten stage to solidify, being molten until just before the beginning of geologic time.

AGE OF THE EARTH

Three methods have been used to estimate the age of the earth: (1) Rate at which sediments are laid down; (2) Rate at which the salinity of the ocean has increased; (3) Radio-active minerals. The last method is considered the most reliable. It depends upon the rate at which lead is formed in the disintegration of uranium. This rate has been accurately determined by electrical devices.

It has been found that 1 gram of uranium yields annually $\frac{1}{7,600,000,000}$ of a gram of lead. Therefore when the ratio of lead to uranium in a crystal of uranium bearing mineral has been determined, the age of the mineral can be found. From such investigations it appears that the age of the earth is at least 2,000,000,000 years.

CONTINENTAL MASSES AND OCEANIC BASINS

Most geologists hold that since the earth passed through a fluid stage its solidified crust was originally as level as the ocean surface. Regional differentiation in density led to the formation of continents and ocean basins. The oceanic segments were depressed

below the continents because of their great density, the continental masses being vast plates of granitic rocks resting in isostatic equilibrium on a substratum of more basic materials.

CLIMATE

Great changes in earth climate have occurred during geological time, large portions of the continents being alternately covered with ice and then freed by its recession. During the last great ice advance, which occurred during the Pleistocene epoch, ice sheets spread over nearly one-sixth of the existing lands. These ice sheets have not completely disappeared, the desolate continent of Antarctica, like the ice-capped island of Greenland being remnants of the greater ice

fields of this period. Aside from Antarctic the great ice sheets of the Pleistocene were in the northern hemisphere, one centering over Canada, the other over Scandinavia. The Ice Age is generally accepted as beginning about 1,000,000 years ago.

Three factors were probably responsible for these changes in earth climate: (1) Continental elevation; (2) Changes in Atmospheric Composition; (3) Variation in Solar Radiation.

EARTH TEMPERATURES

The average temperature (Fahrenheit) at the North Pole ranges from 30.2° in July to -41.8° in January with a yearly average of -8.9°. The Russian weather observers from Moscow, who flew to the North Pole in airplanes and camped near there on a drifting ice flow in May 1937 experienced days when the temperature was up to 32.0°. At the

South Pole (Little America lat. 78°34' lon. 163°55' W.) the range is from 19.2° January to -38.9° in July with a yearly average of -13.0°.

At the equator the annual range is from 78.3° in July to 79.9° in April with an average of 79.3°.

AREA AND DIMENSIONS OF THE CONTINENTS

In square miles (statute):
 Africa: 11,500,000.
 America (North): 8,300,000 including outlying lands and islands.
 America (South): 6,800,000.
 Asia: 17,000,000 with appertaining islands.
 Europe: 3,750,000.
 Oceania: 4,000,000.
 Antarctica: 6,000,000.
 Asia the largest continent is about 6,000 statute miles from east to west and over 5,300 miles from north to south. Africa is

5,000 miles from north to south. Europe 2,400 miles from north to south and 3,3 miles from east to west. South America 4,600 miles from north to south and 3,2 miles from east to west. North America 4,900 miles from north to south and over 4,000 miles from east to west.

Of the earth's area, fertile regions occupy about 33,000,000 square miles, steppes about 19,000,000 square miles, deserts about 10,000,000 square miles.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH

In defining the shape of the earth it is necessary to distinguish between three separate surfaces: (1) The Spheroid or Ellipsoid; (2) The Geoid; (3) The Topographical Surface.

(1) The Spheroid or Ellipsoid is the regular, symmetrical, mathematical surface formed by the rotation of an ellipse about its shorter axis. The International Geodetic and Geophysical Union has adopted as the International Ellipsoid of Reference such a surface whose dimensions are: Semi-major axis (equatorial radius) $a = 6,378,388$ m. or 3963.34 statute miles, Semi-minor axis (polar radius) $b = 6,356,911.9$ m. or 3949.99 statute miles. Ellipticity (flattening)

$$\frac{a-b}{a} = \frac{1}{297} = 0.003,367,0034$$

(2) The Geoid is defined as the surface

which is everywhere normal to the force of gravity and which coincides with the mean surface of the oceans of the earth.

(3) The Topographical Surface is the actual physical surface of the earth as it exists.

These three surfaces do not coincide. The Geoidal Surface coincides with the mean surface of the ocean but intersects the Spheroid. Neither the Spheroid or the Geoid coincides with the Topographical Surface. The simplest method by which the dimensions of the spheroid can be determined is by the measurement of two meridian arcs. The length of each arc and the latitudes of the terminal points must be measured. If the earth were a perfect spheroid and there were no errors of measurement the two arcs would determine exactly the elements of the spheroid.

SIZE OF THE EARTH

The spheroids which have been most extensively used are those of Bessel (1841) and Clark (1866). The Bessel Spheroid is generally used in Europe in geodetic surveys. It was employed in the United States up to about 1880. Clark's Spheroid (1866) is larger and flatter than Bessel's. It was adopted by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey about 1880 after it became evident that the earth's surface in this part of the globe has a flatter curvature than that indicated by the Bessel Spheroid. The semi-axes of these two spheroids are as follows:

Bessel (1841) semi-major axis $a = 6,377,397$ m or 3962.72 statute miles, Bessel (1841) semi-minor axis $b = 6,356,079$ m or 3949.48 statute miles, Clark (1866) semi-major axis $a = 6,378,206$ m or 3963.23 statute miles, Clark (1866) semi-minor axis $b = 6,356,584$ m or 3949.79 statute miles. Other dimensions

of the earth derived from the elements of the International Ellipsoid are:

Equatorial Circumference of the Earth: 40,076,593.6 m or 24,902.39 statute miles.

Meridional Circumference of the Earth: 40,009,153.2 m or 24,860.49 statute miles.

Area: 510,100,934 sq. Km., or 196,950,312 sq. miles (statute).

Length of 1° of longitude along equator: 111,323.8 m or 69.17 statute miles.

Length of 1° of latitude at equator: 110,575.5 m or 68.71 statute miles.

Length of 1° of latitude at pole: 111,699.9 m or 69.41 statute miles.

Mass of ellipsoid (Mean density taken as 5.527) : 5.988 X 10.21 metric tonnes or 6,600,572,400,000,000,000 that is six sextillion, 600 quintillion five hundred seventy-two quadrillion, four hundred trillion short tons.

Physical Oceanography

ORIGIN OF THE OCEAN

The high temperatures originally prevailing in the gaseous earth prevented the formation of chemical compounds. When the temperature had fallen to the neighborhood of 4800° C. metallic carbides began to solidify in patches to form a crust, but the oxygen remained uncombined until the temperature had fallen below 3000° C. Until this stage had been reached the earth was surrounded by an atmosphere largely of free oxygen. When the temperature reached this stage all

the available hydrogen combined with oxygen to form water, but until the earth had cooled to a temperature of 374° C. all the water remained in the atmosphere in a vaporized condition. As soon as the temperature had fallen below 374° C. the vapors commenced to condense and precipitation took place on a large scale, lightening the atmosphere and covering the earth with its ocean waters.

OCEANIC BASINS

The present oceanic basins and continental masses were thus established early in the history of the earth and have persisted throughout the geologic ages. The oceans have always been where we see them now but have repeatedly grown larger and deeper, while the continents have lost part of their marginal areas and have attained from time to time higher average levels. When the oceanic basins subsided the continents stood higher above sea level though they had not risen at all. The added gravity and resulting greater pressure then caused them to flatten

down through continental creep. Through crustal movements and continental creep, the oceans repeatedly spread over the continents as shallow seas, and spilled more widely because of the added land wash that the rivers transported into them. The incursions of the oceans over the continents were often withdrawn by the recurrent deepening of the oceans, but there never has been general interchange in position between the continental masses and the basins of the oceans.

BOTTOM CONFIGURATION OF THE OCEANS

Although some work has been done by scientific organizations, by far the greater portion of the knowledge of submarine topography is based on soundings taken in the preparation of navigational charts. In the United States the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy carries out this work on the high seas and in foreign waters. Devices for measuring the depth by timing the interval for a sound impulse to travel to the sea bottom and back again have greatly simplified the mapping of the topography of the bottom of the ocean.

The topography of the ocean bottom is characterized by depressions and elongated ridges, some of which are of very great dimensions. Longitudinal ridges divide the three oceans into elongated troughs, this feature being most conspicuous in the Atlantic Ocean, where the Atlantic Ridge separates the western and eastern troughs. Throughout its extent of more than 8,000 miles in the Atlantic, the general rise of its crest is of the order of 10,000 feet above the bottoms of the basins which it separates. A longitudinal ridge, the Indian Ridge, is present in the Indian Ocean, and extends from India to Antarctica. It differs from the one in the Atlantic Ocean in that it is wider and does not extend so near the surface. In the Pacific Ocean the longitudinal elevations are not so conspicuous but the West Pacific Ridge, composed of several shorter ridges, can be traced from Japan to Antarctica. Within the major depressions which are bordered by the continents and the longitudinal ridges are transverse ridges which separate a number of basins. The conspicuous features of the bottom topography of the Arctic Ocean are the deep isolated basins and the wide shelf from which rise the large islands of the Canadian Archipelago, Greenland, and most of the islands to the north of Europe and Asia.

The bottom topography of the North and South Polar Regions is strikingly different. The semi-isolated basins of the North are lacking in the South Polar Regions. A shelf exists only off the coast of South America where the Falkland Islands rise from it. Antarctica is joined to South America by a ridge, the South Antilles Arc, upon which are located South Georgia, South Sandwich, South Orkney, and South Shetland Islands. The ridge extending from Australia to Antarctica supports Macquarie Island and is known as the Macquarie Ridge. The deep basins extend close to the continent of Antarctica and their slopes are relatively steep.

The deepest recorded place in each of the several oceans is as follows:

North Atlantic Ocean, "Milwaukee Depth" 30,246 feet in (approximately) lat. 19°36' N., lon. 68°20' W., recorded by the U. S. S. *Milwaukee*, February 14, 1939. This spot is located in the western part of the Puerto Rico Trough.

Caribbean Sea, 23,748 feet, in Oriente Deep (part of Caymen Trough), lat. 19°35' N., lon. 76°51' W., recorded by the U. S. S. *S-21*, in October 1928.

South Atlantic Ocean, a sounding of 26,575 feet in (approximately) lat. 55°05' S., lon. 26°45' W., recorded by the German research and surveying ship *Meteor* in 1926.

North Pacific Ocean, "Emden Depth," 35,400 feet, in (approximately) lat. 9°41' N., lon. 26°51' E., recorded by the German cruiser *Emden* on April 29, 1927. The second greatest depth of 34,626 feet was recorded by the U. S. S. *Ramapo*, April 30, 1933 in lat. 30°43' N., lon. 142°28' E.

Previously the German surveying ship *Planet* recorded a sounding of 32,113 feet in (approximately) lat. 9°55' N., lon. 126°58' E., on June 2, 1912 and the U. S. S. *Nero* a sounding of 31,614 feet in lat. 12°43'15" N., lon. 145°49'00" E., on November 14, 1899. There is also a sounding of 32,212 feet obtained by the Japanese surveying ship *Mansyu* on December 4, 1927, in lat. 11°13' N., lon. 142°09'30" E. Previously a sounding of 30,954 feet in "Tuscarora Depth" in (approximately) lat. 30°49' N., lon. 142°18' E., was recorded by the *Mansyu* on August 14, 1924.

South Pacific Ocean, "Aldrich Depth" 30,930 feet, in (approximately) 30°27' S., lon. 176°39' W., recorded by the British ship *Penguin* in 1895.

Indian Ocean, "Wharton Depth", 22,967 feet, in (approximately) lat. 10°01' S., lon. 108°00' E., recorded by the German surveying ship *Planet* in 1906.

Arctic Ocean, a sounding of 17,850 feet in (approximately) lat. 77°45' N., lon. 175°00' W., recorded by Hubert Wilkins on March 29, 1927.

Antarctic Regions, Pacific sector, a sounding of 15,720 feet in lat. 56°45' S., lon. 104°30' W. Atlantic sector, a sounding of 16,272 feet in lat. 67°00' S., lon. 11°10' W. Indian sector, a sounding of 19,044 feet in lat. 60°30' S., lon. 43°30' E.

As the deepest spot in the ocean is 35,400 feet below sea level and the highest mountain 29,141 feet above sea level (Mt. Everest in Indo-China in the Himalayas), there is a range of 64,541 feet or about 12.2 mile between the bottom of the ocean and the top of the land.

Physical Properties of Sea Water

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the ocean is due directly or indirectly to the effects of solar radiation and to a far lesser degree to adiabatic heating or cooling and volcanic disturbances.

The surface temperature varies with the seasons. In summer, in some of the larger seas there is a very warm layer floating over the deeper, colder water and between the two a discontinuity or thermocline. In autumn the two layers merge because of convection currents produced by the cooling of the surface water. In winter there will often be a layer of cold water floating on

warm water of greater density; below the warm layer the temperature gradually decreases with depth. The water in the tropic may have surface temperatures as high as 28°C. (82.4°F.) and lower than 0°C. (32.0°F.) at the bottom.

SALINITY

It has been found that regardless of the absolute concentration, the relative proportions of the major constituents of seawater are virtually constant. From this it follows that any of the major constituent may be used as a measure of the others and

of the total amount of salt, and that water samples having the same total salt content, regardless of their source, are virtually identical in their physical properties.

The salinity of the ocean is generally between 33 parts per thousand and 37 parts per thousand. The surface salinity in high latitudes, in regions of high rainfall, or where there is dilution by rivers may be less. In isolated areas where evaporation is excessive salinities may reach 40 parts per thousand. As the range in the open ocean is small, 35 parts per thousand is sometimes used as an average for all oceans.

COLOR

A scattering is produced by the molecules of water and is the greatest for light of the short wave lengths. Thus pure water is blue, and a deep body of water will be blue when viewed from above. Suspended particles will reflect and absorb light. The light of the longer wave lengths is reflected by the suspended particles, and this, blending with scattered blue light gives the characteristic green color of water rich in suspended matter.

COMPRESSIBILITY

The coefficient of compressibility is exceedingly small but is decidedly effective when dealing with a large water mass. It is slightly affected by temperature and chlorinity. The mean value is approximately 0.0000046.

DENSITY

A constant relationship between chlorinity and density has been found to exist and is expressed by:

Density = $-0.069 + 1.4708cl - 0.00157cl^2 + 0.0000398cl^3$ cl = chlorinity
When the chlorinity the density can be found from tables.

FREEZING POINT

If the chlorinity is known the freezing point can be found from the formula:

Freezing point = $-0.0966cl - 0.0000520cl^3$ where cl = chlorinity.

Tables are available showing the freezing point vs. salinity. As an example, the freezing points of samples of water of varying salinity are: Salinity 25 parts per thousand, freezing point 29.6° F. salinity 35 parts per thousand, freezing point 28.6° F.

TRANSMISSION OF SOUND IN SEA WATER

The ocean water is a very efficient medium for the transmission of sound which travels more rapidly and with much less absorption of energy through water than air. This characteristic has made possible the development of acoustic methods which are of great value in navigation. Examples are: Echo-sounding used in determining depth, radio acoustic ranging used in position determination of hydrographic surveying, submarine sound signals transmitted from lightships and light houses to enable ships to determine their positions, and sound devices for locating navigational hazards in the path of a vessel. In the use of some of these devices it is necessary to know the velocity of sound in sea water. The fundamental expression for this velocity is:

$$\text{Velocity} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{elasticity}}{\text{density}}}$$

Tables of velocity of sound in sea water are available. For example: At a temperature of 70° F. and salinity of 33 parts per thousand the velocity at the surface is 4985 feet per second.

OCEAN CURRENTS

Ocean currents may be divided into three groups:

(1) Currents caused by the stress of the wind on the sea surface.

(2) Currents related to the distribution of density.

(3) Tidal Currents.

The velocity of ocean currents varies from zero to over 3 miles per hour.

Geography of the Oceans

BOUNDARIES

Complete international acceptance has not been accorded any definition of the limits of the oceans and seas. Three Oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian are in general recognized. In addition the north and south circumpolar seas are sometimes termed the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. The approximate boundaries of the three oceans are: The Arctic and Antarctic circles, the continents, and imaginary lines drawn from the southern points of Africa, South America, and Tasmania south to the Antarctic Circle. This gives the five divisions commonly used. For convenience the equator is used as a dividing line between the North and South Atlantic and the North and South Pacific Oceans.

More specifically the Atlantic Ocean extends from Antarctica northward and includes the North Polar Sea. It is separated from the Pacific Ocean by the line forming the shortest distance from Cape Horn (70° W.) to the South Shetland Islands and the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is placed at the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope (20° E.). The boundary between the Pacific and Indian Oceans follows the line from the Malay Peninsula through Sumatra, Java, Timor, Australia (Cape Londonderry) and Tasmania and follows the meridian of 147° E. to Antarctica.

In the North, the boundary between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is placed in Bering Strait, which is only 36 miles wide. The waters surrounding Antarctica and extending northward about as far as the southern tips of the continents are sometimes designated as the Great Southern Ocean or Antarctic Ocean. Usually the Oceans as defined above are considered to include semi-enclosed adjacent seas that connect with them.

AREA OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(In Square Miles)

Census Year	Land Area	*Water Area	Gross Area
1790.....	867,980	24,155	892,135
1800.....	867,980	24,155	892,135
1810.....	1,685,865	34,257	1,720,122
1820.....	1,753,588	38,635	1,792,223
1830.....	1,753,588	38,635	1,792,223
1840.....	1,753,588	38,635	1,792,223
1850.....	2,944,337	52,782	2,997,119
1860.....	2,973,965	52,824	3,026,789
1870.....	2,973,965	52,824	3,026,789
1880.....	2,973,965	52,824	3,026,789
1890.....	2,973,965	52,824	3,026,789
1900.....	2,974,159	52,630	3,026,789
1910.....	2,973,890	52,899	3,026,789
1920.....	2,973,776	53,013	3,026,789
1930.....	2,973,776	53,013	3,026,789
1940.....	2,977,128	45,259	3,022,387

*Water area does not include Great Lakes, oceans, or ocean straits or gulfs.

LAND AREAS IN THE U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

(Source: 1940 Census)

Division	Land Areas, Sq. Mi.	No. of States	Average Size of State
New England.....	63,206	6	10,534
Middle Atlantic.....	100,496	3	33,499
East North Atlantic.....	245,011	5	49,002
West North Central.....	510,621	7	72,946
South Atlantic.....	268,431	8	33,554
D. C. not Separated			
East South Central.....	180,568	4	45,142
West South Central.....	430,829	4	107,707
Mountain.....	857,836	8	107,230
Pacific.....	320,130	3	107,710

GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

Source: U. S. Geological Survey

United States, Kansas, Smith County, Latitude 39°50', Longitude 98°35'

State	County	Locality
Alabama.....	Chilton.....	12 miles southwest of Clanton.
Arizona.....	Yavapai.....	55 miles southeast of Prescott.
Arkansas.....	Pulaski.....	12 miles north of west of Little Rock.
California.....	Madera.....	35 miles northeast of Madera.
Colorado.....	Park.....	30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	At East Berlin.
Delaware.....	Kent.....	11 miles south of Dover.
D. C.....	Washington.....	Near corner of Fourth and "L" streets N.W.
Florida.....	Hernando.....	12 miles west of north of Brooksville.
Georgia.....	Twiggs.....	18 miles southeast of Macon.
Idaho.....	Custer.....	24 miles south of west of Challis.
Illinois.....	Logan.....	28 miles northeast of Springfield.
Indiana.....	Boone.....	14 miles west of north of Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Story.....	5 miles northeast of Ames.
Kansas.....	Barton.....	15 miles northeast of Great Bend.
Kentucky.....	Marion.....	3 miles west of north of Labanon.
Louisiana.....	Avoyelles.....	3 miles southeast of Marksview.
Maine.....	Piscataquis.....	18 miles north of Dover.
Maryland.....	Anne Arundel.....	3 miles east of Collington.
Massachusetts.....	Worcester.....	In northern part of city of Worcester.
Michigan.....	Wexford.....	5 miles west of north of Cadillac.
Minnesota.....	Crow Wing.....	10 miles southwest of Brainerd.
Mississippi.....	Leake.....	9 miles north of west of Carthage.
Missouri.....	Miller.....	20 miles southwest of Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Fergus.....	12 miles west of Lewistown.
Nebraska.....	Custer.....	10 miles northwest of Broken Bow.
Nevada.....	Lander.....	23 miles southeast of Austin.
New Hampshire.....	Belknap.....	3 miles east of Ashland.
New Jersey.....	Mercer.....	5 miles southeast of the State Capital, Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Torrance.....	12 miles west of south of Willard.
New York.....	Madison.....	6 miles east of south of Oneida.
North Carolina.....	Chatham.....	10 miles northwest of Sanford.
North Dakota.....	Sheridan.....	5 miles southwest of McClusky.
Ohio.....	Delaware.....	25 miles east of north of Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma.....	8 miles north of Oklahoma City.
Oregon.....	Crook.....	25 miles east of south of Prineville.
Pennsylvania.....	Centre.....	2½ miles southwest of Bellefonte.
Rhode Island.....	Kent.....	1 mile west of south of Crompton.
South Carolina.....	Richland.....	13 miles southeast of Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Hughes.....	8 miles northeast of Pierre.
Tennessee.....	Rutherford.....	5 miles northeast of Murfreesboro.
Texas.....	McCulloch.....	15 miles northeast of Brady.
Utah.....	Sanpete.....	3 miles north of Manti.
Vermont.....	Washington.....	3 miles east of Roxbury.
Virginia.....	Appomattox.....	11 miles south of east of Amherst.
Washington.....	Chelan.....	10 miles south of west of Wenatchee.
West Virginia.....	Braxton.....	4 miles east of Sutton.
Wisconsin.....	Wood.....	9 miles southeast of Marsfield.
Wyoming.....	Fremont.....	58 miles north of east of Lander.

The geographic center of Alaska is difficult to determine, for the outline of the Territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 95 miles south of Fort Gibbon, in latitude 63°46', longitude 152°20'.

The geographic center of the North American Continent is in Pierce County, North Dakota, a few miles west of Devils Lake.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	Description	How Obtained	Area in Square Miles	Cost to U. S. (Including Interest)	Administered By
1783	Original States	Treaty with England	626,257	.....	
1783	*Northwest Territory	Treaty with England	265,878	.....	
1803	Louisiana Purchase	Bought from France	922,495	\$23,213,567.73	
	Red River Basin	Treaty with England	48,080	.....	
1819	*Florida Cession	Treaty with Spain	81,500	6,674,057.47	
1845	Texas	Annexation	388,687	15,496,447.77	
1846	Oregon Territory	Treaty with England	286,541	.....	
1848	Mexican Cession	Ceded by Mexico	529,189	16,361,616.31	
1853	Gadsden Purchase	Bought from Mexico	29,670	10,000,000.00	
1867	Alaska	Bought from Russia	586,400	7,200,000.00	Interior Dept
1898	Hawaii	Annexation	6,407	.....	Interior Dept
1899	Philippine Islands	Acquired from Spain	114,400	20,000,000.00	*War Dept.
	Guam, Puerto Rico				
1899	*Philippine Purchase	Bought from Spain	.....	100,000.00	War Dept.
1900	Samoa	Annexation	76	.....	Navy Dept.
1904	Panama Canal Zone	Bought from Panama	554	53,500,000.00	Independent.
1917	Virgin Islands	Bought from Denmark	133	25,000,000.00	Navy Dept.

¹ Northwest territory might be included under original treaty with Great Britain, excluding water surfaces of the Great Lakes excepting Lake Michigan. The water surfaces were obtained separately.

² Actually, when the United States acquired Florida, a territory 15,650 square miles larger than the total purchase, was relinquished in the Mississippi river basin. This territory later was acquired in the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican cession.

³ Includes several small islands in the archipelago which were overlooked in the original treaty.

* Guam is administered by the Navy department.

All cost figures shown above include interest.

The cost to the United States in acquiring Texas, and Hawaii includes assumption of the debts of those territories.

In addition to the above, the United States owns Wake Island, various Guano islands, and exercises treaty, lease, or other rights over Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, Great and Little Corn islands, Tonga islands, Wrangell island, Yap island, Bennett, Henrietta and Jeannette islands, other small polar islands and various other small islets.

BOUNDARY DISTANCES OF THE UNITED STATES

NORTHERN BOUNDARY

	Miles
Maine:	
Atlantic ocean to mouth of St. Croix river.....	25.2
Mouth of St. Croix to source....	129.4
Source of St. Croix along northern line.....	77.6
Westward along St. Johns river....	72.0
Along St. Francis river.....	42.6
Diagonal line southwest.....	83.6
Southwest branch of St. Johns to highlands.....	38.4
Along highlands to New Hampshire corner.....	141.3
Total.....	610.1
New Hampshire:	
Maine corner to source of Halls stream.....	33.3
Halls stream to north line of Vermont.....	26.6
Total.....	59.9
Vermont:	
North line E. & W. on or near 45th parallel to middle of L. Champlain channel.....	90.4
New York:	
Vermont corner in L. Champlain W. to St. Lawrence river.....	64.5
Through St. Lawrence, L. Ontario, Niagara river and L. Erie to Pennsylvania corner.....	380.7
Total.....	445.2
Pennsylvania:	
Through part of Lake Erie.....	41.5

Ohio:	
Through part of Lake Erie.....	146.2
Michigan:	
N. and W. through lakes and rivers to Minn. corner at mouth of Pigeon river.....	720.5
Minnesota:	
Mouth of Pigeon R. to N.W. angle in Lake of Woods.....	425.6
N. W. angle in Lake of Woods S. to latitude 49°.....	26.6
Along 49th parallel to North Dakota.....	93.3
Total.....	545.5
North Dakota:	
Along 49th parallel.....	310.0
Montana:	
Along 49th parallel.....	545.6
Idaho:	
Along 49th parallel.....	44.7
Washington:	
Along 49th parallel.....	285.5
Gulf of Georgia to Pacific ocean..	142.0
Total.....	427.5
Grand total.....	3,987

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY

Texas (along Rio Grande, approximate).....	1,321.0
New Mexico.	179.5
Arizona (19.1 miles along Colorado river).....	372.5
California.	140.4
Total.....	2,013.4

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN EACH STATE AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

(Source: United States Geological survey)

	Highest Point			Lowest Point			
	Name	County	Alt.	Name	County	Alt.	Mean Alt.
			Feet			Feet	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level	50
Alaska	Mount McKinley		20,300	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,611	Colorado River	Yuma	100	4,10
Arkansas	Blue Mountain	Polk-Scott	2,800	Ouachita River	Ashley	55	65
	Magazine Mt.	Logan	2,800				
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,495	Death Valley	Inyo	a280	2,90
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	S. W. part	1,207	Caribbean Sea		Sea level	10
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,431	Arkansas River	Prowers	3,350	6,80
Connecticut	Bear Mountain	Litchfield	2,355	Long Island Sd.		Sea level	50
Delaware	Centerville	New Castle	440	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	6
Dist. Columbia	Tenleytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac River		Sea level	15
Florida	Iron Mountain	Polk	325	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	10
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,784	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	60
Guam	Mt. Lamlam		1,334	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Island of Hawaii	13,784	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,655	Snake River	Nez Perce	720	5,00
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,241	Mississippi River	Alexander	279	60
Indiana	Greensfork Top	Randolph	1,240	Ohio River	Vanderburg	316	70
Iowa	North boundary	Osceola	1,675	Mississippi River	Lee	477	1,10
Kansas	On west boundary	Wallace	4,135	Verdigris River	Montgomery	700	2,00
Kentucky	Big Black Mtn.	Harlan	4,150	Mississippi River	Fulton	257	75
Louisiana	B.M. at Athens (old)	Claiborne	469	New Orleans		a4.5	10
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,268	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	60
Maryland	Backbone Mtn.	Garrett	3,340	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	35
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	50
Michigan	Porcupine Mtns.	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie		572	90
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	Cook	2,230	Lake Superior		602	1,20
Mississippi	Near Iuka	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level	30
	Knob Triang. Sta.						
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mtn.	Iron	1,772	St. Francis River	Dunklin	230	80
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,850	Kootenai River	Flathead	1,800	3,40
Nebraska	S. W. part of Co.	Banner	5,340	S. E. cor. State	Richardson	825	2,60
Nevada	Byd. Pk. White Mts.	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado River	Clark	470	5,50
New Hampshire	Mount Washington	Coos	6,288	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	1,00
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,801	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	25
New Mexico	North Truchas Pk.	Rio Arriba	13,306	Red Bluff	Eddy	2,876	5,70
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	1,00
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,684	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	70
North Dakota	Black Butte	Slope	3,468	Pembina	Pembina	790	1,90
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,550	Ohio River	Hamilton	425	85
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,973	Red River	McCurtain	300	1,30
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clkms-Hood R.	11,245	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	3,30
Pennsylvania	Mount Davis	Somerset	3,213	Delaware River		Sea level	1,10
Philippines	Mount Apo	Mindanao Is.	9,610	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta Pk.	Ponce Dist.	4,399	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	
	or Peak No. 5.						
Rhode Island	Jerimeth Hill	Providence	805	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	20
Samoa	Lata	Tau Island	3,056				
South Carolina	Sassafras Mtn.	Pickens	3,543	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	35
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,20
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,643	Mississippi River	Shelby	182	90
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,751	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level	1,70
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	13,498	Beaverdam Creek	Washington	2,000	6,10
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Lamoille	4,393	Lake Champlain	Franklin	95	1,00
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,720	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	95
Virgin Islands	Crown Hill	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level	
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean		Sea level	1,70
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac River	Jefferson	240	1,50
Wisconsin	Rib Hill	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan		581	1,05
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	Belle Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,70
United States	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare, Cal.	14,495	Death Valley	Inyo, Calif.	a280	2,50

a. Below sea level.

LAKE MICHIGAN WHOLLY IN U. S.

The largest lake wholly in United States territory is Lake Michigan. The second is Great Salt Lake, the third Okeechobee, and the fourth Pontchartrain.

The highest lake in the United States having an area greater than one-tenth of a

square mile, is Tulainyo, one and one-half miles northeast of Mount Whitney, Calif. elevation 12,865 feet, area about 0.2 square mile. The Salton sea in southern California is 246 feet below sea level and has an area of 287 square miles.

THE HUNDRED HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF THE EARTH

(Source in part: National Geographic society)

Name	Location	Height in Feet	Name	Location	Height in Feet
Mount Everest	Nepal-Tibet	29,002	Tsar Liberator	Asia	20,000
Dapsang	(Karakorum)	28,278	Logan	North America	19,850
K ² (Godwin Austen)	India	28,250	Kilimanjaro	Africa	19,710
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-Tibet	28,146	Copiapó	South America	19,685
Mokalu	Asia	27,790	Cotopaxi	South America	19,613
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	26,795	Cayambe Urca	South America	19,534
Jamnotri	Asia	26,669	Antisana	South America	19,335
Gasherbrum	India	26,470	Kibo Peak	Africa	19,320
Gosaithan	Nepal-Tibet	26,305	Horquetu	South America	19,184
Nanda Devi	India	25,645	Carquiarazo	South America	19,183
Kakapushi	Asia	25,560	Kenya	Africa	18,620
Namcha Barwa	Tibet	25,445	Demavend	Asia	18,600
Tirich Mir	India	25,426	Elbrus	Europe	18,526
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet	25,355	Tolima	South America	18,420
Junno	Asia	25,301	Orizaba	North America	18,204
Uluh Muztagh	Tibet-Sinkiang	25,340	Mt. St. Elias	North America	18,008
Kungur	Sinkiang	25,140	Koh-i-Baba	Asia	18,000
Amne Machin	China	25,000	Kremlin	Asia	18,000
Aang La	Tibet	24,783	Maipo	South America	17,670
Twelghar	Asia	24,860	Popocatepetl	North America	17,540
Consaintha	Asia	24,740	Knot of Cuzco	South America	17,525
Kultha Kangri	Asia	24,740	Yliniza	South America	17,376
Teram Kangri	India	24,514	Lucania	North America	17,147
Muztagh Ata	Sinkiang	24,388	Ruvenzori	Africa	17,000
Kabru	Asia	24,015	Forakes	North America	17,000
Minya Konka	China	24,000	Nevado de Chorolque	South America	16,990
Chamalhari	Asia	23,914	King	North America	16,971
Donkiahlah	Asia	23,180	Mt. Ararat	Asia	16,914
Aconcagua	Argentina	23,081	Steele	North America	16,644
Kaufmann	U. S. S. R.	23,000	Nevado de Toluca	North America	16,610
Kidarnath Peak	Asia	22,780	Tungaragua	South America	16,579
Ojos del Salado	Argentina-Chile	22,572	Mt. Kazbek	Europe	16,546
Cantas	Asia	22,500	Hubbard	North America	16,400
St. Patrick	Asia	22,385	Sanford	North America	16,206
Tupungato	Argentina-Chile	22,300	Blackburn	North America	16,140
St. George	Asia	22,240	Kluchev	Asia	16,125
Leoporgyal	Asia	22,227	Cerro de Potosi	South America	16,037
Mercedario	Argentina	22,211	Villa Rica	South America	16,000
Huascarán	Peru	22,180	Nevado de Muxachies	South America	15,986
Parinacotta	South America	22,030	La Vinda	South America	15,968
Llullaillaco	Bolivia-Chile	22,057	Carstensz	Papua	15,960
Kuenlun	Asia	22,000	Pichincha	South America	15,918
Sirina	South America	22,000	Mt. Crillon	North America	15,900
Gualatiera	South America	21,960	Ras Detchen	Africa	15,896
Mount Hunda	Asia	21,702	Wood	North America	15,885
Anconhuma	South America	21,490	Kliutscheu	Asia	15,825
Sorata	Bolivia	21,490	Mt. Murchison	North America	15,789
Ilampu	South America	21,490	Mont Blanc	Europe	15,784
Sajama	Bolivia	21,391	Iztaccihuatl	North America	15,705
Huandoy	South America	21,089	Other Widely-Known Peaks		
Illimani	South America	21,030	Matterhorn	Europe	14,780
Nevado de Chuqui-			Mt. Whitney	North America	14,501
bamba	South America	21,000	Mt. Rainier	North America	14,408
Tengri Tagh	Asia	21,000	Mt. Shasta	North America	14,161
Pyramid	Asia	20,966	Pikes Peak	North America	14,108
Panari	South America	20,735	Mauna Kea	Oceania	13,953
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,702	Jungfrau	Europe	13,761
Sa. de Sanagasta	Argentina	20,505	Mauna Loa	Hawaii Islands	13,675
Lonca	South America	20,348	Mt. Hood	North America	11,225
Arequipa	South America	20,326	Mt. Aetna	Europe	10,738
Mt. McKinley	North America	20,300	Lassen Peak	North America	10,460
Tupungato	South America	20,286	Mt. Olympus	Europe	9,749
Hana	South America	20,175	Mt. Vesuvius	Europe	9,267
Misti	South America	20,037	Kilauea	Oceania	4,000
San Jose	South America	20,020			

Studies now in progress indicate that there may be higher mountains in Asia than those already known. As yet, information has not been made public.

HEIGHTS OF CONTINENTS

Source: U. S. Geological Survey

	Approx. mean Alt.	Highest point		Lowest point	
		Name	Above sea level	Name	Below sea level
North America	Feet 2,000	Mount McKinley, Alaska.	Feet 20,300	Death Valley, Cal..	Feet 280
South America	1,800	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	22,834	Sea level	..
Europe	980	Mount Elbruz, Caucasus Mtns.	18,465	Caspian Sea, Russia.	80
Asia	3,000	Mount Everest, India-China	29,141	Dead Sea, Palestine..	1,290
Africa	1,900	Kibo Peak (Kiliman- jaro), British East Africa.	19,710	Libyan Desert	440
Australia	1,000	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales.	7,328	Lake Eyre, South Australia	30
Antarctica	6,000	Mt. Thorvald Nilson	15,400	.....	..

**HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
AND ALASKA**

Source: U. S. Geological Survey

Name	State	Altitude Feet	Name	State	Altitude Feet
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Shasta	Calif.	14,161
Logan	Alaska	19,850	Point Success	Wash.	14,150
St. Elias	Alaska	18,008	San Luis	Colo.	14,149
Foraker	Alaska	17,000	Sneffels	Colo.	14,143
Bona	Alaska	16,420	Democrat	Colo.	14,142
Sanford	Alaska	16,206	Crestone Needle	Colo.	14,130
Blackburn	Alaska	16,140	(Custer-Saguache County)		
Vancouver	Alaska	15,700	Maroon	Colo.	14,126
Fairweather	Alaska	15,300	Old Baldy	Colo.	14,125
Hunter	Alaska	14,960	(14,176)		
Hubbard	Alaska	14,950	(14,000)		
Bear	Alaska	14,850	Liberty Cap	Wash.	14,112
Alverstone	Alaska	14,500	Pikes Peak	Colo.	14,110
Whitney	Calif.	14,495	Kit Carson	Colo.	14,100
Elbert	Colo.	14,431	Humboldt	Colo.	14,100
Massive	Colo.	14,418	Windom	Colo.	14,091
Rainier	Wash.	14,408	Eolus (Aeolus)	Colo.	14,086
Harvard	Colo.	14,399	Snowmass	Colo.	14,077
Williamson	Calif.	14,384	Augusta	Alaska	14,070
La Plata	Colo.	14,340	Columbia	Colo.	14,070
Blanca Peak	Colo.	14,310	Culebra	Colo.	14,069
(ground alt.)			Sunlight	Colo.	14,060
Uncompahgre	Colo.	14,301	Split (triang. sta.)	Calif.	14,051
Crestone	Colo.	14,291	Red Cloud	Colo.	14,050
Lincoln	Colo.	14,284	Middle Palisade	Calif.	14,049
Grays	Colo.	14,274	Bierstadt	Colo.	14,046
Torreys	Colo.	14,264	Corcoran	Calif.	14,042
Evans	Colo.	14,260	Sherman	Colo.	14,037
(Clear Creek County)			Stewart	Colo.	14,032
Castle	Colo.	14,259	Wilson (Pk.)	Colo.	14,026
(Gunnison-Pitkin Counties)			(San Miguel County)		
Quandary	Colo.	14,256	Muir	Calif.	14,025
Longs	Colo.	14,255	Tyndall	Calif.	14,025
Sill, Mount	Calif.	14,254	Wetterhorn (Pk.)	Colo.	14,020
North Palisade	Calif.	14,254	Grizzly	Colo.	14,020
Wilson Mtn. triang. sta.	Colo.	14,250	(Chaffee-Pitkin County)		
Antero	Colo.	14,245	Sunshine Pk. (triang. sta.) ..	Colo.	14,018
White	Calif.	14,242	Handies	Colo.	14,013
Cameron	Colo.	14,238	Wrangell	Alaska	14,005
Russell	Calif.	14,190	Barnard	Calif.	14,003
Shavano	Colo.	14,179	North Maroon Pk.	Colo.	14,010
Princeton	Colo.	14,177	Pyramid (Pitkin County) ..	Colo.	14,006
Yale	Colo.	14,172	Old Baldy	Colo.	14,000
Bross	Colo.	14,169	(Costilla County)		
					14,176
					14,125

Greatest ocean depth, near Island of Mindanao, 35,400 feet

ELEVATIONS OF 100 HEALTH OR PLEASURE RESORTS

Source: U. S. Geological Survey

	Feet		Feet
Abilene, Tex.	1,726	Lake Tahoe, Calif.-Nev.	6,225
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4,950	Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.	504
Asheville, N. C.	1,985	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	6,714
Ashland, Ore.	1,868	Little Rock, Ark.	300
Atlanta, Ga.	1,032	Los Angeles, Calif.	300
Atlantic City, N. J.	21	Luray, Va.	819
Ausable Forks, N. Y.	551	Manitou, Colo.	6,336
Bar Harbor, Maine	240	Marfa, Tex.	4,695
Boulder, Colo.	5,350	Miami, Fla.	11
Bozeman, Mont.	4,755	Monterey, Calif.	360
Bristol, Tenn.	1,680	Moosehead Lake, Me.	1,023
Burlington, Vt.	112	Natural Bridge, Va.	736
Carlsbad, N. Mex.	3,102	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	603
Carson, Nev.	4,660	Ogden, Utah	4,300
Cayuga Lake, N. Y.	381	Oneida Lake, N. Y.	370
Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.	1,308	Ouray, Colo.	7,710
Cheshire, Mass.	945	Palm Beach, Fla.	20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	6,060	Pasadena, Calif.	828
Coeur d'Alene Lake, Ida.	2,131	Pensacola, Fla.	39
Colorado Springs, Colo.	5,980	Phoenix, Ariz.	1,083
Concord, N. H.	244	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	109
Crawford Notch, N. H.	1,891	Portage, N. Y.	1,310
Custer, S. Dak.	5,301	Portsmouth, N. H.	80
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.	350	Prescott, Ariz.	5,346
Denver, Colo.	5,280	Raquette Lake, N. Y.	1,762
Durango, Colo.	6,517	Reno, Nev.	4,490
El Paso, Tex.	3,710	St. Petersburg, Fla.	41
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,894	Salt Lake City, Utah	4,390
Flathead Lake, Mont.	2,884	San Angelo, Tex.	1,847
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	6,166	San Antonio, Tex.	660
Fulton Chain Lakes, N. Y.	1,706	San Bernardino, Calif.	1,049
Glenwood Springs, Colo.	5,748	Santa Barbara, Calif.	500
Grand Canyon Hotel, Ariz.	6,866	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	6,950
Hot Springs, Ark.	607	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	1,535
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	3,443	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	314
Hot Springs, Va.	2,195	Schroon Lake, N. Y.	807
Jackson Lake, Wyo.	6,733	Sebago Lake, Me.	276
Kaaterskill, N. Y.	2,440	Seneca Lake, N. Y.	444
Keene, N. H.	487	Skyland, Va.	3,606
Lake Champlain, N. Y.	95	Tampa, Fla.	72
Lake Chelan, Wash.	1,080	The Dalles, Ore.	96
Lake Erie	572	Tiponderoga, N. Y.	277
Lake George, N. Y.	322	Trinidad, Colo.	5,985
Lake Hopatcong, N. J.	926	Tucson, Ariz.	2,375
Lake Huron	581	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	1,556
Lake Michigan	581	Umbagog Lake, Me.-N. H.	1,256
Lake Ontario	246	Watkins Glen, N. Y.	1,009
Lake Placid, N. Y.	1,864	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	1,917
Lake St. Clair	575	Winchester, Va.	717
Lake Superior	602	Woodstock, N. H.	649

The elevations given for coast resorts are those of the highest points of the places named.

The elevation of any U. S. city not listed above can probably be obtained by addressing the Director, United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Highest Eastern U. S. Peaks

Mount Mitchell, N. C., 6,684 feet above mean sea level, probably is the highest point in the United States east of the Mississippi river, according to the most recent data of the Department of the Interior Geological survey, which has run accurate level lines to six of the high peaks in the eastern part of the country.

Four peaks in the Great Smoky Mountains National park are Clingmans Dome, on the North Carolina-Tennessee State line, which has an elevation of 6,643 feet; Mount Guyot, also on the North Carolina-Tennessee line, 6,622 feet; Le Conte (Myrtle Top), in Tennessee, 6,593 feet, and Roan High Knob, North Carolina-Tennessee, 6,286 feet.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS OF THE EARTH

(Source: National Geographic society)

Highest mountain, Mt. Everest	29,002 feet above sea level
Lowest depression, Dead Sea	1,290 feet below sea level
Greatest ocean depth, Mindanao Deep	35,400 feet
Difference between highest and lowest points on the lithosphere	64,402 feet or 12,197 miles
Average elevation of land	2,750 feet
Average depth of the oceans	12,300 feet

AREAS AND DEPTHS OF THE OCEANS AND SEAS

Source: U. S. Hydrographic Office

	Sq. Mi. (Stat.)	Average Depth Feet	Greatest Depth in Feet	
Atlantic.....	31,830,718	12,880	27,965	off Puerto Rico
Indian.....	28,356,276	13,002	24,440	off Sumatra-Java
Pacific.....	63,801,668	14,048	35,400	off Mindanao
Arctic.....	5,440,197	3,953		
Malay Sea.....	3,144,056	3,976	18,456	77°45'N; 175°W
Caribbean Sea.....	1,667,762	7,270	20,568	off Cayman Isls.
Mediterranean.....	1,145,136	4,688	14,435	off Cape Matapan
Baltic.....	163,050	180	1,380	off Gotland
Hudson Bay.....	475,792	420		
Red Sea.....	169,073	1,611	7,254	off Port Sudan
Persian Gulf.....	92,201	82		
Bering Sea.....	875,753	4,714	13,422	off Boulder Isl.
Sea of Okhotsk.....	589,807	2,749	11,154	off Kurile Isls.
Sea of Japan.....	389,074	4,429	10,000	Central Basin
East China Sea.....	482,317	617	10,000	
Andaman Sea.....	307,954	2,854		
Gulf of California.....	62,625	2,667		
North Sea.....	222,124	308	2,165	Skagerrak
English Channel and Irish Sea.....	68,919	190		
Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	91,815	417		
Bass Strait.....	28,880	230		
Hydro-sphere.....	139,405,199	12,451		

OCEANS INCLUDING ADJACENT SEAS

Atlantic.....	41,105,436	10,932	
Pacific.....	69,374,182	13,215	
Indian.....	28,925,504	12,785	

LAND, WATER, AND TOTAL AREAS OF STATES AND POSSESSIONS

(In Square Miles)

State	Land	Water	Total	State	Land	Water	Total
Alabama.....	51,078	531	51,609	Rhode Island.....	1,058	156	1,212
Arizona.....	113,580	329	113,909	South Carolina.....	30,594	461	31,055
Arkansas.....	52,725	377	53,102	South Dakota.....	76,536	511	77,047
California.....	156,803	1,890	158,693	Tennessee.....	41,961	285	42,246
Colorado.....	103,967	280	104,247	Texas.....	263,644	3,695	267,339
Connecticut.....	4,899	110	5,009	Utah.....	82,346	2,570	84,916
Delaware.....	1,978	79	2,057	Vermont.....	9,278	331	9,609
Dist. of Columbia.....	61	8	69	Virginia.....	39,899	916	40,815
Florida.....	54,262	4,298	58,560	Washington.....	66,977	1,215	68,192
Georgia.....	58,518	358	58,876	West Virginia.....	24,090	91	24,181
Idaho.....	82,808	749	83,557	Wisconsin.....	54,715	1,439	56,154
Illinois.....	55,947	453	56,400	Wyoming.....	97,506	408	97,914
Indiana.....	36,205	86	36,291				
Iowa.....	55,986	294	56,280	Continental			
Kansas.....	82,113	163	82,276	United States.....	2,977,128	45,259	3,022,387
Kentucky.....	40,109	286	40,395				
Louisiana.....	45,177	3,346	48,523	Outlying Possessions.....			
Maine.....	31,040	2,175	33,215	Alaska.....	571,065	15,335	586,400
Maryland.....	9,887	690	10,577	American Samoa.....	76		76
Massachusetts.....	7,907	350	8,257	Guam.....	203	3	206
Michigan.....	57,022	1,194	58,216	Hawai and out-lying isles.....	6,441	13	6,454
Minnesota.....	80,009	4,059	84,068	Canal Zone.....	362	191	553
Mississippi.....	47,420	296	47,716	Puerto Rico.....	3,423	12	3,435
Missouri.....	69,270	404	69,674	Virgin Islands.....	132	1	133
Montana.....	146,316	822	147,138	Philippines.....	114,830	770	115,600
Nebraska.....	76,653	584	77,237				
Nevada.....	109,802	738	110,540				
New Hampshire.....	9,024	280	9,304				
New Jersey.....	7,522	314	7,834				
New Mexico.....	121,511	155	121,666				
New York.....	47,926	1,647	49,576				
North Carolina.....	49,142	3,570	52,712	Grand total for the United States:			
North Dakota.....	70,054	611	70,665				
Ohio.....	41,122	100	41,222	States.....			3,022,387
Oklahoma.....	69,283	636	69,919	Possessions.....			712,854
Oregon.....	69,350	631	69,981				
Pennsylvania.....	45,045	288	45,333				3,735,241

LENGTH AND DRAINAGE BASINS OF PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE EARTH

Name	Length (Miles)	Drainage Basin (Square Miles)	Continent or Country
Mississippi-Missouri	4,221	1,240,000	United States
Amazon	4,200	4,200,000	Brazil
Nile	3,800	1,700,000	Africa
Ob	3,200	1,900,000	Siberia
Yenisei	3,200	1,670,000	Siberia
Yangtze	3,200	1,000,000	China
Missouri	2,945	528,000	United States
Congo	2,900	2,250,000	Central Africa
Lena	2,900	1,450,000	Siberia
Amur	2,800	1,250,000	Soviet Far East
Niger	2,700	1,500,000	Africa
Mekong	2,600		French Indo-China
Hwang Ho	2,600	610,000	China
MacKenzie	2,500	1,000,000	Canada
Mississippi	2,495	1,240,000	United States
Plata	2,300	1,900,000	South America
Volga	2,300	850,000	Europe
St. Lawrence	2,300	800,000	North America
Yukon	2,200	500,000	North America
Zambesi	2,100	1,000,000	Africa
Parana	2,040		South America
Indus	1,900	600,000	India
Danube	1,800	450,000	Europe
Brahmaputra	1,800	500,000	Tibet and N. E. India
Ganges	1,700	660,000	
Euphrates	1,700	430,000	West Asia
Tocantins	1,700		Brazil
Murray	1,700	550,000	Australia
Rio Grande	1,650	248,000	North America
Colorado	1,650	244,000	United States
Sao Francisco	1,500		Brazil
Nelson	1,500	730,000	Canada
Orinoco	1,500	570,000	South America
Arkansas	1,460	175,000	United States
Amu Darya (Oxus)	1,450		U. S. S. R.
Columbia	1,400	370,000	North America
Ural	1,400	200,000	U. S. S. R.
Irawaddy	1,350		Burma, East India
Orange	1,300	550,000	South Africa
Ohio	1,283	203,900	United States
Red	1,275	90,000	United States
Columbia	1,270	259,000	United States
Dnieper	1,250	320,000	U. S. S. R.
Don	1,200	270,000	U. S. S. R.
Darling	1,160		Australia
Tigris	1,150		Turkey and Iraq
Dvina	1,100	220,000	U. S. S. R.
Peace	1,050		Canada
Magdalena	1,050		Colombia, So. America
Senegal	1,050	270,000	Africa
Platte	1,030	90,000	United States
Churchill	1,000		Canada
Pechora	980	200,000	U. S. S. R.
Dniester	850	49,000	U. S. S. R.
Rhine	820	140,000	Europe
Athabasca	765		Canada
Elbe	720	90,000	Europe
Fraser	695		Canada
Ottawa	685		Canada
Vistula	680	120,000	Europe
Loire	620	75,000	France
Albany	610		Canada
Oder	550	66,000	Germany
Tagus	550	50,000	Spain and Portugal
Rhone	520	61,000	Europe
Seine	480		France
Po	420		Italy
Thames	215		England

Because of the great differences given by various sources, only approximate figures are, in most instances, listed in the above table. Of six different sources examined by the editors, all differed considerably.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Sources: U. S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the U. S. Weather Bureau

River	Source	Outflow	Mile
Alabama.....	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Elmore County, Ala. . . .	Mobile River.....	31
Allegheny.....	Potter County, Pa.	Ohio River.....	32
Altamaha.....	Junction of Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, Montgomery County, Ga. . . .	Atlantic Ocean.....	18
Altamaha-Ocmulgee.....	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers, Newton County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean.....	39
Androscoggin.....	Umbagog Lake, Maine.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	17
Apalachicola.....	Junction of Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, Seminole County, Ga. . . .	Gulf of Mexico.....	9
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee.....	Towns County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico.....	50
Arkansas.....	Lake County, Colo.	Mississippi River.....	1,45
Big Black (Miss.).....	Webster County, Miss.	Mississippi River.....	33
Big Horn.....	Junction of Wind and Popo Agie Rivers, Fremont County, Wyo. . . .	Yellowstone River....	33
Black (Mo.-Ark.).....	Junction of East and West Forks, Reynolds County, Mo.	White River.....	28
Black Warrior.....	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks, Jefferson County, Ala. . . .	Tombigbee River.....	17
Brazos.....	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico.....	87
Canadian.....	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River.....	90
Cape Fear.....	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, Chatham County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	20
Cedar (Iowa).....	Dodge County, Minn.	Iowa River.....	32
Cheyenne.....	Junction of South Fork and Beaver Creek, Fall River County, S. Dak. . .	Missouri River.....	29
Chippewa.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Sawyer County, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	18
Cimarron.....	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River.....	60
Clark Fork (Mont.-Idaho).....	Silver Bow County, Mont.	Columbia River.....	50
Colorado (Ariz.).....	Rocky Mountain National Park, Col. .	Arizona-Sonora boundary line.....	1,36
Colorado (Texas).....	Dawson County, Texas	Matagorda Bay.....	84
Columbia.....	Columbia Lake, British Columbia. .	Pacific Ocean.....	1,21
Columbia, Upper.....	Columbia Lake, British Columbia. .	Mouth of Snake River.....	89
Connecticut.....	Third Connecticut Lake, N. H. . . .	Long Island Sound....	407
Coosa.....	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Alabama River.....	28
Cumberland.....	Junction of Poor and Clover Forks, Harlan County, Ky.	Ohio River.....	687
Delaware.....	Junction of East and West Branches, at Hancock, N. Y.	Deepwater Point on Delaware Bay.....	296
Deschutes.....	Lava Lake, Deschutes County, Oregon	Columbia River.....	250
Des Moines.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Humboldt County, Iowa.	Mississippi River.....	327
Dolores.....	Dolores County, Colo.	Colorado River.....	230
Flint.....	Junction of Mud and Camp Creeks, Fayette County, Ga.	Apalachicola River.....	265
Fox (Wis.).....	Columbia County, Wis.	Green Bay.....	175
French Broad.....	Junction of North and West Forks, Transylvania County, N. C. . . .	Tennessee River.....	210
Genesee.....	Potter County, Pa.	Lake Ontario.....	144
Gila.....	Canon County, N. Mex.	Colorado River.....	630
Grand (Mich.).....	Jackson County, Mich.	Lake Michigan.....	260
Green (Ky.).....	Lincoln County, Ky.	Ohio River.....	360
Green (Utah-Wyo.).....	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, Wyo.	Colorado River.....	730
Gunnison.....	Junction of Taylor and East Rivers, Gunnison County, Colo.	Colorado River.....	150
Holston.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Sullivan County, Tenn.	Tennessee River.....	140
Housatonic.....	Town of Washington, Mass.	Long Island Sound....	148
Hudson.....	Henderson Lake, Essex County, N. Y.	Upper New York Bay..	306
Humboldt.....	Mouth of Bishop Creek, Elko County, Nevada.	Humboldt Sink.....	290
Illinois.....	Junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, Grundy County, Ill. .	Mississippi River.....	273
Iowa.....	Junction of East and West Branches, Wright County, Iowa.	Mississippi River.....	291
James (N. Dak.-S. Dak.).....	Wells County, N. Dak.	Missouri River.....	710
James (Va.).....	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, Va. .	Hampton Roads.....	340

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE U. S.—CONT.

Jefferson-Beaverhead-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River in Beaverhead County, Mont.	Missouri River	248
John Day	Blue Mountains, Grant County, Oregon	Columbia River	281
Kanawha	Junction of New and Gauley Rivers, Fayette County, W. Va.	Ohio River	97
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, Ashe County, N. C.	Ohio River	352
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, Geary County, Kans.	Missouri River	169
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	164
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, Ky.	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, Oregon	Pacific Ocean	250
Little Colorado	Latitude 34°, Apache County, Ariz.	Colorado River	300
Little Missouri	Crook County, Wyo.	Missouri River	560
Merrimack	Junction of Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers, Franklin, N. H.	Atlantic Ocean	110
Miami	Indian Lake, Logan County, Ohio	Ohio River	160
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, Alberta Province	Missouri River	625
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, Minn.	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Near Lake Itasca, Minn.	Head of Passes	2,470
Mississippi, Upper	Near Lake Itasca, Minn.	To mouth of Missouri River	1,205
Mississippi-Missouri	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Head of Passes	3,988
Missouri	Junction of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, Madison County, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,475
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,723
Mobile	Junction of Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Baldwin County, Ala.	Mobile Bay	38
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Mobile Bay	639
Mohawk	Junction of East and West Branches, Oneida County, N. Y.	Hudson River	148
Monongahela	Junction of West Fork and Tygart Rivers, Marion County, W. Va.	Ohio River	128
Muskingum	Junction of Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, Coshocton County, Ohio	Ohio River	110
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake	280
Neosho	Morris County, Kans.	Arkansas River	460
Neuse	Junction of Eno and Flat Rivers, Durham County, N. C.	Pamlico Sound	260
New	Junction of North and South Forks, Ashe County, N. C.	Kanawha River	255
Niobrara	Niobrara County, Wyo.	Missouri River	431
North Canadian	Union County, N. Mex.	Canadian River	760
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, Colo.	Platte River	618
Nueces	Edwards County, Tex.	Nueces Bay	338
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mississippi River	981
Ohio-Allegheny	Potter County, Pa.	Mississippi River	1,306
Osage	Junction of Elm and Onion Creeks, Lyon County, Kans.	Missouri River	500
Quachita	Polk County, Ark.	Red River	605
Owyhee	Junction of East and South Forks, Owyhee County, Idaho	Snake River	250
Pearl	Neshoba County, Miss.	Gulf of Mexico	490
Pecos	Mora County, N. Mex.	Rio Grande	735
Pee Dee	Junction of Yadkin and Uharie Rivers, Montgomery County, N. C.	Winyah Bay	233
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, N. C.	Winyah Bay	435
Pemigewasset	Profile Lake, Grafton County, N. H.	Merrimack River	70
Penobscot	Junction of East and West Branches, Medway, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	101
Platte	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, North Platte, Nebr.	Missouri River	310
Potomac	Junction of North and South Branches, Hampshire County, W. Va.	Chesapeake Bay	287
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Johnson County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	375

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE U. S.—CONT.

Rappahannock.....	Fauquier and Rappahannock Counties, Va.	Chesapeake Bay.....	185
Red (Okla.-Tex.-La.).....	Junction of Prairie Dog Town and North Forks, Tillman County, Okla.	Mississippi River.....	1,018
Red (U. S.-Can.).....	Junction of Otter Trail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, Minn.	Lake Winnipeg.....	545
Republican.....	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree River, Dundy County, Nebr.	Kansas River.....	445
Rio Grande.....	San Juan County, Colo.	Gulf of Mexico.....	1,800
Roanoke.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery County, Va.	Albermarle Sound.....	380
Rock (Ill.-Wis.).....	Washington County, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	300
Sabine.....	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake.....	380
Sacramento.....	Siskiyou County, Calif.	Suisun Bay.....	382
St. Croix (Minn.-Wis.).....	Upper St. Croix Lake, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	164
St. Francis.....	Iron County, Mo.	Mississippi River.....	425
St. Johns (Fla.).....	Lake Washington, Brevard County, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean.....	276
St. Joseph.....	Hillsdale County, Mich.	Lake Michigan.....	210
Salmon (Idaho).....	Custer County, Idaho.	Snake River.....	420
San Joaquin.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera County, Calif.	Suisun Bay.....	350
San Juan.....	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, Colo.	Colorado River.....	360
Santee.....	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, Richland County, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	143
Santee-Wateree-Catawba.....	McDowell County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	538
Savannah.....	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson County, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	314
Schuylkill.....	Near Tuscarora, Schuylkill County, Pa.	Delaware River.....	131
Scioto.....	Auglaize County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	237
Shenandoah.....	Junction of North and South Forks, at Riverton, Va.	Potomac River.....	55
Smoky Hill.....	Cheyenne County, Colo.	Kansas River.....	540
Snake.....	Ocean Plateau, Teton County, Wyo.	Columbia River.....	1,038
South Platte.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Park County, Colo.	Platte River.....	424
Susquehanna.....	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay.....	444
Suwanee.....	Junction of North and Log Rivers, Charlton County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico.....	190
Tallahatchie.....	Tippah County, Miss.	Yazoo River.....	301
Tallapoosa.....	Near Embury in Paulding County, Ga.	Alabama River.....	268
Tar-Pamlico.....	Person County, N. C.	Pamlico Bay.....	215
Tennessee.....	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, Knox County, Tenn.	Ohio River.....	652
Tennessee-French Broad.....	Junction of North and West Forks of French Broad, Transylvania County, N. C.	Ohio River.....	862
South Fork Shenandoah.....	Junction of North and South Rivers, at Port Republic, Va.	Shenandoah River.....	100
Tombigbee.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Monroe County, Miss.	Mobile River.....	409
Tongue.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Sheridan County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River.....	246
Trinity.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Kaufman County, Tex.	Galveston Bay.....	360
Wabash.....	Darke County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	475
Washita.....	Hempill County, Tex.	Red River.....	500
West Branch Penobscot.....	Junction of North and South Branches, Somerset County, Maine.	Penobscot River.....	112
White (Ark.-Mo.).....	Madison County, Ark.	Mississippi River.....	690
Williamette.....	Junction of Coast and Middle Forks, near Eugene, Oregon.	Columbia River.....	190
Wisconsin.....	Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	430
Yazoo.....	Junction of Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers, Leflore County, Miss.	Mississippi River.....	188
Yellowstone.....	Park County, Wyo.	Missouri River.....	671
Yukon.....	Junction of Lewes and Pelly Rivers, Yukon Province.	Bering Sea.....	1,800

LENGTH OF U. S. SHORE LINE

(In Statute Miles)

Source: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Locality	General coast line unit measure 30 minutes latitude	Tidal shore line, unit measure 3 statute miles ¹			Tidal shore line, unit measure 1 statute mile ²		
		Main-land	Is-lands	Total	Main-land	Is-lands	Total
Maine.....	228	339	337	676	558	761	1,319
New Hampshire.....	13	14	14	14	15	5	20
Massachusetts.....	192	295	158	453	421	250	671
Rhode Island.....	40	72	84	156	118	100	218
Connecticut.....		96	96	96	126	18	144
New York.....	127	30	440	470	31	798	829
New Jersey.....	130	242	156	398	392	368	760
Pennsylvania.....					13		13
Delaware.....	28	79	79	79	140	14	154
Maryland.....	31	322	130	452	770	275	1,045
Virginia.....	112	342	225	567	780	500	1,280
North Carolina.....	301	570	460	1,030	1,040	831	1,871
South Carolina.....	187	230	528	758	281	960	1,241
Georgia.....	100	110	493	603	166	727	893
Florida:							
Atlantic.....	399	411	207	618	714	507	1,221
Gulf.....	798	866	792	1,658	1,273	1,257	2,530
Total.....	1,197	1,277	999	2,276	1,987	1,764	3,751
Alabama.....	53	131	68	199	174	117	291
Mississippi.....	71	76	79	155	99	103	202
Louisiana.....	397	725	260	985	1,122	591	1,713
Texas.....	367	624	476	1,100	973	709	1,682
California.....	913	949	241	1,190	1,264	291	1,555
Oregon.....	296	312	312	312	429	60	489
Washington.....	157	479	429	908	1,037	684	1,721
United States:							
Atlantic coast.....	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370	5,565	6,114	11,679
Gulf coast.....	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097	3,641	2,777	6,418
Pacific coast.....	1,366	1,740	670	2,410	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total.....	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877	11,936	9,926	21,862
Alaska.....	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132			
Philippine Islands.....	4,170			10,850			
Porto Rico.....	311			362			412
Guam.....	78			84	85	7	92
Hawaiian Islands.....	775			810			842
Panama Canal Zone.....	20				29	4	33
United States Samoan Islands.....	76			91			

¹ Tidal shore line, unit measure 3 statute miles.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. The figures for Louisiana do not include the shore line of Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, and the delta of the Mississippi River was measured as mainland. The measurements were made on charts of 1/200,000 and 1/400,000 scale when available.

² Tidal shore line, unit measure 1 statute mile.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide which lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure. The measurements were made on charts of 1/80,000 scale for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, on charts of 1/200,000 scale for the Pacific coast, and on charts as near those scales as available for the other regions.

LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Cape Sable, Florida, is in latitude 25°07', longitude 81°05'. The extreme south point of Texas is in latitude 25°50', longitude 97°24'. The Lake of the Woods projection extends to latitude 49°-23' 04.5" at longitude 95° 09' 11.6". The easternmost land is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Maine, in longitude 66° 57', latitude 44° 49'. Cape Alava, Washington, extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124° 43' 36.81", at latitude 48° 10' 17.41". Cape Flattery, 48° 23' 21.10"; 124° 43' 33.44" from C & Qs charts. Thus, Cape Alava is 341 feet farther W.

From the south point of Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy Head west along the parallel to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. These distances are computed to mean sea level.

The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean is approximately 2,013 miles. The length of the northern boundary, excluding Alaska, is 3,987 miles.

CANDLEPOWER OF PRINCIPAL U. S. LIGHTHOUSES

Source: U. S. Coast Guard
Corrected to July 1, 1945

Site	C.P.	Site	C.P.
Hillsboro Inlet, Fla.	5,500,000	Two Harbors, Minn.	220.0
Liston Range, Del.	5,000,000	Umpqua River, Oregon	210.0
Cape Cod, Mass.	4,000,000	E. River Range, N. Y.	200.0
White Shoal, Mich.	3,000,000	Mt. Desert, Me.	200.0
Molokai, Hawaii	2,500,000	Point Loma, Calif.	200.0
Farallon, Cal.	2,200,000	Cape Spencer, Alaska	200.0
Cubits Gap, La.	2,000,000	Cape Hinchinbrook, Ala.	200.0
Pully Point, Wash.	2,000,000	Manhattan Range, Ohio	200.0
Cape Kumukahi, Hawaii	1,700,000	Cape San Blas, Fla.	200.0
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	1,500,000	Toldo Harbor, Ohio	190.0
Nawiliwili, Hawaii	1,200,000	Careysfort Reef, Fla.	190.0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,200,000	Brazos River, Texas	190.0
Point Arguello, Calif.	1,200,000	Elm Tree Beacon, N. Y.	180.0
Hereford Inlet, N. J.	1,100,000	Grays Harbor, Wash.	180.0
Kilauea, Hawaii	1,100,000	New Dungeness, Wash.	180.0
Point Cabrillo, Calif.	1,100,000	Block Island, S. E., R. I.	170.0
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	1,000,000	Moose Peak, Me.	170.0
Point Sur, Calif.	1,000,000	Point Tuna, P. R.	170.0
Cape St. Elias, Alaska	1,000,000	Point Reyes, Calif.	170.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000,000	Cape Ann, Mass.	160.0
Heceta Head, Oregon	950,000	Cape Henry, Va.	160.0
Pigeon Point, Calif.	900,000	Cape Lookout, N. C.	160.0
Barbers Point, Hawaii	750,000	Amelia Island, Fla.	160.0
Cape Charles, Va.	740,000	So. Fox Island, Mich.	160.0
Sankaty Head, Mass.	720,000	Cape Meares, Oregon	160.0
Whitefish Point, Mich.	670,000	Galveston, Texas	160.0
Marcus Hook, Del.	640,000	Ediz Hook, Wash.	150.0
Thirty Mile Point, N. Y.	620,000	Monhegan Island, Maine	150.0
Anacapa Island, Calif.	600,000	Makaopuu Point, Hawaii	150.0
Kauhola Point, Hawaii	560,000	Wind Point, Wis.	150.0
Pauwela Pt., Hawaii	560,000	Crooked River Range, Fla.	150.0
Cape Elizabeth, Maine	500,000	Ft. Gratiot, Mich.	150.0
Cape San Juan, P. R.	500,000	Stannard Rock, Mich.	145.0
Point Vicente, Calif.	475,000	St. Martin Island, Mich.	140.0
Split Rock, Minn.	450,000	Chicago Harbor, Ill.	140.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	450,000	Old Mackinac Point, Mich.	140.0
Deepwater Point, N. J.	450,000	Shinnecock, N. Y.	140.0
Cherry Island Range, N. J.	450,000	Ft. McHenry, Md.	140.0
New Castle Range, N. J.	450,000	Stratford Shoal, N. Y.	140.0
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	430,000	Conover Range, N. Y.	130.0
Rock of Ages, Mich.	400,000	Cape Mendocino, Calif.	135.0
Marquette, Mich.	400,000	Point Conception, Calif.	130.0
Portage Lake, Mich.	400,000	Delair Range, N. J.	130.0
Pensacola, Fla.	400,000	Table Bluff, Calif.	130.0
Point Arena, Calif.	390,000	Matagorda, Texas	120.0
Devils Island, Wis.	388,000	Manitou, Mich.	120.0
The Graves, Mass.	380,000	Point Hueneme, Calif.	120.0
Sabine Pass, La.	380,000	Pt. aux Barques, Mich.	120.0
St. George Reef, Calif.	370,000	Two Bush Island, Me.	120.0
Staten Island, N. Y.	350,000	American Shoal, Fla.	120.0
Marblehead, Ohio	330,000	St. Clair Flats Range, Mich.	120.0
Petit Manan, Me.	330,000	Eagle Harbor, Mich.	110.0
Reedy Is. Range, Del.	330,000	Los Angeles Harbor, Calif.	110.0
Cape Blanco, Oregon	320,000	Bulkhead Bar Range, Del.	110.0
North Point, Mil., Wis.	300,000	So. Buffalo, N. Y.	110.0
Chapel Hill, N. J.	300,000	Port San Juan, P. R.	110.0
Cape Flattery, Wash.	300,000	Boston, Mass.	100.0
Stratford Point, Conn.	290,000	Crescent City, Calif.	100.0
Columbia River, Main Channel Range, Wash.	280,000	Detour Reef, Mich.	100.0
Fire Island, N. Y.	280,000	Gasparilla Island, Fla.	100.0
Cape Arago, Oregon	270,000	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	100.0
Craighill Chnl. Rge., Md.	260,000		
North Head, Wash.	260,000		
Cape May, N. J.	250,000		
Piedras Blancas, Calif.	250,000		
Miffiin Bar Range, N. J.	240,000		
Horseshoe West Range, Pa.	240,000		
Chester Range, Pa.	240,000		
Tinicum Island Range, N. J.	240,000		
Beavertail, R. I.	240,000		
Bellevue Range, Del.	240,000		
Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis.	240,000		
North Mainitow Shoal, Wis.	240,000		
Ponce de Leon, Fla.	220,000		
Montauk Point, N. Y.	220,000		

Report Banded Birds

Persons who find banded birds may assist in the conservation of a natural resource worth millions of dollars annually by reporting the number on the band, date, manner and locality in which the bird was taken, to the United States Bureau of Biological survey.

Bird banding originally was started by private individuals and was later taken up by ornithological societies. It became a governmental activity in the United States in 1920, and in Canada in 1923.

LIGHTHOUSES 250 FEET OR MORE ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

Site	Height	Site	Height
Lehua, Hawaii.....	707	Culebrita Island, P. R.....	305
Pt. Ritidian, Guam.....	573	Judge Berge's Range Rear, Virgin Islands.....	302
Kaula Rock, Hawaii.....	562	Muertos Island, P. R.....	297
San Nicholas Is., Calif.....	556	Taputapu Island, Samoa.....	296
Santa Barbarais., Calif.....	442	E. Foreland, Alaska.....	294
Cape Mendocino, Calif.....	422	Point Reyes, Calif.....	294
Makapuu Point, Hawaii.....	420	Pt. Borinquen, P. R.....	292
So. Point, Calif.....	400	Seal Rocks, Alaska.....	295
Navassa Island, W. Indies.....	395	Marcus Hook, Del.....	278
Hams Bluff, Virgin Islands.....	394	Morro Puercos, Panama.....	275
Buck Island, Virgin Islands.....	360	Anacapa Island, Calif.....	274
Farallon, Calif.....	358	Aunuu Island, Samoa.....	271
Cape Greig, Alaska.....	350	Pt. Sur, Calif.....	270
Jicarita Island, Panama.....	335	Cape San Juan, Pr. R.....	260
Bonita Channel, Calif.....	326	Astoria Ferry Upr. Rear, Ore.....	260
E. Chugach, Alaska.....	325	Kenai, Alaska.....	250

VISIBILITY DISTANCES FOR OBJECTS AT VARIOUS SEA LEVEL ELEVATIONS

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

Height, Feet	Distance, Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Distance, Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Distance, Nautical Miles
5	2.5	70	9.6	250	18.2
10	3.6	75	9.9	300	19.9
15	4.4	80	10.3	350	21.5
20	5.1	85	10.6	400	22.9
25	5.7	90	10.9	450	24.3
30	6.3	95	11.2	500	25.6
35	6.8	100	11.5	550	26.8
40	7.2	110	12.0	600	28.0
45	7.7	120	12.6	650	29.1
50	8.1	130	13.1	700	30.3
55	8.5	140	13.6	800	32.4
60	8.9	150	14.1	900	34.4
65	9.2	200	16.2	1,000	36.2

VISIBILITY DISTANCES FOR OBJECTS AT VARIOUS LAKE LEVEL ELEVATIONS*

Height, Feet	Distance, Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Distance, Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Distance, Statute Miles
5	2.9	70	11.0	250	20.9
10	4.2	75	11.4	300	22.9
15	5.1	80	11.8	350	24.7
20	5.9	85	12.2	400	26.4
25	6.6	90	12.5	450	28.0
30	7.2	95	12.9	500	29.5
35	7.8	100	13.2	550	31.0
40	8.3	110	13.8	600	32.3
45	8.9	120	14.5	650	33.7
50	9.3	130	15.1	700	34.9
55	9.8	140	15.6	800	37.3
60	10.2	150	16.2	900	39.6
65	10.6	200	18.7	1,000	41.7

* Lake level is the average height of the lake. Monthly statistics are available at U. S. Hydrographic offices.

Mammoths Lived Recently

Since ancient times a trade in fossil ivory found in the far north was maintained with the countries of southwestern Asia and western Europe. The ivory came from the woolly mammoth, which became extinct so recently that its carcasses still are found intact, preserved in the arctic ice-box.

Ancient Chinese worked deposits of fossil ivory, and may even have eaten the pre-

served flesh. They thought the animal lived entirely underground because that was the only place the remains were found. Europeans, on the other hand, thought the bones were those of St. Christopher.

In March, 1803, a Siberian ivory hunter found the body of a mammoth intact near the Lena river, and cut off the tusks.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN LAKES

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica

Name and Location	Area in Sq. Mi.	Length in Mi.	Max. Depth in Feet
Victoria, East Central Africa.....	36,200	250	270
Aral, Siberia, USSR.....	24,400	280	222
Baikal, East Siberia, USSR.....	13,300	386	5,400
Tanganyika, East Central Africa.....	12,700	450	4,700
Great Bear, Canada.....	11,200	195	270*
Nyassa, South Africa.....	11,000	350	2,580
Winnipeg, Canada.....	8,555	260	70
Balkash, USSR.....	7,200	440	36
Ladoga, USSR.....	7,000	120	730
Onega, USSR.....	3,764	145	408
Nepigon, Canada.....	3,500	70	
Rudolf, Eastern Africa.....	3,475	185	
Titicaca, Bolivia-Peru.....	3,200	130	1,000
Athabaska, Canada.....	3,085	195	
Nicaragua, Nicaragua.....	3,089	110	200
Reindeer, Canada.....	2,435	155	
Issk-Kul, USSR.....	2,230	115	
Kyko-Nor, Tibet.....	2,200	68	
Vener, Sweden.....	2,149	87	292
Van, Turkey.....	2,000	80	
Winnipegosis, Canada.....	2,000	122	38
Bangwulu, East Central Africa.....	1,900	60	15
Urmia, Iran.....	1,750	80-90	50
Manitoba, Canada.....	1,711	120	12*
Dubownt, Canada.....	1,700	65	
Albert, Uganda, Africa.....	1,640	100	55

*Average depth.

THE GREAT LAKES

Area (square miles)

	U. S.	Canada	Total	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)
Superior.....	20,710	11,110	31,820	602	1,180
Michigan.....	22,400		22,400	581	870
Huron.....	9,110	13,900	23,010	581	750
Erie.....	4,990	9,940	9,940	572	210
Ontario.....	3,560	3,980	7,540	246	738

(These areas include parts of connecting rivers)

STATISTICAL DATA ON THE GREAT LAKES

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length (miles).....	350	307	206	241	193
Water Surface area (sq. miles):					
Canada.....	11,110		13,900	4,950	3,980
U. S.	20,710	22,400	9,110	4,990	3,560
Breadth (miles).....	160	118	101	57	53
Depth (feet; greatest).....	1,290	923	750	210	778
National Boundary line.....	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
U. S. Shore Line.....	1,182	1,304	581	404	303

GLACIERS FLOW LIKE RIVERS

A glacier is a body of ice and snow formed where the snowfall is greater than the melting, and flowing to a region where the melting or other waste is greater than the snowfall. A glacier flows much like a river except more slowly—one of the fastest-flowing glaciers known, the Upernivik in Greenland, has been found to have a velocity of 99 feet per day at one point.

The Mer de Glace, fastest-flowing glacier in the Alps, has been found to have a maximum velocity of 35 ½ inches per day. The Muir glacier, Alaska, has a velocity of about 7 feet per day near tidewater.

Exactly what makes glaciers move is a point of argument among scientists, but all associate it with the weight of the ice itself in a way not exactly determined.

Modern day glaciers in Iceland and Scandinavia are much larger than they were 30 years ago, though somewhat smaller than 4 years ago. Great continental ice sheets once covered all the northern parts of the land masses of the earth. Today they are confined to mountains, except in polar regions, or sub-polar regions.

DISASTERS

GREAT FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

Date	Locality	Lives †	Property
May-June, 1903..	Kansas, lower Missouri, and upper Mississippi Rivers	100	\$ 40,000,000
July, 1908.....	Missouri River		9,339,000
	Upper Mississippi River		5,600,000
	Red River		16,200,000
July, 1909.....	Missouri River east of Kansas City, Mo.		5,500,000
March, 1912.....	Lower Mississippi River		70,000,000
March, 1913.....	Ohio River and tributaries	467	147,000,000
	Mississippi River		7,000,000
December, 1913..	Texas rivers	177	9,000,000
June, 1915.....	Kansas River		5,950,000
August, 1916....	Rivers of the Carolinas		21,700,000
June, 1921.....	Arkansas River in State of Colorado	120	25,000,000
September, 1921	Texas rivers	215	19,000,000
April-May, 1922*	Upper Mississippi River		4,700,000
	Ohio Valley		4,000,000
	Lower Mississippi River		7,500,000
October, 1923...	Lower Arkansas, including the State of Oklahoma		15,000,000
March, 1924.....	Potomac River		6,000,000
May, 1924.....	Potomac River		1,000,000
Spring of 1927...	Mississippi Valley	313	284,117,631
August, 1927.....	Arkansas River and tributaries		3,440,000
November, 1927..	New England rivers		45,577,700
June, 1928.....	Ohio Valley		7,535,500
August, 1928.....	South Atlantic drainage		4,400,000
September, 1928.	South Atlantic drainage		4,000,000
March-June, 1929	East Gulf drainage		8,000,000
	Ohio Valley		16,500,000
	Missouri Valley		2,000,000
	Upper Mississippi Valley		3,600,000
	Lower Mississippi Valley		10,000,000
	Arkansas-White Valley		2,700,000
	Rivers in Texas		8,000,000
July, 1929.....	Rivers in central Kansas		4,000,000
October, 1929...	Rivers in Southeastern States		19,000,000
January, 1930....	White-Wabash Rivers		7,000,000
May, 1930.....	Red River and tributaries		3,000,000
Sept.-Oct., 1932..	Lower Rio Grande		2,500,000
March, 1933.....	Ohio River		2,000,000
December, 1933..	Columbia River and tributaries		10,000,000
May, 1935.....	Rivers and eastern Colorado		6,000,000
May-June, 1935..	Republican and Kansas Rivers		18,000,000
	Lower Missouri River		10,000,000
July, 1935.....	Upper Susquehanna and tributaries	52	26,000,000
December, 1935..	Houston, Texas, area		2,500,000
March-April, 1936	Rivers in Eastern United States	107	\$270,000,000
July, 1936.....	Rivers in central Texas		2,000,000
September, 1936.	Rivers in central and northern Texas		5,000,000

*No lives lost in Mississippi Valley floods of 1922. †Loss of life carried only where considerable.

‡Partly storm damage caused by tropical disturbance. §Incomplete.

CAUSES OF GREAT FLOODS

Studies by government meteorologists and other students of the weather have convinced them that absolute maximum floods do not occur at regular intervals but are dependent upon a combination of circumstances thrown together by chance. There is no orderly progression of floods with the lapse of years. Great floods, furthermore, are essentially local phenomena, dependent upon local conditions.

Great floods are primarily due to precipitation, usually rain, and fall into two classes, (1) heavy widely distributed rain which would cause a flood by its own excessive volume, and (2) moderate rains continued intermittently for several days, with conditions favorable to a high run-off. The latter type, indeed, may cause the heaviest floods.

Very intense rainstorms in the United States are seldom long continued or of great

extent. Though they may affect small parts of the watersheds and cause extreme floods in small streams, they are absorbed in the trunk stream. On the other hand, widespread moderate rains may have a high run-off due to already saturated soil, or to the fact that the ground may be frozen and the rain cannot be absorbed.

Average run-off in a typical eastern watershed is believed to sink as low as 5 to 6 per cent of the total precipitation. Summer floods are generally infrequent because of the demands of the vegetation, and the loss by evaporation. North of the 37th parallel the movement of summer rainstorms ordinarily is too rapid to permit heavy rains on two consecutive days. Further south, slow-moving cyclonic storms of tropical or extra-tropical origin may cause floods in the warm season regardless of the soil and vegetal conditions.

TORNADOES IN U. S., LOSS OF LIFE, PROPERTY DAMAGE

Source: United States Weather Bureau

No. Loss of Property			No. Loss of Property			No. Loss of Property					
Year	Reported	Life Loss	Year	Reported	Life Loss	Year	Reported	Life Loss			
1916	86	140	\$2,511,500	1926	111	144	4,318,950	1936	159	552	26,228.55
1917	121	508	15,007,700	1927	164	540	43,445,650	1937	148	29	3,155.87
1918	81	134	7,631,200	1928	203	92	13,235,600	1938	220	183	8,796.25
1919	65	205	6,861,500	1929	197	274	10,049,400	1939	154	87	5,891.93
1920	87	498	15,205,000	1930	192	179	12,289,100	1940	128	65	6,015.32
1921	106	202	5,406,300	1931	94	36	3,215,400	1941	123	54	4,488.65
1922	108	133	6,630,000	1932	152	394	8,988,525	1942	169	385	14,988.95
1923	100	109	2,958,750	1933	260	362	16,190,640	1943	171	50	12,161.80
1924	130	376	26,120,850	1934	147	47	4,424,950	1944	177	272	16,993.90
1925	119	794	24,023,900	1935	182	70	4,732,930				

Tornadoes in the United States with heavy loss of lives were: Feb. 9, 1884, from Illinois south to the Gulf of Mexico in which 800 were killed; Aug. 28 to Oct. 2, 1893, when 3,000 lost their lives, and St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1927, in which 87 were killed.

DEATHS AND PROPERTY LOSSES CAUSED BY WINDSTORMS OTHER THAN TORNADOES, 1916-40

Year	Number of lives lost	Property and crop damage	Year	Number of lives lost	Property and crop damage
1916	65	\$11,712,125	1930	49	5,706,000
1917	25	1,400,550	1931	17	7,773,000
1918	79	7,602,200	1932	306	42,657,364
1919	344	28,170,760	1933	156	65,604,100
1920	42	4,735,400	1934	109	19,497,173
1921	65	13,174,650	1935	461	17,191,000
1922	133	5,055,800	1936	121	17,256,263
1923	68	5,261,800	1937	43	6,292,933
1924	78	13,545,750	1938	630	315,435,338
1925	88	11,612,380	1939	60	3,988,141
1926	357	93,610,250	1940	251	25,588,925
1927	64	6,783,160			
1928	1,947	88,836,000	Total	5,604	238,825,712
1929	46	20,334,600	Average	224	33,553,025

VOLCANIC ZONES

Volcanoes, with hardly any exceptions, are situated in areas of weakness in the earth's crust, especially ocean basins or their borderlands, or the mountain ranges which flank the continents. Inland volcanoes, with the possible exception of Mount Wrangel, Alaska, are not found except in regions where the earth's crust is unstable, or recently has been unstable. There are four main lines of volcanic distribution:

1. Pacific-Caribbean zone, following the western continental mountain chain of the two American continents including the West Indies, across the Aleutian islands, Kamchatka in Asia, Japanese islands, Philippines, south through New Zealand to Antarctica.

2. Mediterranean-Caspian zone, through the Mediterranean sea and along the central Asiatic mountain chain.

3. Atlantic zone, including Iceland, the Azores, and others.

4. Central Pacific zone, including Hawaii and small islands of the Polynesian group.

Theories of what causes volcanoes differ. The most generally accepted associate them with faulting and deep rock displacements in the earth's crust. The explosions and violent eruptions are generally believed to be caused by release of steam pressure.

Among the most violent of eruptions in the past 200 years are those of Skaptar Jokull, Iceland, in 1783, believed to have thrown out enough material to equal Mount Blanc in size; the eruption of Tambora on the island of Sumbawa in 1815, believed to have thrown out 500 cubic miles of debris; the explosion of Krakatoa, in 1883, which was heard hundreds of miles and blew away half of the island; and the eruption of Mount Pelee in 1902, which destroyed St. Pierre, capital of Martinique.

HOMESTEAD LAWS

All unappropriated surveyed public lands adaptable to any agricultural use may be used for homesteads, if they are not mineral or saline in character, are not occupied for purposes of trade or business, and have not been embraced within the limits of any withdrawal, reservation, or incorporated town or city.

Each applicant for a homestead is required to swear that he is well acquainted with the

character of the land described in his application. Information on vacant eligible lands may be obtained from the district land offices. Entries ordinarily are limited to 160 acres except in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, where they may not exceed 320 acres.

VOLCANOES ACTIVE SINCE 1800

Name	Country	Altitude	Name	Country	Altitude
Cotopaxi.....	Ecuador	19,488	Asama.....	Japan	8,260
San Pedro y Pablo.....	Bolivia	19,423	Calauon.....	Philippines	8,192
Misti.....	Peru	19,000	Mayon.....	Philippines	7,915
Sanay.....	Ecuador	17,464	Kugak.....	Alaska	7,630
Carahuairozo.....	Ecuador	16,515	Katmai.....	Alaska	7,500
Kluchevskaya.....	Kamchatka	16,000	Shirane.....	Japan	7,422
Karissimbi.....	Africa	14,683	Banajao.....	Philippines	7,382
Mauna Loa.....	Hawaii	13,675	Osorno.....	Chile	7,200
Erebus.....	Antarctic	13,200	San Miguel.....	Salvador	7,120
Colina.....	Mexico	13,092	Ceboruco.....	Mexico	7,100
Izalco.....	Salvador	12,630	Calbuco.....	Chile	7,000
Descabezado Grande.....	Chile	12,562	Oraefa-Jokull.....	Iceland	6,955
Semeru.....	Java	12,044	Skaptar-Jokull.....	Iceland	6,952
Luse.....	Sumatra	12,000	Isarog.....	Luzon	6,635
Santa Maria.....	Guatemala	11,480	Bandai San.....	Japan	6,035
Slamet.....	Java	11,245	Pogromnoi.....	Alaska	5,523
Irazu.....	Costa Rica	11,200	Makushin.....	Alaska	5,474
Raun.....	Java	10,820	Cristobal.....	Nicaragua	5,300
Etna.....	Sicily	10,760	Hekla.....	Iceland	5,110
Marabubu.....	Java	10,670	Ometepe.....	Nicaragua	5,000
Lassen.....	United States	10,570	Grande Soufriere.....	Guadeloupe	4,900
Dempo.....	Sumatra	10,560	Onsen.....	Japan	4,865
Cerro Quemado.....	Guatemala	10,435	Korovin.....	Alaska	4,852
Abong Abong.....	Sumatra	10,300	Pelee.....	Martinique	4,430
Tiareme.....	Java	10,075	Vesuvius.....	Italy	4,300
Llaima.....	Chile	10,037	Jorullo.....	Mexico	4,262
Pico de Cano.....	Azores	9,744	Kilauea.....	Hawaii	4,100
Gede.....	Java	9,720	Soufriere.....	West Indies	4,000
Merape.....	Sumatra	9,483		(St. Lucia)	
Lonquimal.....	Chile	9,480	Sakurajima.....	Japan	3,742
Merapi.....	Java	9,430	Soufriere.....	West Indies	3,500
Tambora.....	Java	9,000		(St. Vincent)	
Shishaldin.....	Alaska	8,952	Stromboli.....	Lipari Island	3,022
Pacaya.....	Guatemala	8,390	Sosiguina.....	Nicaragua	2,831
Santa Ana.....	Salvador	8,300	Krakatoa.....	Krakatoa	2,817

A COMPARISON OF THE DIMENSIONS OF SOME OF THE GIANT WATERFALLS

Source: *Among the Waterfalls of the World* by Edward C. Rashleigh

Fall	Location	Height in Feet	Width in Yards	Volume in cubic feet per second			
				Minimum Annual Volume	Mean Annual Volume	Average Flood Volume	Extreme Flood Volume
Guayra.....	Brazil-Paraguay.	90 to 130	5,280 (plus) (including the intersecting islets)	375,000	470,000	800,000 to 1,000,000	1,765,738 (approx.)
Iguazu.....	South Brazil	237(mean)	3,300 to 4,374 (including the islands)	7,381	61,660	167,498	452,019
Paulo Affonso.....	East Brazil.....	275	19 (brink of main fall)	35,000	100,000 (approx.)	200,000 (plus)	500,000 (plus)
Kaieteur.....	Br. Guiana.....	741	40 to 123	?	23,400	?	?
Niagara.....	U.S.-Canada.....	158 to 175	1,316 (exclusive of Goat Island)	158,500	212,200	?	292,000
Grand Falls.....	Labrador.....	316	50	?	30,000 to 40,000(?)	50,000 (approx.)	-
Shoshone.....	South Idaho.....	220	330	4,400	10,064	26,000	53,100
Anghrabies.....	Alaska.....	450 to 480	20 (main fall)	100 or less	11,050	?	500,000
Victoria.....	South Africa.....	236 to 354	1,534 (exclusive of islands)	8,000	33,430	82,000	250,000 (approx.) record flood of 1934
Rua Cana.....		406	50 to 760	500	?	40,000	?
Khon Cataracts.....		50 to 70	13,123 to 14,217 (overall)	317,833	400,000 to 420,000 (approx.)	?	1,765,738 (approx.)
Cuavery.....	South India.....	182 to 299	918 (mean)	50 to 200	33,000	239,000	667,470
Gersoppa.....	West India.....	829	17 to 800 (approx.)	6	5,387	?	120,000

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES

Most earthquakes are caused by faulting, or slipping of the earth's crust, although some are of volcanic origin. From time to time, stresses accumulate in the strata until the elastic limit is reached. Then the rocks rupture until equilibrium is once more restored. Causes of the stresses are not definitely known, and indeed they may vary. Among suggested causes have been: (1) changing weight of the overlying rocks, (2) centrifugal motion of the earth, particularly in equatorial regions, (3) shrinking of the earth's interior because of cooling, (4) the escape of gases, and others.

Most earthquakes occur along lines of structural weakness in the earth's strata, especially near lofty mountain ranges where there is great inequality between the land surface and the nearby sea bottom. Most active volcanoes fall within the zones where great earthquake activity exists. The main seismic, or earthquake zones are:

1. The western coasts of North and South America, joining on the north—

2. A zone which extends from southeast Asia across the Japanese archipelago the Kurile islands, and the Aleutian chain to the Alaskan mainland.

3. A belt with an east-west trend encircling the globe through the Mediterranean, the Azores, West Indies, Central America, Hawaii, East Indies, Himalayan mountain range, Persia, and Asia Minor.

No portion of the earth's surface is wholly without earthquakes, however. The so-called earthquake zones are only places where the disturbances are more frequent and general more violent. One of the greatest earthquakes since white men came to North America centered near New Madrid, Mo just below the mouth of the Ohio river which is comparatively flat land.

Estimates on the origin of most shocks vary from 15 miles to 100 miles below the earth's surface. Volcanic shocks are seldom as serious as those caused by faulting, slipping of the rocks along an old fault line.

MOST SEVERE EARTHQUAKES OF ALL TIME

Source: Seismograph Station, Univ. of Calif.

7 A.D. November 10. China, Hsian destroyed.

119. March 11. China, (Honan). Loyang destroyed.

138. March 1. China, (Kansu). Imperial City, Chingching and Lungshi destroyed.

180. March 1. China, (Kansu). Chinchuan destroyed.

1037. December. China, (Shansi). More than 22,000 lost.

1707. October 28. Japan. Sea waves. "Greatest of all Japanese earthquakes." Davison.

1737. October 11. India, Calcutta. 300,000 lost.

1755. November 1. Portugal, (Lisbon). City destroyed. 50,000 to 60,000 killed. Great sea wave.

1762. April 2. India, (Bengal, Arracan and Burma). Coast of Bay of Bengal elevated over distance of 100 miles.

1811. December 16. United States, (New Madrid, Mo.). Changed course (in part) of Mississippi River. Felt over 3,000,000 square miles. Cracked plaster 575 miles away.

1822. November 19. Chile, (Copiapo to Valdivia, 900 miles). Coast elevated over length of 100 miles, three to five feet for a distance of thirty-five miles. Sea waves.

1835. February 20. Chile, (Copiapo to Chiloe). Coast elevated 4 to 5 feet over 130 miles.

1875. May 16-18. Colombia and Venezuela. 16,000 killed.

1886. August 31. United States, (Charleston, S. C.). About 100 persons killed. Property damage estimated at \$5,500,000.

1891. October 28. Japan, (Mino-Owari). 7,279 killed. 17,393 wounded. 197,530 houses destroyed, 78,692 houses partially destroyed. Sensibly shaken area 243,000 square kilometers.

1892. December 20. Baluchistan, (Old Chaman). Sparsely settled country. Damaged railroad.

1897. India, (Assam). Felt over 1,750,000 square miles. Not a masonry structure

left standing, trees snapped from sway. Serious damage to buildings within an area of 160,000 square miles.

1899. September 10. Alaska, (Yakut Bay). No loss of life or property because sparsely settled country. Greatest known uplift occurred, 47 feet, 4 inches.

1905. April 4. India, (Kangra). 19,000 people killed. 110,000 buildings thrown down.

1906. United States, (San Francisco, Calif.). About 700 killed. Property damage \$400,000,000 of which only about \$20,000,000 was caused by earthquake directly. Mostly fire damage.

1908. December 28. Italy, (Messina). Estimated 100,000 people killed. Several cities destroyed.

1920. December 16. China, (Kansu). Very destructive. 180,000 people killed.

1922. November 11. Chile, Over 90 killed, many hurt. Much damage at Copapo, Ovalle, Coquimbo, Vallemar, Charral and San Fernando. Vallemar almost obliterated.

1923. September 1. Japan, (Tokyo and Yokohama). Property damage from quake and fires nearly \$3,000,000,000, 99,300 killed, 103,733 wounded and 43,476 missing.

1925. March 16. China, 6,500 killed. Talifu in Yunnan Province.

1932. December 25. China; 70,000 killed by earthquake and flood in Kansu Province.

1934. January 15. India, Bihar and mad towns destroyed. About 10,000 killed.

1935. May 31. India, Quetta and mad surrounding villages destroyed, about 60,000 killed.

1936. August 16-17. Valparaiso, Chile 3,700 killed. \$256,000,000 damage.

1939. January 24. Chillan, Chile. 25,000 killed. \$50,000,000 damage.

1942. May 14. Guayas Province, Ecuador 200 killed. \$2,500,000 damage.

1944. January 15. San Juan, Argentina. Great loss of life. \$100,000,000 damage.

1944. February 1. Gerede, Turkey. 3,500 killed.

DAMS THAT FAILED

Name of Dam	Location	Date of Failure	Lives Lost	Cause of Failure	Property Damage
Alcyon Lake	Pitman Grove, N.J.	June 18, 1896			Two bridges washed away
Alexander	Kauai I., Hawaii	Mar. 26, 1930	6	Core Slump	
Ansonia	Connecticut	May 28, 1912		Leakage	\$200,000
Austin	Austin, Pa.	Sept. 30, 1911	100	Poor Foundation	Town swept away
Austin	Austin, Texas	1893		Leakage, settling	\$250,000
Austin	Colorado River, Austin, Tex.	April 7, 1900	8	Undermining	
Balsam	Colebrook, N.H.	May 3, 1929		Riprap eroded away	Vil. Kilderville destroyed.
Bouzey	Epinal, France	Apr. 27, 1895	150	Pressure tension	
Credit River	Ontario, Canada	Mar. 7, 1910		Flood	"Considerable"
Dalgarrog	North Wales	Nov. 2, 1926	16	Undermining	"Great"
Davis Res.	Stanislaus Co., Cal.	June 28, 1914		Poor fill	\$50,000
*Dells	Black R. Falls, Wis.	Oct. 6, 1911		Insufficient spillway	\$1,000,000
Gleno	Bergamo, Italy	Dec. 1, 1923	500	Poor construction	150,000,000 lire
Goodrich Creek	Baker City, Ore.	June 15, 1896	7	Overtopping crest	"Extensive"
Grand Rapids City Reservoir	Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 2, 1900		Overtopping crest	\$30,000
Habra	Habra R., Algiers	Dec. 1881	400	Overtopping crest	"Much"
*Hatfield	Black R. Falls, Wis.	Oct. 6, 1911		Insufficient spillway	\$1,000,000
Hauser Lake	Helena, Mont.	Apr. 14, 1908		Seepage	\$300,000
Housatonic	Birmingham, Conn.	January, 1891		Undermining	\$264,000
Iron River	Ashland, Wis.	Dec. 12, 1922		Old dam gave way, washing out earth dam	\$75,000
Lebanon	Lebanon, Ohio	July 10, 1882		Insufficient spillway	\$50,000
Lower Otay	San Diego, Calif.	Jan. 27, 1916	14	Overtopping crest	\$250,000
Lyman	Little Colo. R., Ariz.	Apr. 14, 1915		Sliding core	\$375,000
Melzingah Res.	Mattewan, N. Y.	July 14, 1897	7	Overtopping crest	\$30,000
Mill River	Williamsburg, Mass.	May 16, 1874	143	Poor workmanship	\$1,000,000
Mud Pond	East Lee, Mass. (Housatonic R.)	Apr. 20, 1886	7	Seepage, poor construction	\$250,000
Oakford Park	Jeanette, Pa.	July 5, 1903	40	Inadequate spillway	"Much"
Ohio R. No. 26	Gallipolis, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1912		Sliding and foundation	\$60,000
*Ovada	Italy	Aug. 14, 1935	1,000	Heavy rain	\$25,000,000
Oxford	Oxford, N. J.	July 6, 1896		Heavy rain	Bridge swept away
Portland	Portland, Me.	Aug. 6, 1893	4	Seepage	"Much"
Tampa power	Tampa, Fla.	Dec. 13, 1898		Dynamite	\$75,000
Puentis	Guadalatin R., Spain	Apr. 30, 1802	608	Undermining	\$1,045,000
Roxborough Res.	Philadelphia, Pa.	July 18, 1894		Leakage	\$140,000
St. Anthony's Falls	Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr. 30, 1899		Ice pressure	\$25,000
St. Francis	Saugas, Cal.	Mar. 13, 1928	450	Incorrect designing	\$12,000,000
South Fork	Johnstown, Pa. (Little Conemaugh R.)	May 31, 1889	4,000	Inadequate spillway	\$9,000,000
Spring Lake Res.	Fiskville, R. I.	Aug. 25, 1889	3	Seepage	\$25,000
Staffordville	Staffordville, Conn.	Mar. 27, 1877	Some	Leakage	\$300,000
Union Bay	British Columbia	Feb. 10, 1912		Overtopping	\$50,000
Valparaiso	Chile	Aug. 11, 1888	100	Overtopping	5,000,000 francs
Walnut Grove	Prescott, Ariz.	Feb. 22, 1890	30	Inadequate spillway	\$800,000
Wausau	Wausau, Wis.	July 24, 1912		Masonry fault	\$75,000
Williamsett	Fairfield, Mass.	July 17, 1922		Undermining	\$500,000
Winston	Winston, N. C.	Nov. 2, 1904	9	Inadequate design	"Much"
Wisconsin River	Rothschild, Wis.	July 24, 1912		Sand wash	\$100,000
Yellow River	Necedah, Wis.	1919		Settling	

*Hatfield dam gave way when Dells dam up the river failed. Neither dam was totally destroyed.

**Reported in Daily News Almanac, 1937.

AREA OF NATIONAL FORESTS BY STATES—JUNE 30, 1944

(Source: U.S. Forest Service)

State	Forests and Purchase Units	¹ Gross Area	² Allienated	³ Not Alienated
Alabama.....	6	2,435,087	1,820,583	614,552
Alaska.....	2	20,883,528	34,779	20,849,749
Arizona.....	8	12,159,018	658,557	11,500,461
Arkansas.....	2	3,586,665	1,293,162	2,293,503
California.....	24	24,777,928	5,176,752	19,601,176
Colorado.....	15	15,208,149	1,502,576	13,705,573
Florida.....	3	1,241,955	195,994	1,045,961
Georgia.....	2	1,732,322	1,082,391	649,931
Idaho.....	18	21,502,389	1,413,263	20,089,126
Illinois.....	2	812,654	605,064	207,600
Indiana.....	4	781,467	700,751	80,716
Iowa.....	3	218,671	213,923	4,748
Kentucky.....	2	1,393,521	960,308	433,213
Louisiana.....	2	1,274,066	735,408	538,658
Maine.....	3	878,032	828,970	49,062
Michigan.....	6	5,143,101	2,886,218	2,256,883
Minnesota.....	3	5,040,339	2,468,107	2,572,232
Mississippi.....	6	2,432,095	1,510,652	921,443
Missouri.....	3	3,459,999	2,195,602	1,264,397
Montana.....	13	18,995,392	2,658,402	16,336,990
Nebraska.....	1	207,209	1,183	206,026
Nevada.....	8	5,305,122	253,750	5,051,372
New Hampshire.....	2	806,323	141,876	664,447
New Mexico.....	7	10,252,004	1,258,125	8,993,879
North Carolina.....	7	3,593,436	2,587,989	1,005,447
North Dakota.....	2	764,425	763,905	520
Ohio.....	5	1,466,109	1,389,405	76,704
Oklahoma.....	2	344,269	176,493	167,776
Oregon.....	16	17,284,045	2,751,801	14,532,244
Pennsylvania.....	2	746,703	283,600	463,103
Puerto Rico.....	2	186,155	154,656	31,499
South Carolina.....	2	1,422,604	857,855	564,719
South Dakota.....	3	1,406,387	290,661	1,115,726
Tennessee.....	3	1,531,797	968,786	563,011
Texas.....	4	1,714,374	1,055,555	659,019
Utah.....	12	8,988,796	1,159,384	7,829,412
Vermont.....	1	580,520	412,382	168,138
Virginia.....	3	4,123,667	2,719,586	1,404,081
Washington.....	9	10,733,806	1,094,613	9,639,193
West Virginia.....	2	1,836,140	932,705	903,435
Wisconsin.....	2	2,016,341	612,487	1,404,854
Wyoming.....	11	9,013,328	446,516	8,566,812
Aggregate Total				
National Forests.....	158	218,861,487	40,874,190	177,987,297
Purchase Units.....	42	9,191,724	8,555,642	636,082
Grand Total.....		228,053,201	49,429,832	178,623,379

¹Gross area means land within the established boundaries.²Allienated lands are within the boundaries but not owned by the U.S.³Not alienated lands are within the boundaries and administered by the United States.

Boundaries of national forests are established by acts of congress, presidential proclamation, or executive orders. Boundries of purchase units were established by the secretary of agriculture with concurrence of the National Forest Reservation committee. Many units and forests extend into more than one state. Purchase units do not have national forest status.

WATERFALLS OF THE EARTH

Name	Location	Height in Feet	Name	Location	Height in Feet
Bridalveil.....	California	620	Snoqualmie.....	Washington	268
Gavarnie.....	France	1,385	Staubbach.....	Switzerland	908
Minnehaha.....	Minnesota	50	Sutherland.....	New Zealand	1,904
Montmorenci.....	Quebec	265	Tokkawk.....	British Columbia	1,200
Multnomah.....	Oregon	850	Twin Falls.....	Idaho	180
Murchison.....	Africa	120	Vettis.....	Norway	950
Ribbon.....	California	1,612	Voringfos.....	Norway	600
Rjukan.....	Norway	780	Upper Yellowstone.....	Montana	110
Schaffhausen.....	Switzerland	100	Lower Yellowstone.....	Montana	310
Seven Falls.....	Colorado	266	Upper Yosemite.....	California	1,430
Skjaeggedalsfos.....	Norway	530	Lower Yosemite.....	California	320

IMPORTANT DAMS IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Name	Maximum Height Feet	Crest Length Feet	Volume Cu. Yd.	Name	Maximum Height Feet	Crest Length Feet	Volume Cu. Yd.
ALABAMA				Taylor Park ¹	204	650	1,107,570
Antersville.....	94	3,979	1,109,700	Cherry Creek.....	50	3,600	1,000,000 ¹
Artin.....	180	1,248		Colorado River.....	35	543	17,990
Bilson.....	137	4,860	1,331,504	Green Mountain ¹	274	1,300	4,450,000
Theeler.....	72	6,335	682,000	GA.-ALA.			
ARIZONA				Bartlett's Ferry.....	145	1,975	446,000
Forse Mesa.....	305	784	159,060	IDAHO			
Roosevelt.....	284	1,125	342,970	Arrowrock.....	350	1,100	608,825
Lake Pleasant.....	256	2,146	98,400	Salmon River.....	220	490	729,900
Coolidge*.....	249	932	204,000	Oakley.....	145	1,050	1,145,200
Bartlett*.....	287	7,063	182,440	American Falls.....	87	5,227	352,000
Formon Flat.....	229	623	59,925	Black Canyon.....	183	1,040	79,840
Stewart Mountain.....	212	1,260	131,752	Deadwood.....	160	700	56,360
ARIZ.-CALIF.				IOWA-ILL.			
Imperial.....	86	3,430	564,407	Keokuk.....	53	4,578	550,000
ARIZ.-NEV.				KANSAS			
Coulter*.....	726	1,244	3,250,335	Kanopolis ¹	100	11,600	11,000,000
CALIFORNIA				KENTUCKY			
Alt Springs*.....	345	1,300	3,000,000	Dix River.....	270	910	1,747,000
Cheshequer.....	330	960	350,000	Kentucky ¹	160	8,650	4,277,400
Corris.....	325	756	480,860	LOUISIANA			
Castroville*.....	560	3,500	6,000,000	Bonnet Carre.....	24	7,700	
Catch Hetchy.....	430	800	935,000	MAINE			
Conan.....	100	9,050	14,000,000	Wyman.....	175	2,250	2,500,000
Con Gabriel No. 1*.....	376	1,520	10,599,431	MARYLAND			
Concannon.....	373	640	226,140	Conowingo.....	105	4,648	664,000
Condee.....	358	1,337	617,700	Prettyboy.....	167	845	192,500
Con Gabriel No. 2.....	290	800	1,200,000	MASS.			
Con Pedro.....	288	1,040	296,552	Cobble Mountain*.....	263	730	1,800,000
Conora.....	279	530	335,000	Wachusett.....	207	971	266,663
Lake Spaulding.....	275	800	191,772	Winsor.....	170	2,640	4,000,000
Capitan.....	270	1,230	2,679,680	MICHIGAN			
Criant.....	320	3,430	2,200,000	Hardy.....	120	2,800	1,410,000
Conoco No. 1.....	247	415	70,312	MISSISSIPPI			
Con Tulunga No. 1.....	250	800	108,250	Sardis.....	117	14,550	16,842,000
Con Santa Anita.....	235	612	76,184	MISSOURI			
Conouquet Canyon.....	225	1,950	3,421,300	Bagnell.....	148	2,543	551,000
Conelones.....	222	590	92,913	MONTANA			
Con Canyon.....	220	567	729,900	Fort Peck.....	250	10,578 ²	109,000,000
Conalveras.....	220	1,200	3,461,000	Fresno.....	109	1,855	1,700,000
Conper San Leandro.....	220	660	1,248,000	Gibson.....	205	882	160,000
Conarrett.....	213	773	139,569	NEBRASKA			
Con Pablo.....	205	1,250	2,200,000	Keystone.....			
Con Lake Arrowhead.....	200	720	1,500,000	(Kingsley) ¹	162	10,200	26,000,000
Conajalco.....	210	2,170	3,175,000	N. HAMPSHIRE			
Conlullholland.....	200	930	173,460	Franklin Falls ¹	130	1,700	2,900,000
Conower San Fernando.....	130	2,000	2,577,800	NEW JERSEY			
Confayette.....	121	1,165	1,762,875	Boonton.....	114	2,150	255,327
Conig Meadows.....	130	1,250	1,532,800	NEW MEXICO			
Coniatiago.....	160	1,400	1,105,700	Conchas.....	235	1,350 ⁸	1,616,380
Cononey Gorge.....	143	848	43,140	Elephant Butte.....	306	1,674	605,200
Conower Otay.....	164	700	83,000	Coballo.....	115	4,447	1,227,690
Conig Dalton.....	170	480	45,044	El Vado.....	175	1,300	598,620
Conillard's Bar.....	199	440	48,876	Alamogordo.....	146	2,933	1,892,050
Conoyote.....	165	990	1,130,000	NEW YORK			
Conairmont.....	133	4,300	696,300	Kensico.....	307	1,843	900,000
Conorence Lake.....	166	3,106	56,576	New Croton.....	297	710	855,000
Conibaltar.....	180	1,100	60,000	Ashokan (Olive Bridge).....	252	11,000	510,000
Conuntington Lake.....	186	1,310	116,800	Beaver Kill Dike ¹⁶	115	9,045	3,925,000
Conlake Loveland.....	197	706	43,810	Merriman ¹	200	2,500	8,103,000
Conriest.....	168	1,100	734,326	Croton Falls.....	167	1,100	245,000
Conlaver Lake.....	183	2,169	282,000	NO. CAROLINA			
CALIF.-ARIZ.				Santee.....	200	1,150	214,000
Conarker*.....	320	856	268,000	Yadkin.....	217	1,400	451,000
CANAL ZONE				Catawba.....	120	1,275	1,817,000
Conadden.....	223	974	636,580	Paddy Creek.....	165	1,472	1,450,000
Conatun.....	115	8,324	22,958,089	Linville.....	160	1,250	1,250,000
COLORADO				Hiwassee ¹	308	1,265	775,643
Concesman.....	232	710	103,000	OKLAHOMA			
Conandley Lake.....	113	6,630	3,250,000	Fort Supply ¹	75	10,500 ⁴	4,500,000 ⁵
Conallicito.....	143	4,050	3,690,000				

IMPORTANT DAMS IN THE UNITED STATES—Cont.

Name	Maximum Height Feet	Crest Length Feet	Volume Cu. Yd.	Name	Maximum Height Feet	Crest Length Feet	Volume Cu. Yd.
Pensacola.....	147	5,595	500,000	Wichita Falls.....	100	7,500	1,500,000
Great Salt Plains ¹ ..	69	5,700	875,000	Bridgeport.....	110	2,000	1,390,000
OHIO				Hamilton (Buchanan).....	158	11,500	189,000
Englewood.....	124	4,750	3,600,000	Medina.....	178	1,580	280,000
Huffman.....	73	3,600	1,396,000	UTAH			
Bolivar.....	80	6,300	2,033,000	Echo.....	151	1,887	1,587,800
Mohawk.....	115	2,330	2,263,200	Pine View.....	103	443	261,200
OREGON				Deer Creek.....	235	1,300	2,923,000
Owyhee.....	417	810	536,470	VERMONT			
McKay.....	165	2,700	2,313,000	Davis Bridge.....	200	1,250	1,950,000
ORE-WASH.				Somerset.....	106	2,080	1,000,000
Bonneville.....	170	1,250	596,500	Fifteen Mile Falls..	175	2,000	520,000
PENNA.				WASHINGTON			
Safe Harbor.....	106	5,000	490,000	Grand Coulee ¹ *...	550	4,300	10,500,000
Johnstown.....	110	880	700,000	Diablo ²	389	1,180	350,000
RHODE ISLAND				Ariel ³	313	1,250	307,000
Scituate.....	180	3,200	2,500,000	Shannon ⁴	263	450	132,000
SO. CAROLINA				Long Lake.....	247	¹² 350	225,000
Pinopolis ¹	75	10,500	2,966,000	Tieton.....	222	920	2,024,900
Saluda.....	208	7,800	11,000,000	Glines Canyon.....	200	555	16,600
SO. DAKOTA				Cle Elum.....	135	701	1,282,600
Belle Fourche.....	112	6,200	1,723,618	Mud Mountain ¹ ...	425	700	2,109,000
TENNESSEE				Ross ¹	305		310,000
Pickwick Landing..	113	7,715	3,328,800	Rock Island.....	100	3,590	221,000
Cherokee ¹	175	6,750		WEST VIRGINIA			
Chickamauga.....	129	5,794	1,425,000	Tygart.....	232	1,880	1,100,000
Norris.....	265	1,860	1,015,524	WYOMING			
Watts Bar.....	17	2,970	936,420	Shoshone.....	328	200	78,500
Calderwood.....	230	897	280,000	Seminole.....	295	600	176,000
TEXAS				Alcoa.....	265	900	1,600,000
Marshall Ford ¹ ...	270	2,623 ⁶	3,581,000 ⁷	Pathfinder.....	218	432	60,210
Possum Kingdom ¹ ..	190			Jackson Lake.....	67	4,920	435,400
Denison ¹	165	14,000	15,475,000				
Garza.....	80	10,400	2,000,000				

*Highest dam of its type. Not including earth embankment 490 feet. 114,650 feet with earth win-

¹²Spillway section. ¹³Gravity section west end, overflow section east end. ¹⁴Two gravity overfall tangents. 21,578 feet including dike on west bank. ¹⁵West and middle dikes. ¹⁷Maximum height

HIGHEST DAMS OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Name, State	Completed	Height	Length of Crest	Name, State	Completed	Height	Length of Crest
Boulder, Ariz.-Nev.	1936	726	1244	Mud Mountain, Wash.	(1)	425	70
Shasta, California	(1)	560	3500	Owyhee, Oregon.....	1932	417	81
Grand Coulee, Wash.	(1)	550	4300	Diablo, Wash.....	1931	389	118
Hetch Hetchy, Calif.	1923/1938	430	800				

(Raised from 344 to 430 feet in 1938)

(1) Under construction, as of 1941.

GREAT RAILROAD TUNNELS OF THE EARTH

Name	Country	Length in Miles	Name	Country	Length in Miles
Simplon.....	Switzerland-Italy	12.26	Borzallo.....	Italy	4.39
St. Gothard.....	Switzerland-Italy	9.32	Severn.....	England	4.36
Loetschberg.....	Switzerland	9.04	Turchina.....	Italy	4.06
Mont Cenis.....	France-Italy	8.18	Wocheiner.....	Austria	3.93
Cascade, Gr. Nor.	United States	7.79	Mont d'Or.....	France-Switzerland	3.75
Arlberg.....	Austria	6.23	Albula.....	Switzerland	3.65
Moffat.....	United States	6.13	Totley.....	England	3.54
Giovi.....	Italy	6.00	Mount Royal.....	Canada	3.50
Ricken.....	Switzerland	5.32	Peloritana.....	Sicily	3.33
Tauern.....	Austria	5.31	Graveholz.....	Norway	3.29
Arthur Pass.....	New Zealand	5.30	Standedge.....	England	3.04
Ronco.....	Italy	5.16	Woodhead.....	England	3.01
Tenda.....	Italy	5.08	Cascade (Old).....	United States	2.63
Trans-Andine.....	Chile-Argentina	5.00	Suway.....	U. S. S. R.	2.47
Connaught.....	Canada	5.00	Khojak.....	Baluchistan	2.43
Karawanken.....	Austria	4.96	Snoqualmie.....	United States	2.27
Tanna.....	Japan	4.89	Cowburn.....	England	2.10
Hoosac.....	United States	4.75			

PRINCIPAL LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING LAKES ON THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

(Source: Federal Board of Surveys and Maps)

Name and State	County	Area (sq. mi.)	Name and State	County	Area (sq. mi.)
ALABAMA:			Pontoosuc	Berkshire	1
Jackson (Fla.)	Covington	1	Watuppa Pd.	Bristol	6
ARIZONA:			MICHIGAN:		
Mormon	Coconino	10	Burt	Cheboygan	26
ARKANSAS:			Gogebic	Ontonagon	20
Big	Mississippi	4	Houghton	Roscommon	31
CALIFORNIA:			Mullet	Cheboygan	27
Clear	Lake	39	Pine	Grand Trav.	27
Goose (Oreg.)	Modoc	186	St. Clair (Can.)	Macomb	460
Honey	Lassen	100	MINNESOTA:		
Mono	Mono	84	Cass	Cass	25
Owens	Inyo	101	Itasca	Clearwater	134
Salton Sea	Imperial	287	Kabetogama	St. Louis	31
Tahoe (Nev.)	Placer	193	Lake of the Woods (Can.)	Roseau	1,485
COLORADO:			Leech	Cass	174
Grand	Grand	1	Mille Lacs	Aitkin	197
John	Jackson	+	Minnetonka	Hennepin	23
San Cristobal	Hinsdale	+	Rainy	St. Louis	345
Trapper	Garfield	1	Red, Lower	Beltrami	246
CONNECTICUT:			Red, Upper	Beltrami	184
Bantam	Litchfield	2	Winnibigoshish	Cass	75
Gardner	New London	2	MISSISSIPPI:		
DELAWARE:			Swan	Washington	7
Noxontown Pond	New Castle	1	Washington	Washington	4
FLORIDA:			MISSOURI:		
Apopka	Orange	47	Blanche	Stoddard	+
George	Volusia	73	MONTANA:		
Jackson (Ala.)	Walton	1	Flathead	Lake	188
Kissimmee	Osceola	55	McDonald	Flathead	11
Okeechobee	Palm Beach	700	St. Marys, Lower	Glacier	4
GEORGIA:			St. Marys, Upper	Glacier	6
Linton	Thomas	1	NEBRASKA:		
Ocean Pond	Lowndes	1	Crescent	Garden	2
IDAHO:			Schoonover	Garden	1
Bear (Utah)	Bear Lake	122	Swan	Garden	1
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	41	NEVADA:		
Grays	Bonneville	31	Carson	Churchill	41
Pend Oreille	Bonner	123	Franklin	Elko	32
Priest	Bonner	35	Pyramid	Washoe	221
ILLINOIS:			Ruby	Elko	37
Calumet	Cook	4	Tahoe (Calif.)	Douglas	193
Senachwine	Putnam	1	Walker	Mineral	125
Cook (Ind.)	Cook	2	Winnemucca	Washoe	180
INDIANA:			NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Maxinkuckee	Marshall	3	Squam	Carroll	11
Wawasee	Kosciusko	6	Umbagog (Me.)	Coos	16
Wolf (Ill.)	Lake	2	Winnepesaukee	Belknap	72
IOWA:			NEW JERSEY:		
Clear	Cerro Gordo	6	Greenwood (N.Y.)	Morris	3
Okoboji	Dickinson	2	Hopatcong	Morris	4
Spirit	Dickinson	12	Millville	Cumberland	1
Storm	Buena Vista	5	NEW MEXICO:		
LOUISIANA:			Burford	Rio Arriba	5
Bistineau	Bossier	20			
Caddo (Tex.)	Caddo	44			
Calcasieu	Cameron	117			
Maurepas	Livingston	90			
Ponchartrain	St. Tammany	625			
Sabine (Tex.)	Cameron	94			
White	Vermillion	56			
MAINE:					
Chesuncook	Piscataquis	36			
Moosehead	Somerset	117			
Mooselookmeguntic	Oxford	26			
Rangeley	Franklin	10			
Sebago	Cumberland	45			
Spednic (Can.)	Washington	23			
Umbagog (N. H.)	Oxford	16			
MARYLAND:					
Savannah	Dorchester	1			
MASSACHUSETTS:					
Assawompsett Pd.	Plymouth	3			
Onota	Berkshire	1			

FINGER LAKES (west to east)

Name and County	Area (sq. mi.)	Depth (feet)
Conesus, Livingston	5.08	59
Hemlock, Livingston	2.90	90
Canadice, Ontario	.97	83
Honeoye, Ontario	2.61	...
Canandaigua, Ontario	16.57	274
Keuka, Yates	17.43	183
Seneca, Seneca	66.7	618
Cayuga, Seneca	66.4	435
Owasco, Cayuga	10.3	177
Skaneateles, Cayuga	13.8	297
Otisco, Onondaga	3.50	66

PRINCIPAL LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES—Cont.

Name and State	County	Area (sq. mi.)	Name and State	County	Area (sq. mi.)
NEW YORK:			SOUTH DAKOTA:		
Champlain (Vt.-Can.)	Clinton	490	Poinsett	Hamlin	14
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	21	Thompson	Kingsbury	15
George	Essex	44	Waubay	Day	13
Greenwood (N.J.)	Orange	3	TENNESSEE:		
Oneida	Oneida	80	Reelfoot	Obion	22
NORTH CAROLINA:			TEXAS:		
Mattamuskeet (now drained and cultivated)	Hyde	79	Caddo (La.)	Marion	44
Phelps	Washington	23	Illusion	Lamb	3
Pungo	Washington	5	Sabine (La.)	Jefferson	94
Waccamaw	Columbus	14	Salt	Terry	3
NORTH DAKOTA:			Yellow	Hockley	3
Devils	Benson	111	UTAH:		
OHIO:			Bear (Idaho)	Rich	122
Buckeye	Fairfield	4	Great Salt	Box Elder	1,800
Indian	Logan	8	Sevier	Millard	125
St. Marys	Mercer	20	Utah	Utah	145
OREGON:			VERMONT:		
Abert	Lake	75	Champlain		
Crater	Klamath	21	(N.Y.-Can.)	Grand Isle	490
Goose (Calif.)	Lake	186	Memphremagog (Can.)	Orleans	43
Harney	Harney	63	VIRGINIA:		
Malheur	Harney	128	Drummond	Norfolk	5
Summer	Lake	128	Mountain	Giles	
PENNSYLVANIA:			WASHINGTON:		
Conneaut	Crawford	1	Chelan	Chelan	55
Harvey	Luzerne	+	Crescent	Challam	8
RHODE ISLAND:			Washington	King	20
Watchaug	Washington	1	WISCONSIN:		
Wordens	Washington	2	Green	Green Lake	11
SOUTH CAROLINA:			Mendota	Dane	15
Murray	Richland, Lexington, Newberry, Saluda	78	Poygan	Waushara	17
			Winnebago	Winnebago	215
			WYOMING:		
			Jackson	Teton	30
			Shoshone	Yel. Nat. Pk.	45
			Yellowstone	Yel. Nat. Pk.	140

ELEVATION OF 50 LARGEST U. S. CITIES

(On Basis of 1940 Census)

Sources: Federal Board of Surveys and Maps

City	In Feet		Land Areas Square Miles	City	In Feet		Land Areas Square Miles
	Highest	Lowest			Highest	Lowest	
New York, N. Y.	430	Sea Level	365.4	Portland, Ore.	1050	Sea Level	66.9
Chicago, Illinois	665	581	211.3	Atlanta, Ga.	1050	940	34.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	440	Sea Level	135.0	Oakland, Cal.	1550	Sea Level	60.3
Detroit, Mich.	635	575	142.0	Jersey City, N. J.	180	Sea Level	21.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	2785	Sea Level	452.2	Dallas, Texas	500	390	41.8
Cleveland, Ohio	865	573	73.1	Memphis, Tenn.	320	195	48.5
Baltimore, Md.	445	Sea Level	85.6	St. Paul, Minn.	1060	685	54.9
St. Louis, Mo.	585	394	65.0	Toledo, Ohio	585 ²		41.3
Boston, Mass.	300	Sea Level	65.9	Birmingham, Ala.	900	565	50.3
Pittsburg, Pa.	1240	715	55.1	San Antonio, Tex.	800	560	35.8
Washington, D. C.	420	Sea Level	69.2	Providence, R. I.	199	Sea Level	19.9
San Francisco, Cal.	900	Sea Level	93.1	Akron, Ohio	1140	760	54.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	740	581	43.4	Omaha, Neb.	1245	970	39.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	680	571	50.2	Dayton, Ohio	960	720	23.7
New Orleans, La.	5*	1 ¹	363.5	Syracuse, N. Y.	681	364	25.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	945	695	58.8	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1100	1070	49.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	820	435	72.4	San Diego, Cal.		20 ²	105.8
Newark, N. J.	225	Sea Level	26.8	Worcester, Mass.	720	415	38.3
Kansas City, Mo.	1005	745	59.4	Richmond, Va.	225	15	23.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	816	667	53.7	Fort Worth, Tex.	700	545	58.1
Houston, Texas	74	Sea Level	72.8	Jacksonville, Fla.		20 ²	39.4
Seattle, Wash.	450	Sea Level	80.7	Jacksonville, Fla.		20 ²	39.4
Rochester, N. Y.	660	620	35.3	Miami, Fla.		10 ²	38.1
Denver, Colo.	5550	5100	58.7	Youngstown, Ohio	1080	818	33.1
Louisville, Ky.	540	380	40.8	Nashville, Tenn.		450 ²	22.0
Columbus, Ohio	860	685	39.5				

* Highest point on levees 24 feet;

¹ Below mean sea level.² Average elevation, from Rand-McNally Commercial Atlas, 1943.

IMPORTANT U. S. RESERVOIRS

Source: Bureau of Reclamation

Name	State	Capacity		Area	Length	Average width	Shore line
		Acre-feet	Acres				
Boulder	Arizona-Nevada	32,359,274	146,500	115	16	550	
Fort Peck	Montana	19,412,000	245,000	189	16	1,600	
Grand Coulee	Washington	9,517,000	82,000	151	0.8	384	
Kentucky	Kentucky	6,100,000	256,000	184	1.4	1,400	
Denison	Okla.-Texas	5,825,000	145,000	91	1.2	1,300	
Shasta	California	4,493,133	29,600	32	1.	132	
Patuxent	Canal Zone	4,413,000	107,200	29	2		
Marshall Ford	Texas	3,120,000	44,600	9	8	60	
Norris	Tennessee	2,567,000	40,160	72	1	705	
Saluda	No. Carolina	2,300,000	50,000	42		520	
Wagnell	(Lake of the Ozarks)						
Elephant Butte	Mo.	2,300,000	61,000	129		1,300	
Giglesby	New Mexico	2,274,000	38,260	40	1.5	166	
American Falls	Nebraska	2,000,000	32,000	21	2.5	85	
Pensacola	Idaho	1,700,000	56,055	25	4.	100	
Cherokee	Oklahoma	1,680,000	52,500	40	2	1,000	
Jardis	Tennessee	1,640,000	32,200	58.5			
Roosevelt	Mississippi	1,560,000	90,400	41	3.4	500	
Martin	Arizona	1,420,000	17,500	23	2	80	
Santee	Alabama	1,376,000	39,400	31	0.8	700	
Big Meadows	South Carolina	1,342,000					
(Lake Almanor)	California	1,308,000	28,257	12	3.7	55	
Winsor (Quabbin)	Massachusetts	1,273,000	24,960	18	3.5	175	
Norfolk	Arkansas	1,251,000					
Coolidge	Arizona	1,200,000	22,000	18	2	90	
Wheeler	Alabama	1,150,000	68,300	74	1.2	814	
Watts Bar	Tennessee	1,132,000	41,500	72.4	.82	800	
Owyhee	Oregon	1,120,000	13,000	52	1	100	
Pinopolis	South Carolina	1,120,000					
Polson	Montana	1,100,000	120,884	26		155	
Pickwick	Tennessee	1,091,000	46,800	53	1.2	550	
Pathfinder	Wyoming	1,070,000	22,700	23	2	75	
Seminole	Wyoming	1,020,000	18,400	25	0.7	85	
Guntersville	Alabama	1,018,700	70,600	82	1.2	660	
Buchanan	Texas	1,015,000	20,173	22	1.7	96	
Pine Flat	California	1,000,000					
Wagon Wheel Gap	Colorado	1,000,000					
Kensico	New York	916,000	2,218	4	1.5	30	
Bridgeport	Texas	870,000	11,381	12	1.6	75	
Jackson Lake	Wyoming	847,000	25,540	10	4	45	
Cobble Mountain	Massachusetts	812,000	1,134	5	0.4	19	
Conklingville	New York	805,000	27,000	27	0.6 to 5.3	125	
Lake Tahoe	Calif.-Nev.	732,000	120,000	21	12.8	59	
Possum Kingdom	Texas	730,000	20,640	68	1	290	
Parker	Ariz.-Calif.	716,600	25,000	45	1	100	
Cascade	Idaho	700,000	27,500	22	2	66	
Chickamauga	Tennessee	655,000	37,200	76	1	491	
Caddao	Colorado	655,000	17,600	14.2	1.9	32	
Nimrod	Arkansas	640,000	27,000	28	1.1		
Eagle Mountain	Texas	630,000	9,848	13	1.3	65	
Bluestons	W. Virginia	610,000					
Conchas	New Mexico	600,000	16,640	25	1.	124	
Wilson	Alabama	600,000	16,200	15	1.3	127	
Upper Klamath Lake	Oregon-Calif.	583,900	91,000	23	5.6	49	
Clear Lake	Oregon	537,700	26,500	9	8	55	
Cle Elum	Washington	529,254	4,883	4	0.8	11	
Friant	California	520,000	4,800	15	1.1	34	
Hetch Hetchy	California	514,000	1,973	8	.38	19	
Madden	Canal Zone	506,000	14,080	14	1	189	
Big Wichita	Texas	500,000	22,800	20	1.25	125	
Anderson Ranch	Idaho	500,000					

CHILLED FOODS

A Department of Agriculture report dated October 1 quoted by Herman Gastrell Seely, financial editor of the Chicago Daily News, indicated a decline in the use of tin to preserve and package foods for market.

holdings over 1944 totals of 303,000,000 pounds.

It is believed by some that tin cans are no longer necessary to market all foods because the freezing process adequately protects perishable commodities.

The report showed an increase in 1945 of 44,000,000 pounds in frozen food storage

SOME OF THE EARTH'S GREATEST BRIDGES

Name	Location	When Completed	Length	Description	Total Cost
San Francisco-Oakland	California	1936	29,850†	Cantilever and suspension, two decks, largest in world	\$77,200,0
Triborough	New York City	1936	18,480	Suspension and truss construction, toll	60,300,0
Tay Viaduct	Scotland	1887	10,527	Girder type, 245 foot span, R. R.	3,200,0
Golden Gate	California	1937	9,200	Suspension, 4,200 foot span, vehicular, foot	35,000,0
Camden	New Jersey	1926	8,126	Suspension, 1,750 foot span, vehicular	33,810,0
Queensboro	New York	1909	7,449	Cantilever, 1,182 foot spans, road and railroad	19,300,0
Hardinge	India	1914	5,380	Girder, railway and foot	9,000,0
Forth	Scotland	1890	5,330	Railroad, cantilever type	14,000,0
Harahan	Memphis, Tenn.	1916	4,912	R. R. & vehicles	5,000,0
Hudson (Geo. Washington)	New York	1932	4,760	Span, 3,500 feet, vehicular, suspension type	35,000,0
Carquinez Strait	California	1927	4,482	Cantilever, vehicular	8,000,0
Ambassador	Detroit	1929	3,639	Vehicular, suspension type	23,000,0
Metropolis	Metropolis, Ill.	1915	3,502	Girder type, railroad, span, 720 feet	3,600,0
Quebec	Canada	1917	3,238	Cantilever type, railway	9,000,0
Curzon	India	1905	3,160	Railway and vehicular, girder	800,0
Manhattan	New York	1919	2,920	Suspension type, road and railway	17,000,0
Williamsburg	New York	1904	2,790	Suspension type, road and railway	15,500,0
Netravati	India	1906	2,560	Railway and pedestrian, girder	470,0
Bear Mountain	New York	1924	2,238	Suspension type, vehicular	2,750,0
Dusseldorf	Germany	1893	2,094	Arch type, vehicular	800,0
Brittania	Wales	1850	1,510	Railway, girder type	3,000,0
Ironton	Ohio	1922	1,425	Cantilever type, vehicular	800,0
Cologne	Germany	1914	1,208	Suspension type, 605 foot span, vehicular	1,875,0
Charing Cross	England	1863	1,362	Girder type, railway and pedestrian	900,0
Niagara Falls	U.S.-Canada	1898	1,240	Arch type, R. R., 840 foot span	500,0

*Includes cost of approaches.

†Total of east and west bay crossings. Gross length is 43,500 feet, including 2,950-foot island section.

FAMOUS SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas, 1942

Name and Location	Year Completed or Opened	Length in Mi.	Width in Ft.	Depth in Ft.	Avg. Annual Tonnage
Amsterdam, Netherlands	1876	15.5	246	40	.....
Bruges, Belgium	1907	6.3	72	28	.....
Cape Cod, U.S.A.	1914	17.5	500	32	4,941,66
Corinth, Greece	1893	4	72	26.3	.....
Gota, Sweden ¹	1916	54	47	10	391,75
Houston, U.S.A.	1914	57	200	34	27,780,15
Kiel, Germany ¹	1914	60	150	45	22,929,28
Lake Washington, U.S.A.	1934	8	100	30	1,441,57
Manchester, England	1894	35	120	26	7,271,99
Panama, Canal Zone	1914	50.7	300	45	31,029,30
Ronpel, Belgium	1922	20	66	21	.....
St. Mary's Falls, North, U.S.A.	1919	1.6	80	24.5	72,777,01
St. Mary's Falls, South, U.S.A.	1896	1.6	100	18	.....
Suez, Egypt	1869	103	197	42.5	33,215,40
Trollhatte, Sweden	1916	52	45	18	2,032,17
Welland, Canada ¹	1931	28	200	26.5	11,890,19

*Not registered tons

¹ Reconstructed

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BRIDGE

The San Francisco-Oakland bridge is the longest bridge in the world. It was opened to automobile traffic in autumn, 1936, and to electric trains in 1938.

Total length is four and one-half miles over navigable water. Deepest pier in the world, 242 feet, the equivalent of a twenty-story building.

Bridge has two decks, with six lanes of roadway for automobiles and light vehicles on the upper deck, three lanes on lower deck for busses, trucks and heavy traffic with two tracks reserved for electric commuter trains.

Crossing between San Francisco and Yerba Buena island by suspension spans, and between Yerba Buena and Oakland by cantilever and truss spans. The two crossings are connected by the earth's largest vehicular bore piercing the island, 76 feet wide, 58 feet high and 540 feet long. Height of suspension towers above water 474 and 519 feet. Length of center spans, 2, 310 feet, side spans 1,160 feet.

Clearances: West Bay 200 feet, East Bay 185 feet above water.

Cables 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; 70,815 miles total length of cable wire; 17,464 wires in cable. Total cost of structure, \$77,200,000.

LENGTH OF PROJECT

San Francisco terminal to San Francisco anchorage.....	4,200 feet
West Bay crossing.....	10,450 feet
Island section.....	2,950 feet
East Bay crossing to Toll Plaza.....	19,400 feet
Toll Plaza to Oakland terminal.....	6,500 feet
Total.....	43,500 feet equals 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles

THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

The suspension span of the recently completed Golden Gate bridge is 4,200 feet in length—longer by 700 feet than the next longest span, that of the Hudson river bridge, New York city.

Total length.....	9,200 feet
Length of main span.....	4,200 feet
Length of side spans.....	1,125 feet
Cost.....	Not more than \$35,000,000
Width of roadway.....	60 feet
Automobile lanes.....	Six
Sidewalks.....	Two, each 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide
Decks.....	One
Clearance of center span.....	220 feet
Height of deck above water.....	266 feet at center
Length of Fort Point arch span.....	319 feet
Length of north approach truss spans.....	875 feet
Length of south approach truss spans.....	500 feet
Diameter of two suspension cables.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Length of cables.....	770 feet
Number of strands.....	61
Number of wires in each cable.....	27,572
Diameter of each wire.....	0.196 inches
Diameter of suspender ropes.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches

QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS	
Structural steel.....	152,000 tons
Cable wire.....	18,500 tons
Reinforcing steel.....	30,000 tons
Concrete.....	1,000,000 cu. yds.
Cement.....	1,300,000 bbls.
Timber.....	30,000,000 F.B.M.
Paint.....	200,000 gals.

WEST BAY CROSSING

Height of towers above water.....	474 and 519 feet
Depth of piers below water.....	100 to 235 feet
Height of center anchorage above water.....	281 feet
Length of center spans.....	2,310 feet
Length of side spans.....	1,160 feet
Inside width of roadway.....	58 feet
Outside width of roadway at towers.....	80 feet
Clearances (vertical)	
Center of center span.....	200 feet
At center anchorage.....	216 feet
Number of cables.....	2
Diameter of cables.....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Number of wires in each cable.....	17,464
Diameter of each wire.....	0.195 in.
Total length of cable wire.....	70,815 miles
Total length of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch suspender ropes.....	43 miles

EAST BAY CROSSING

Length of main span.....	1,400 feet
Clearance above high water.....	185 feet
Depth of piers.....	50 to 242 feet

ESTIMATED TRAFFIC

Year	Vehicles	Passengers	Interurban
1937.....	8,000,000	16,000,000	
1943.....	10,000,000	20,000,000	36,600,000
1950.....	12,600,000	25,000,000	40,000,000

Cost, cables, suspender ropes, etc.....	\$5,855,000
Height of two towers.....	746 feet
Weight of each tower.....	22,200 tons
Width of towers at base.....	121 feet
Cost of each tower.....	\$3,400,000
Capacity of two cables.....	430,000,000 pounds
Safety factor.....	2.6
Tension on each cable.....	63,000,000 pounds
Vertical load on pier shafts.....	165,000,000 pounds
Horizontal wind force resistance at tower tops (90-mile wind).....	1,900,000 pounds
(Highest wind recorded in San Francisco, 55 miles per hour, of short duration)	
Designed deck deflection (rise or fall).....	10 feet
Designed wind sway, or horizontal deflection.....	21.25 feet

Materials Used

Steel.....	100,000 tons
Cable wire length.....	80,000 miles
Concrete.....	300,000 cubic yards
Paint.....	110,000 gallons
Excavation.....	510,000 cubic yards
Concrete roadway.....	725,000 square feet
Man hours of labor.....	28,000,000
Annual automobile capacity.....	70,000,000
Annual truck and bus capacity.....	6,000,000

WORLD'S OLDEST LIVING THING

A macrozamia tree in Queensland, Australia, estimated to be more than 12,000 years old, is believed to be the oldest living thing on earth.

LEIF ERICSON'S TOMB?

A stone marked in what is considered to be Runic characters unearthed at Hampton, N. H., is believed by some to be the tombstone of Leif Ericson, first white man to be buried in America. Norse sagas relate Leif requested his body be placed under a stone marked with crosses.

LANDMARKS

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT: About 75 pyramids still exist in Egypt, extending in groups from Abu Roash on the north to Medum on the south. The most important group is that of Gizeh, and the largest of the group is the tomb of Cheops, the Great Pyramid. Its present perpendicular height is 451 feet, but originally it measured 482 feet, or more than 50 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome. The sloping sides are now 568 feet from top to base, and have a length of 750 feet at the base. The cubic content amounted to 3,057,000 cubic yards, and weighed 6,848,000 tons, containing an estimated 2,300,000 blocks of stone averaging about 40 cubic feet in size. At present it covers a space of nearly 13 acres.

The second pyramid, situated about 200 yards southwest of the Great Pyramid, was erected by Chephren, successor to Cheops. Its present perpendicular height is 450 feet and formerly it was 458 feet. The sloping sides measure 566 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and the base 649 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The third pyramid was built by menkaure, successor to Chephren, and the Mycerinus of Herodotus. Its perpendicular height is 204 feet, and the sides, 262 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet from top to base, are 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the base. The lower part of the pyramid is cased with slabs of polished red granite.

The outer casing of the pyramids always was of massive blocks of fine stone, well joined and carefully polished. The interior varied with different periods. Each pyramid contained a sepulchral chamber, usually low down and excavated in the rock underlying it. It was reached by a passage opening from the northern face of the pyramid and passing, in its course, through one or more lesser chambers.

PHAROS OF EGYPT: A great lighthouse begun by Ptolemy I, one of Alexander's generals, on the island of Pharos near Alexandria. It was finished by Ptolemy's son in 282 B.C. The architect was Sostratus of Cnidus, and the lighthouse was a lofty tower with a square base measuring about 100 feet on a side, with the outer walls of white marble. Statements that it was 400 feet high and that the light was visible 60 miles at sea are believed exaggerations. The island of Pharos was connected with the mainland by a seven-furlong mole by Alexander, thus making it possible to build two harbors. One side of the lighthouse was thrown down by an earthquake in 1303, and by 1346 it was completely ruined. In 1478 the foundations were used for Fort Kait Bai. The side of the great central tower of this fort has the same length as that given for the side of the old Pharos. The name Pharos was borne by at least 20 other lighthouses of the ancient classical world.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES: A gigantic bronze statue representing Helios, the sun god, national deity of the islanders, erected at a cost of 300 talents (\$300,000) apparently as an offering of thanks for the successful defense of the city against Demetrius Poliorcetes. It was said to have been cast in sections, by Chares, of Lindus, and to have taken him 12 years to construct. Legends say that the statue straddled the entrance

to the harbor and ships passed between its legs, and that a light was kept burning at the top, but modern estimates place its height at about 90 feet. Set up about 280 B.C., it was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B.C., where it lay in bottom of harbor until 653 A.D., when the Arabs captured the city and sold it to a Jewish merchant for salvage.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

The hanging gardens appear to have been a sort of building on the roof of which were planted trees, shrubs, and flowers. Their construction is ascribed to Nebuchadnezzar for his Median queen to whom the Babylonian plain was dreary. According to Strabo the structure rested on arches supported by hollow pillars of brick, filled with earth, in which the roots of trees were planted. A force of men was kept at work constantly pumping water to the gardens which were terraced at the top.

STATUE OF JUPITER BY PHIDIAS

The statue at Olympia does not survive, but according to legend represented the god seated on his throne, wearing on his head a wreath of olive, and holding in his left hand the sceptre crowned with an eagle; on his extended right hand stood a "Nike" holding a fillet. The throne was elaborately decorated with figures in relief and in the round. Only knowledge of the statue is from descriptions, and representations on late coin of Elis. The composition was of wood, overlaid with ivory to represent the flesh, and gold, to represent the draperies.

MAUSOLEUM OF ARTEMISIA

Erected at Halicarnassus to Mausolus, king of Caria, by his widow Artemisia and completed about 350 B.C. after her death. It seems still to have been standing in the middle ages, but was overthrown by an earthquake. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem took possession of the site in 1402 and used the ruins as a quarry in building their castle. The Mausoleum consisted apparently, of a lofty rectangular base or podium, about 230 by 250 feet, on which stood a chamber surrounded by an Ionic colonnade of 36 columns, apparently surmounted by a pyramid of 24 steps on the apex of which was a marble four-horsed chariot.

TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS

At least four temples bore the same name in this ancient city of Asia Minor. One temple was burned in 356 B.C. by Herostratus, who wished to immortalize himself. It seems that the fire destroyed only part of the temple, however, and its reconstruction, begun under Dinocrates, is the one that came to be regarded as a wonder of the world. Its columns, of great diameter, were at least 60 feet high. It was plundered and partially destroyed by the Goths in 262 A.D. but restored. Theodosius closed it with an edict against all pagan temples. Its stone then were used in the construction of a cathedral to St. John. One of the temples was built in the time of Croesus.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE WORLD

ALHAMBRA: Finest example of Moorish architecture in Spain, though partially destroyed by Charles V and Philip V. What remains is grouped around two principal oblong courts, with porticoes, pillared halls, small gardens, baths and a mosque. There are exquisite halls and apartments, decorated with a bewildering mass of color and design in tiles, stucco, painting.

TOWER OF BABEL: A structure erected in the valley of Shinar, lower Mesopotamia, in earliest antiquity, and probably added to by later peoples. According to mythology, the place where the gods, jealous of the encroaching height of the structure, made all the people speak a different tongue so they would disperse. The tower itself consisted of six platforms or stages, and a sanctuary rising on the sixth. The lowest was 330 feet in length and breadth and 121 feet high; the second, 286 feet on each side and 66 feet high; the third, 220 and 22 feet; the fourth, 187 and 22 feet; the fifth, 154 and 22 feet; the sixth, 121 and 22 feet. The shrine at the top was 88 feet long, 77 feet wide, and 55 feet high. Total height of the tower thus was 275 feet, and gross height with the temple was 330 feet. Each stage was of a different color.

CATACOMBS OF THE CHRISTIANS: Most notable catacombs are in Rome, but they also exist in Crimea, Asia Minor, Syria, Alexandria, Cyrenaica, Tunis, Malta, Sicily, Naples and Chiusi. Only through the study of Roman catacombs, many still unexplored, as the life, feelings, manners and customs of the early Christians come to be understood. Excavated in the tufa, a soft rock, originally for burial of Christians because their doctrines forbade cremation, about 60 catacombs are known within a radius of three miles of the city walls. The galleries were filled with earth in the ninth century to prevent desecration by the Saracen invasion, and were entirely lost sight of until 1578 when they were rediscovered and recklessly despoiled, especially of inscribed stones.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA: The most gigantic defensive work in the world constructed in the latter part of the 14th century as protection against the horse-riding northern Mongols. Since 1644, and after the accession of the Manchus whom the wall did not stop, it has been allowed to fall into decay. It is generally about 22 feet high, 20 feet thick, with 40-foot high towers every few hundred yards. Construction is of a brick or dressed granite shell filled with earth and covered with a hard coating of bricks in lime. It is about 1500 miles long, but breast works extend farther.

COLISEUM OF ROME: According to contemporary accounts, the great amphitheater seated 87,000 persons, but later estimates are 50,000. Its greatest length was 116 feet, and greatest breadth 510 feet. Several other Roman amphitheaters were as large or larger. The exterior was nearly 160 feet high, divided into four stories, each with a tier of seats. Each row of seats was numbered and the places marked, and seating was according to social rank. Under the central part was an elaborate substructure or under-draining, housing men and animals, with wells, windlasses, and inclined planes for hoisting the animals. Thousands of men and animals died in the bloody shows held there.

EIFFEL TOWER: Erected in the Champ de Mars, Paris by Engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel as a feature of the Paris Exposition of 1889. The lower section of the tower consists of four built-up iron columns, each of which consists of four smaller columns resting on masonry piers, the whole curving upwards to unite in a single column at a height of 620 feet. Cost was over \$1,000,000, of which the French government supplied \$292,000, the rest Mr. Eiffel. There are platforms at 189 feet, 380 feet, and 906 feet above the ground. On the first there is a floor space of nearly an acre with restaurants. Beyond the third platform, which is reached by elevator, a spiral staircase ascends to the top of the tower, 984 feet. The tower has searchlights, and is used for wireless experiments.

THE LOUVRE: An extensive group of buildings in Paris on the north bank of the Seine, in the center of the city. The Louvre contains the most valuable collection of art works in the world. The area covered by the Louvre and Tuileries was about 50 acres, but the Tuileries was destroyed by fire in 1871 and rebuilding was completed in 1883. In the middle ages, the Louvre was used as a fortress, arsenal, and prison, and only occasionally as a residence. Louis XIV neglected it for the Versailles, and Napoleon turned it into an art gallery.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA: A campanile at Pisa, Italy, which has an obliquity of 13 feet in a height of 179. It was begun in 1174 and completed in 1350, in Romanesque style. From this tower, Galileo conducted various experiments on falling objects. It is believed that the Pisa tower, in common with others like it in Italy, was designed to lean.

PORCELAIN TOWER OF NANKING: An eight-sided structure in Nanking, China, erected early in the 15th century. It was nine stories and 261 feet high, faced with porcelain. It was destroyed in the Taiping revolt in 1853.

BASILICA OF ST. PETER AT ROME: The largest Christian church in the world is closely connected with the Vatican palace. It succeeds a Fourth century basilica, and rebuilding was begun under Pope Nicholas V in 1450 and continued with interruptions and additions for two centuries. It has a huge cupola and great mass. Height to the top of the cross on the dome is 435 feet. It covers 18,000 square yards and is 636 feet long.

MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA: One of the great masterpieces of architecture, completed in 538 under the Emperor Justinian. Daringly original in conception, it occupies a square 243 feet long. The hall of worship is 243 feet long and 107 feet wide, terminating in a semi-circle at each end, and flanked by huge side aisles in two stories. Over the central part of the nave is a dome 107 feet in diameter, rising to a height of 180 feet, and borne by four huge arches of nearly 100 foot span. The whole interior is inset with precious marbles and alabasters, all covered with exquisite glass mosaic. When the Turks conquered Istanbul (Constantinople) in 1453, minarets were erected at the corners of the edifice, crosses were chiseled from the bronze doors, and the entire interior was covered with whitewash to remove all Christian symbols.

STONEHENGE: A famous stone circle whose ruins stand on Salisbury plain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Amesbury, Wiltshire, England. When built, at least as early as the bronze age, it consisted of two circles of monoliths, the outer 100 feet in diameter inclosing two smaller rows in the shape of a horseshoe, opening to the northeast. Within there is a block of blue marble, 15 feet long. It is thought that Stonehenge was connected with sun worship, since the arrangement points to a means of determining the time of the summer solstice. A deep trench surrounds the ruins.

TAJ MAHAL: A mausoleum of white alabaster, one mile east of Agra, India, built in 1629-50 by Shah Jehan as a burial place for his favorite wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal. Eight-sided, 130 feet in length and width, and 70 feet high, exclusive of the dome which rises another 100 feet above the main section. It has four cylindrical minarets 133 feet high. The interior is lighted with diffused daylight filtering through the translucent alabaster of the dome. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful structures in the world—by some the most beautiful.

PALACE OF THE VATICAN: Residence of the Pope and home of some of the most famous art treasures in the world. Originally a simple dwelling house in the Fifth century, it has been enlarged, neglected, and repaired in turn until the present palace covers 13 or 14 acres on the Vatican hill, with about 20 courts and 1,000 halls, chapels, and

apartments. In the Sistine chapel, which part of the system, is Michael Angelo's great work, "The Last Judgment." The library of the Vatican, in 25 rooms, now contains over 250,000 volumes, and many manuscripts of great value. The residential portion of the Vatican contains about 200 rooms.

THE VERSAILLES: The famous palace built by Louis XIV 12 miles southwest of Paris. It consists of a central block and two immense wings, each enclosing two or more courts. Length of the palace is over a fourth of a mile, including its dependencies nearly half a mile. Contains gorgeous rooms, terraces, art works, fountains. The French court moved there permanently in 1682. King William I was crowned emperor of Germany at the Versailles after the Franco-Prussian war. It has not been a residence since 1789 when the States-General met there at the beginning of the French revolution.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING: For years one of the tallest skyscrapers in the world the Woolworth building is located at Broadway, from Barclay street to Park place, is 55 stories high. Foundations were sunk through 115 feet of quicksand to bed rock. Total cost, including site, \$14,000,000. Extreme height is 750 feet above the sidewalk that of the tower, 730 feet. Tenants and employees number about 14,000 persons. It was dedicated April 24, 1913, when President Woodrow Wilson pressed a button in the White House, lighting up the monumental structure.

NATURAL LANDMARKS OF THE UNITED STATES

Bad Lands, North Dakota, a weird region of lonely ridges, isolated buttes, and deep gullies, with many strange and fantastic formations of rocks and earth, often brilliantly colored.

Black Hills, South Dakota, a young and rugged island of peaks rising out of the great plains and averaging 2,000 to 4,000 feet in height, culminating in Harney peak, 7,242 feet above sea level. There are mineral springs, deep canyons, waterfalls, caverns and lakes. Nearby are famous gold mines.

Charleston Gardens, South Carolina, consists of three famed gardens near the city. Magnolia gardens, 12 miles west of Charleston, was begun in 1843 by the Rev. John G. Drayton. Three miles farther are the formal Middleton gardens, planted more than 150 years ago. North of Charleston are the Cypress gardens of Dean hall, with rare flowers and shrubs.

Charter Oak, Connecticut, felled by a storm in 1856, and the legendary hiding place of the colonial Connecticut charter which was supposed to have been stolen during a dispute with the crown. Nearly 1,000 years old when overthrown, part of it is preserved by the Connecticut Historical society. The site is marked by a marble shaft.

Chimney Rock, North Carolina, rises 222 feet above the crest of Chimney mountain. Below flows Rocky Broad river, and Old Bald mountain and Sugar Loaf mountain rise on either side. Chimney Rock is in the midst of the highest part of the Appalachians, in the rectangle of eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and north Georgia.

Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, a deep precipitous notch cut through the 1,600-foot high Kittatinny range. The gap is a sharp cleft, 1,200 feet deep, through which pass the river, two railroads and a highway. S-shaped, it is about two miles long.

Evangeline's Tree, St. Martinville, La. a huge oak, and legendary place where the character in Longfellow's famous poem embarked in the course of her wandering in search of her lover.

Everglades, Florida, nearly 5,000 square miles, where the Florida limestone bed forms a broad shallow basin, kept full by spring and rain. The shallow lake thus created is dotted with islands and spun through with canals and channels. The Tamiami trail from Miami west, goes through the heart of the Everglades.

Grand Coulee, Washington, scene of what once was the mightiest waterfall on the American continent, 417 feet high, on one-half mile wide, and 50 feet deep. The old bed of the Columbia river here is a gorge 50 miles long and 1,000 feet deep.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, in the great central basin whence no rivers pass to the sea. A huge shallow pool of brine whose only outlet is evaporation. The saltiest body of water on the earth next to the Dead sea of Palestine. With a maximum depth of 30 feet, the lake is 4,200 feet above sea level, 80 miles long, and 20 to 30 miles wide. A remnant of prehistoric Lake Bonneville.

Great Stone Face ("Old Man of the Mountain"), New Hampshire, a realistic profile outlined against the western sky from the side of Profile mountain, in the White mountains. Formed by five layers of granite ledge, 1,200 feet above a lake at the base of the mountain. The boulder forming the upper forehead has been chained in place, after threatening to become dislodged. Immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne in a short story.

Lake Tahoe, Nevada, near the California boundary, rests between evergreen trees on snow-clad mountains, 6,225 feet high. Dotted with resorts and colonies, Lake Tahoe is renowned as a vacationer's paradise. It is 7 miles in circumference.

Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, scene of the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, in the War Between the States. A long narrow mountain, 1,700 feet above the nearby Tennessee valley, and about 2,400 feet high. From the top is a magnificent view, overlooking famed Moccasin bend and the Cumberlands.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, with various passageways and chambers totalling 150 miles in length under an area ten miles in diameter. Formed by water in limestone. Cave contains three rivers, two lakes and a sea, finding an outlet through Echo river. Thousands of rock formations.

Mount Washington, New Hampshire, central mountain of the Presidential range of the White mountains. Canada, Massachusetts, and the Atlantic can be seen from its summit, reached by a cog railway, built in 1869, and a highway.

Muscle Shoals, Alabama, a 37-mile cascade in the Tennessee river in some places narrowing to 1,000 feet, in others two miles wide. Takes name not from cataract but from curious rock formations glistening like muscles. Also a huge dam by that name built in the Tennessee valley.

Natural Bridge, Virginia, over Cedar creek, is 215 feet above the surface of the creek. The rock across the top is 55 feet thick and about 80 feet wide, with an automobile highway across it. The entire bridge is from one massive block of limestone.

Niagara Falls, New York. The American fall is 167 feet high and has a fairly straight crest 1,000 feet wide. The Canadian fall is 158 feet high and is 2,500 feet long in a horseshoe shape. Most of the water flows over the Canadian fall. The falls can be reached from below by a tiny boat. At night they are lit up by searchlights, sometimes colored.

Old Faithful, Wyoming, a geyser in Yellowstone park which at regular intervals of 60 to 75 minutes sends aloft a shower of water and steam. Discharges several hundred thousand gallons in an eruption that lasts several minutes, from a crater two feet wide and four feet long.

Ozark Mountains, Missouri, extend slightly into Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. A series of graceful hills, 1,200 to 1,800 feet above sea level, with lakes and rivers and natural caves.

Palisades of the Hudson, New Jersey, flank the west bank of the river for 13 miles from Fort Lee, to just over the New York line. An unbroken perpendicular cliff of colored basalt, 300 to 500 feet above the river.

Pikes Peak, Colorado, discovered by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike in November, 1806. Especially picturesque because it rises abruptly from the surrounding plateau, but not the highest peak in the state. Reached by a nine-mile cog railway or a 30-mile highway. Magnificent view from the top.

Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass., a granite boulder at the water's edge upon which, according to story, the Pilgrims disembarked. It now rests beneath a canopy of Grecian design.

Redwood Trees, California, preserved in several public parks and monuments, are among the oldest living things in the world. Redwood bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick

and consequently is not often damaged by fires which kill nearby trees that are less hardy. Redwoods are cousins of the sequoias.

Serpent Mound, Ohio, a long, narrow ridge of earth 5 feet high and over 1,300 feet long, representing a snake about to swallow a huge egg. This mound, and others nearby, probably were built by ancestors of modern Indians.

Shoshone Falls, Twin Falls, Ida., last of the trio of cataracts in the Snake river. An upstream river canyon, is 750 feet wide and 1,200 feet deep, and the falls drop 50 feet over short cascades and then leap sheer 212 feet. Canyon is spanned by Jerome bridge, 1,400 feet long.

Starved Rock, Illinois, an historic bluff rising 140 feet out of the Illinois river between Ottawa and La Salle. When the Ottawa Indians began a campaign of extermination against the Illinois to avenge the death of Pontiac, the remnant of the Illinois took refuge here, were besieged, and all but 11 were killed.

Stone Mountain, Georgia, a huge granite monadnock, nearly a mile long, rising sheer from the surrounding plain, and nearly bare of all vegetation. Colossal figures of General Lee and his associates of the Confederate army are being blasted out of the smooth side of the rock, and when complete will represent a group 200 feet high and 1,300 feet long.

Turkey Run State Park, Indiana, where Sugar creek has cut its way through a deep narrow gorge in sandstone. In many places it is wider at the bottom than at the top. There are several smaller gulches entering the main gorge, and 285 acres of virgin timber.

Versailles Oaks, Louisiana, planted by Pierre Dennis de la Ronde II, just below New Orleans, on April 20, 1783, now forming a splendid avenue. Within sound of them, the Battle of New Orleans was fought in the War of 1812.

Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, a narrow steep-sided gorge about seven miles long and from 50 to 1,000 feet wide, in colored sandstone. Several gulches, some so crooked that the sky cannot be seen overhead. Many fantastic rock formations.

GREAT SPHYNX OF GIZEH: About 300 feet east of the second pyramid, and made probably to protect the neighboring tombs from evil spirits. It is sculptured out of native rock with masonry added in some places. Height from the pavement on which the forelegs rest is 66 feet, length is 172.5 feet. The head is 30 feet long, and the face originally was colored red. The front of the Sphinx was cleared of sand by Caviglia in 1815.

STATUE OF LIBERTY: Highest statue in the world, it represents a female figure holding a torch aloft, and was presented to the people of the United States by the people of France to commemorate the 100th anniversary of American independence. Unveiling was Oct. 28, 1886. Height from base to torch is 151 feet 1 inch; foundation of pedestal to torch, 305 feet 6 inches; heel to top of head, 114 feet 6 inches. Forty persons can stand within the head, to which there is access by stairs inside the statue. Sculptor was Frederick Bartholdi.

MAN-MADE LANDMARKS OF THE UNITED STATES

Adler Planetarium. Chicago, a 12-sided structure of granite, topped by a copper dome. The planetarium chamber, 72 feet across, reproduces the heavens with its projection machine, and all the apparent movement of the planets, stars, and the moon.

The Alamo. San Antonio, Texas, once a mission church, scene of the siege of 182 Texans by Santa Anna's army in 1836. The Alamo today is a museum containing documents, weapons, and other relics of Texas history.

Colonial Williamsburg. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg on the Virginia peninsula, capital of the colony from 1699 to 1779, was undertaken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an effort to preserve the most significant portions of an historic and important city of America's colonial period.

Williamsburg is one of the most historic cities in America. It was settled as Middle Plantation in 1633—an outpost, palisaded against the Indians. After becoming the capital it received its present name from William III of England. It remained capital until the seat of government was removed to Richmond in 1779.

The College of William and Mary, second oldest in America, was founded at Williamsburg in 1693. Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America, was established in 1607 only six miles southwest of the city. Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered, is 15 miles away.

Williamsburg has retained much of its heritage from the days of the Colonial great. Its restoration is essentially an educational undertaking. Present restored area includes Duke of Gloucester street, extending seven-eighths of a mile from the College of William and Mary to the reconstructed capitol, together with the adjacent greens.

Up to the present, 67 colonial buildings have been restored; 91 colonial buildings have been rebuilt; 459 modern buildings have been torn down; 33 shops and stores have been erected to provide a suitable business district, and a number of old gardens have been restored.

Williamsburg continues to be a living city—much more than a museum. Its homes are lived in and its buildings still being used. According to its sponsors, "it will be, in effect, a shrine where great events of colonial American history may be visualized in their proper setting."

Among buildings of special interest is the Wren building, 1695, oldest academic structure in America, one of the three historic buildings of the College of William and Mary which have been restored.

Others are the Public Magazine, 1714, in which were stored arms and ammunition of the Virginia colony; the Capitol, 1699-1705, rebuilt on original foundations; the Raleigh tavern, 1742, restored with furnishings on a basis of inventories of its early keepers; Ludwell-Paradise house, 1717-1719, restored as a typical home of the 18th century gentry and now being used to exhibit Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s collection of American folk art; the old Courthouse, 1770, a desirable starting place for tours; Bruton Parish church, 1710-1715, to be restored; the Wythe house, 1755, home of George Wythe, first professor of the first law course offered by an American college, and headquarters of George Washington prior to the siege of

Yorktown; the Public Gaol, and the Governor's palace.

The Governor's palace and its dependencies, preeminent among notable estates in colonial America, have been rebuilt on original foundations. Many of the rooms in the place are of special interest because of the collection of antique furniture, paintings and other furnishings that have been chosen to conform with inventories of royal governors. The gardens are considered more typical of formal 18th century English gardens than any others in America.

The exhibition buildings of the Restoration are open each day, including Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hostesses are on duty to receive visitors and accompany them through the buildings. Escorts may be engaged at the Old Courthouse at an hourly fee for a guided tour through the city. All income is devoted to historical and educational purposes.

Confederate Capitol. Montgomery, Ala., a white colonial building, started in 1851 after the first capitol had burned in 1849. In the central section of the building, first started, representatives of six states formed the Confederacy and seceded from the union.

The Edison Institute and Greenfield Village. The Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich., was created by Henry Ford and dedicated to the memory of his friend, Thomas Alva Edison.

It consists of a great technological museum, an early American village containing approximately 60 structures, most of which are of considerable historic importance and many of which are small museums in their own right, and, now nearing completion, a large "recreation" building, housing, in addition to such features as a gymnasium, swimming pool and auditorium, class rooms, work shops and laboratories, for the institute's students. The structures are set in a 200-acre plot at a bend in the River Rouge, adjoining Ford airport at Dearborn, and Ford engineering laboratory.

The facade of the museum consists of reproductions, two on either side, of the old City hall and Congress hall, at Philadelphia, joined to each other and to a reproduction of Independence hall, which is the central unit.

Behind this front are the libraries, class rooms, laboratories, and theater of the Edison Institute; the smaller exhibition rooms of the museum, in which fine collections of early American furniture, glassware, ceramics, silverware and the like are on display, and, finally, the main exhibition hall, whose teakwood floor has an area of approximately eight acres.

In this huge hall are arranged in meaningful historical sequence, the tools and products of man's industry in three major divisions, agriculture, manufacture, transportation.

The village of Greenfield, which complements the museum, centers about a "green" or common, bordered by church, general store, inn, town hall, courthouse and school. Pleasant, tree-lined carriage roads converge on the green, and along them stand houses that once were the homes of famous men, or that typify the development of early American domestic architecture, and small public buildings in which the trades and crafts of the pioneers were practiced—in which, in fact, they are being practiced today.

The ancient mills still turn in Greenfield

village, grinding out good meal; the cobbler is at his last; the cooper makes his buckets; the potter thumbs his wheel. In most of the shops, children from the Edison Institute high school, or the primary schools in the village are to be found, particularly during vacation time, learning the old crafts by both ancient and modern methods.

Among the buildings are the Martha-Mary chapel, named for the mothers of Mrs. and Mr. Ford; the Scotch Settlement school which Mr. Ford attended as a youth; the Logan county (Illinois) courthouse where Abraham Lincoln once practiced law; the Clinton Inn, typical American hostelry of a century ago; the birthplace of Luther Burbank and his office; the Charles P. Steinmetz cottage; Stephen Foster Memorial cottage; birthplace of Orville Wright and the Cycle shop where he and his brother, Wilbur, built the first successful airplane; and the Noah Webster house which formerly stood on the Yale university campus.

Several groups bespeak the country or place of their origin. The Cotswold group of buildings was transported from England. The McGuffey group includes the log cabin birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, compiler of the celebrated McGuffey readers. The Menlo Park compound has grouped about it the several buildings in which Edison labored during the most productive decade of his life—recreated to the very dump in which the inventor discarded the broken tools and other debris of his experiments. The Edison ancestral Ontario home is here, and several other buildings in which the scientist labored. Smith's Creek depot, formerly a way-station on the Detroit-Port Huron line, where the boy Edison was ungenitally "helped" to the platform when a train conductor discovered a fire in the baggage car which he was using as a traveling chemical laboratory, has been placed here.

Empire State Building, New York City, has a capacity of 25,000 tenants. Exterior of Indiana limestone, granite and chrome-nickel steel. Framework of steel weighs 60,000 tons, includes 10,000,000 bricks. Has 63 passenger elevators, nearly seven miles of elevator shaft, 6,500 windows, 50 miles of piping, 3,200 miles of telephone and telegraph wires. Height from street level to tip of mooring mast is 1,265 feet—266 feet higher than the Eiffel tower. Visitors can go to the 102nd floor observatory in the mooring mast. The building occupies about two acres.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., protected the city from the British fleet during the War of 1812. It was the flag over this fort of which Francis Scott Key wrote in his poem set to music as "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., historic home of Andrew Jackson, a model of colonial architecture. It was built in 1835 on the site of a two-story log house in which the Jacksons lived since 1804. On the grounds are the tomb of Jackson and his wife, slave quarters, and the high-wheeled carriage in which he made trips to Washington.

Hopewell Village, Pennsylvania, site of the famous Hopewell furnace of the American Revolutionary period, restoration of which is planned by the National Park service. The furnace is one of the oldest cold-blast charcoal furnaces still standing in the country, and during the Revolution turned out iron for cannon and shot.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., was built by the general assembly of Pennsylvania between 1732 and 1734. The second continental congress met here. George Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the Continental army, and the Declaration of Independence was signed here. Comprises three main buildings—the original building and two structures erected by the city and county of Philadelphia.

Lewis and Clark Memorial, Council Bluffs, Iowa, being constructed by the Colonial Dames of America to honor the famous explorers. Depicts in bas-relief their historic meeting with the Indians.

Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, with extreme dimensions of 186½ feet by 118½ feet and its highest tower 210 feet. Materials of gray Wasatch granite. Construction started in 1853, and dedication in 1893. Classical features in the architecture. Only members of the Mormon church allowed to enter.

Mount Rushmore, South Dakota, site of the largest piece of sculpture ever attempted by man, with mammoth figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt scaled to the size of men 465 feet high with heads 60 feet from crown to chin. Near the faces in the hard granite expected to be legible after 500,000 years will be carved a summary of the history of the United States.

New Castle Courthouse, New Castle, Del., whose east wing was built as the seat of government in 1675. The center section was constructed in 1701, and the west wing more than a century later. Was state house until 1777, and county courthouse until 1880, since has been used for city and school purposes.

Old Capitol, Little Rock, Ark., now the Arkansas War Memorial building, was mostly constructed between 1833 and 1836, and finished shortly after 1840. The legislature met continuously in the building from 1836 to 1911 except for a brief time in the War Between the States, and in 1874 during a local disturbance.

Old Stone Mill, Newport, R. I., the inspiration for Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," and probably the ruin of a windmill built by an earlier colonial official. Legend has the structure being built by early Viking invaders, but there is little evidence for this belief.

Rockefeller Center, New York City, comprises a group of buildings occupying 12 acres, nearly the whole of the three blocks from 48th to 51st streets between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Eleven buildings so far have been completed, and construction of three more is contemplated. The lowest buildings, of six stories, are 85 feet tall, and the highest, the 70-story RCA building, soars to a height of 850 feet.

Below its lofty pinnacle are offices; roof gardens, theaters, broadcasting studios, exhibitions, restaurants, and a labyrinth of halls, corridors, and concourses lined with smart shops.

The western portion of Rockefeller Center is known as Radio City. It contains five buildings—the Radio City music hall, RKO building, RCA building, RCA building west, and Center theater.

More than 20,000 persons work in Rockefeller Center, and 80,000 persons, bent on business or pleasure, visit the development each day. The RCA building is the largest office building in the world in gross area.

Two of the fastest elevators in the world are in the structure, traveling 1,400 feet per minute and covering the distance from the ground to the 65th floor in about 39 seconds. It is estimated that on full schedule, the elevators of the RCA building travel a total of 2,100 miles daily between 8 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

At the foot of the RCA building is an open area approximately 18 feet below street level and 125 feet wide by 95 feet long. On the Fifth avenue front of the center are two seven-story buildings, La Maison Francaise, and the British Empire building, both substantially restricted in tenancy to French and British organizations.

Five buildings have been completed in the northernmost block. On Fifth avenue are two six-story structures, the Palazzo d'Italia and the International Building East. These are joined to the 41-story tower of the International building which has been set back 15 feet from Fifth avenue. The western end of the block is occupied by the Radio City music hall and by the 31-story exotic RKO building.

Two buildings have been completed in the south block; the Center theater at the corner of 49th street and Sixth avenue, and the 36-story office building known as 9 Rockefeller Plaza. The latter fronts on Rockefeller Plaza and on 48th and 49th streets and extends eastward about half way to Fifth avenue. Two additional low buildings are planned tentatively for the south block.

On the 11th floor level of the RCA building are the Gardens of the Nations, with 12 outdoor gardens planted on roof terraces, containing 250,000 flowers, 30,000 bulbs, 50 trees, and 1,000 smaller plants. The National

Broadcasting company's studios are in the RCA building. Radio City music hall, seating 6,200 persons, is the largest theater in the world.

St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest city in the United States, is 36 miles southeast of Jacksonville on a narrow, sandy peninsula formed by the Mantanzas and Sebastian rivers. Still boasting old Spanish buildings, and Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth, St. Augustine once was the center of Spain's vast Mississippi empire. A project now is under way to restore many of the old structures.

San Xavier del Bac, Tucson, Ariz., a mission constructed about 1727 by Jesuits, and later turned over to the Franciscans. When Mexico expelled all religious orders in 1827, neighboring Indians preserved the structure. It is built in the form of a cross, of adobe brick on a stone foundation.

Singing Tower, Lake Wales, Fla., on Iron Mountain, 325 feet above sea level, the highest part of Florida. A carillon tower built by the late Edward K. Bok. It is in Mountain lake sanctuary which he also created.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Indianapolis, Ind., rated one of the finest examples of architectural art, a colossal monument, with sculptures, a statue of Victory, a central shaft, and great fountains.

Terminal Tower, Cleveland, O., central unit in the terminal group of buildings representing an investment of \$100,000,000 and covering 35 acres. More than a thousand obsolete buildings and shacks were demolished in clearing land for construction. The tower itself is 52 stories high, and is 708 feet above the surrounding area at its tip.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN

ARCHIVES BUILDING: The national documents and records, long exposed to fire and other hazards, now are stored in the Archives building at 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where they are accessible to research workers. The new building was opened officially in November, 1935, and is one of the most imposing structures in Washington, with classic lines. There is room for 2,500,000 cubic feet of archives. The inner building is windowless, protecting documents and papers from the outside light, while the humidity and chemical content of the air are regulated to afford additional security.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY: Open every day from sunrise to sunset, the cemetery is situated in the Virginia hills across the Potomac from Washington, and is reached by several fine automobile roads, or by sight-seeing buses. It is on ground formerly owned by Robert E. Lee. More than 50,000 soldiers who served in various wars of the United States are buried in Arlington. The grave of the Unknown Soldier is situated there. In the southern part of the cemetery are buried victims of the destruction of the Battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, and several hundred soldiers who died in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American war. The Lee Mansion still is preserved, and a Memorial amphitheater has been constructed.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING: The Capitol building dominates all Washington, dwarfing the great buildings nearby. It is approximately 750 feet long and half as wide, covering about 3.5 of the 58.8 acres of the Capitol grounds. As seen from the east or west, it is composed of seven units. In the

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

center directly under the dome is the rotunda, the walls and floor of which are built of Aquia creek sandstone, painted white to harmonize with the marble portions of the building. Flanking it are rectangular wings rising to a level with the base of the dome. These, the oldest units, once were joined by a wooden arcade and constitute the central section which from 1827 to 1857 composed the entire structure.

Linked to these two wings by short narrow passageways are the extended wings, housing, respectively, the house of representatives and the senate. These two are the largest units and built of Massachusetts dolomite marble.

The central dome, which cost more than \$1,000,000, is painted white to harmonize with the masonry. It has a base diameter of 135 feet, 5 inches, and rises 285 feet above the eastern plaza. It is composed of two shells, one imposed upon the other, expanding and contracting with temperatures variations. Between them winds a stairway. With all trusses and girders, the dome supports a weight of 4,000 tons. The cap of the dome rises from a drum, around which is a peristyle colonnade of 36 columns representing the states of the union at the time the dome was completed. Atop the cap is a "lantern" decorated with 13 columns representing the original states of the union, at the base of which is a lookout gallery, and at its top Thomas Crawford's 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom.

The structure has five stories, of which three, the sub-basement, basement, and ground floor, have little interest to the tourist. From the basement radiate subways to

the Library of Congress, to the House office building, and to the Senate office building. The ground floor, which housed a military bakery during the Civil war, now houses offices, restaurants, barber shops, and various service offices. The principal floor houses the major rooms and objects of historical and artistic interest, with the exception of the Senate and House galleries which are on the gallery floor of their respective extensions.

The **rotunda** is the circular central hall of the building and is 95 feet and 8 inches in diameter. From it four doorways lead to the principal parts of the building. The funeral rites of all presidents who have died in office since 1865 have been held here. The rotunda's north door leads to a smaller rotunda, and from this a door leads north to the **Supreme court section**, now no longer occupied by the court. From the same corridor, a short passage continues to the **Senate extension**, on the principal floor of which is the **Senate chamber**. The gallery floor is one story higher. Various other rooms are in this section.

A long central corridor, running from north to south, connects the Senate extension with the **House extension**. Passing under the Supreme court section, it opens into an oval hall under a small dome. A door on the southeast (left) leads to the corncob foyer which gives access to the law library and leads to an immense circular hall known as the crypt. This leads south to the House of Representatives extension and the **Hall of Columns**. House extension contains **Speaker's lobby**, **House Chamber**, and leads back out to Statuary hall, described in another section of Almanac.

A comprehensive view of the beautiful Capitol grounds may be obtained from the top of the dome, reached by a stairway from the great rotunda.

The site of the Capitol, 88 feet above the Potomac, was chosen by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, because it seemed to him "a pedestal waiting for a monument." From the plans, that of Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, was selected, and after several other architects tried to alter the plan, Dr. Thornton himself was placed in charge. When federal funds gave out in 1796 the State of Maryland supplied money raised through a lottery. In 1800 the North wing, later called the Supreme court wing, was completed, and Congress met here for the first time, Nov. 21. In 1807, the House of Representatives moved into the permanent south wing, on its completion by Benjamin H. Latrobe. At this time the two stone wings were joined by a wooden arcade where the rotunda now stands.

A great set-back occurred in the War of 1812 when the British destroyed the wooden roofing, the interior of the House wing, the west side of the Senate interior, and many marble columns. The war-scarred structure was restored under Latrobe in 1819. In 1827, under Charles Bulfinch, the link between the two buildings was completed and crowned with a small wooden dome. In 1850, Congress authorized construction of two extensions, and the House extension was completed and occupied in 1857, the Senate extension in 1859. In 1860 the Supreme court moved into the old Senate chamber, and in 1864 Congress transformed the old house wing into Statuary hall. The great iron dome was assembled during the Civil war, and Thomas Crawford's statue of Freedom was placed Dec. 2, 1863. Subsequent minor renovations are steam heating installed (1865), elevators

(1874), fireproofing (1881); electric lighting (1882), and a modern drainage system (1893).

COMMERCE BUILDING: Housing next to the youngest department of the federal government, the new commerce building at the time of its completion in 1932 was the largest office structure in the capitol. It cost \$17,000,000 and is an adaptation of the Italian Renaissance Palazzo style. The exterior walls are faced with granite for the first two stories. The upper portions are of Indiana limestone. An attic story is set back at the sixth-floor level. The interior, except for special rooms, is finished as a commercial office building. All working offices are standardized and so arranged that they can be used as single offices 15 feet wide or as long working spaces 200 to 300 feet long. A large departmental library contains 208,640 publications. West of the east lobby is a conference room for groups of American business representatives, and seating 800 persons. In the main lobby is a series of models showing development of the airplane. An aquarium in the basement contains 2,000 American freshwater fish and other marine oddities. The building is open weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and the aquarium also is open Sundays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

HISTORIC HOUSES: It is probable that no house erected prior to 1760 stands in the District of Columbia today, and most of the houses built in the eighteenth century were Georgian in style. Probably the oldest standing house in Washington is what is now a minor wing of the Mackall place on R street between 28th and 29th streets NW. It consists of one large room with a huge fireplace which also still stands. Among the historic houses in or near Washington are:

Arlington house, stuccoed brick, former home of Robert E. Lee.

Tudor place, yellow stucco, former home of Martha Parke Custis.

Dumbarton house, brick, home of National Society of Colonial Dames.

Octagon house, brick, Georgian, where the Treaty of Ghent was signed.

Monroe house, red brick, stone trim, now the Arts club building.

The Maples, white-painted brick, now a private estate.

Frederick Douglass Memorial (Cedar Hill), home of the former slave.

Private estates include Rosedale, Woodley, Rippon lodge, and Gunston hall.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING: The new structure was completed in January, 1937, stands on a site of two square blocks and covers more than 5 acres. In contrast with the administrative buildings in the Triangle group, it is simple and modern in design. It consists of the huge central section two blocks long with six wings on each side. It is seven stories high. The two upper stories are set back slightly, and there is an extensive roof promenade. It contains exhibits of charts, maps, and working models explaining the various bureaus on the ground floor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: The new building combines classical treatment with modern forms, and was completed in October, 1934, at a cost of \$10,000,000. The exterior walls, faced in limestone, are six stories high and on Pennsylvania and Constitution avenues have Ionic colonnades three stories high. A set-back and attic story are roofed with polychromatic glazed terracotta tile. The central court is landscaped.

General interior finish is of plaster, Mankato stone and limestone. It is richly decorated with designs and bas-reliefs. A law library contains 95,000 volumes. It is open during business hours, and guided tours of the Bureau of Investigation exhibits are conducted each week day except Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Saturday, one tour at 2:30 p.m. is conducted.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: The world's greatest library, situated on the eastern edge of Capitol plaza, facing the Capitol. It contains more than 5,000,000 volumes, including the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and other rare manuscripts and books. Contains beautiful paintings and mural decorations. Open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. week days, and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays and holidays. It is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays in the winter time, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in summer time.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL: Perhaps the most stately monument in the Capital city, the Lincoln Memorial is at the end of the Mall—a great temple with Greek Doric columns executed in white marble. The building is situated upon a terraced platform, retained by a 14-foot granite wall and surrounded by a circular lawn. The approach is by a flight of marble steps about 130 feet wide which sweeps upward from the reflecting pool, breaking the terraces on the east side. The stairway is flanked by huge cheek blocks. The interior floors and wall base are of pink Tennessee marble and the walls are of Indiana limestone. The main chamber contains an heroic statue of Lincoln, the work of Daniel Chester French. The figure is 19 feet high. The memorial is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; holidays 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Christmas and Labor day, when it is closed.

Mount Vernon: The historic home of George Washington is reached by crossing the new Arlington Memorial bridge and following the Mt. Vernon Memorial highway along the Potomac. It is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily from April 1 to Oct. 1, and from Oct. 1 to March 31 is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. week days, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays. Admission is 25 cents. Here George Washington is buried, and the gardens, servants' quarters, kitchens, and stables remain much as they were in Washington's time. The furnishings also remain in the house. Mount Vernon is on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, 16 miles south of Washington. Bus and steamship service is maintained.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL: For the list of statues see the chapter on Arts and Culture, section devoted to Halls of Fame. The hall itself is a semicircular room 96 feet in diameter extended on the flat side by a colonnaded bay. It was dedicated in 1864 so that each state might send statues of two distinguished deceased persons. Because of overcrowding, some of the statues now are distributed in the Hall of Columns, several principal corridors, and elsewhere.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION: A white marble building and annex within broad lawns set with trees and shrubbery in the developing group of monumental buildings along 17th street and Constitution avenue. It is a blending of North and South American styles, "symbolizing a common understanding of the nations of the Western hemisphere." It contains a reference library and

research rooms, and is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. It contains many exhibits from North and South American countries, both ancient and modern.

PARKS: The focal point of Washington's extensive park system is the Washington monument. Between it and the Capitol grounds to the east lies the Mall, a mile long and approximately one-fourth of a mile wide. To the north are the White house ground and Lafayette park. To the south is East Potomac park with its tidal basin and wide expanse of groves, driveways, and recreation grounds. To the west is West Potomac park, the Lincoln memorial and the reflecting pool.

From the Memorial, driveways connect with Rock Creek park and its tributaries including the Zoological gardens; also with the first of the disjointed Georgetown parks now being knitted into a coherent system. Beside the Memorial is the Arlington Memorial bridge, which connects the system with the 14-mile Mount Vernon Memorial parkway. The Anacostia group, stretching five miles along the Anacostia river, alone is inaccessible through connecting parks with Washington monument.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT: The new and impressive building of the Post office department was dedicated in June 1934, and cost \$10,800,000. Its general plan was established in accordance with the scheme of the Federal Triangle group of buildings, and comprises two semicircular units set back to look like a script letter X. These units are flanked on the north by a rectangular wing and on the south by the Interstate Commerce building. The structure has 12 entrances, 10 stairways, 17 elevators. The principal lobbies and public portions of the building are finished in marble. The offices and reception room of the postmaster general are on the third floor overlooking the great plaza. At one end of the reception room is a 7-foot marble figure of Benjamin Franklin and at the other end one of Samuel Osgood, first postmaster general. The building is open daily 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION GROUP: Included in these buildings situated in the Mall south of the Federal Triangle are the Smithsonian Institution National Museum, Arts and Industries building, Aircraft building, and the Free Gallery of Art. The library of the Smithsonian institution in reality is a system composed of 46 distinct libraries. The National Museum's zoological and botanical collections consist of material gathered by the government agencies and various expeditions. There are various scientific, historical, and technological exhibits in the other buildings. They are open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays, and from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Other museums, libraries, and art galleries situated in other parts of the city include the Phillips Memorial Art gallery, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington Public Library, Library of the Catholic university of America, Lincoln museum (at Ford's theater where Lincoln was assassinated) and Textile museum.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING: The new Supreme court building, designed as a marble temple with flanking wings, stands haughtily at First and East Capital streets

NE. It is open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, though the court chamber has a limit of seating accommodations and is in session only alternate fortnights. Immediate approach to the building is impressive, with a short flight of steps, flanked by tall candelabra leading to a great marble plaza. The main court chamber is nearly hidden within the massiveness of the structure. The building also contains a memorial hall, suites of offices for the justices, two large impressively decorated chambers intended for international conferences, a room for members of the bar, suites for government attorneys, library, main reading room and smaller reading room.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: This memorial to the first president was dedicated Feb. 21, 1885, and opened Oct. 9, 1888 after 90 years of procrastination, quarrels and penury by Congress. At the time of its construction the tallest man-made structure in the world, the monument still is the tallest piece of masonry in existence. It is situated on a mound in Washington Monument grounds, just south of Constitution avenue and west of 14th street. It is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily and from 12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, without charge. An elevator ascends about every five minutes, the last trip starting at 4 p. m. on weekdays. There is an ascent by 898 stairs between the walls and the elevator shaft. Visitors who wish to see the tribute stones inside the shaft should ascend by the elevator and walk down. There are 202 carved tribute stones.

Dimensions

Height above floor	555 feet 5 1/4 inches
Side of base of shaft	55 feet 1 1/2 inches
Side of top of shaft	34 feet 5 1/2 inches
Wall thickness at base	15 feet
Wall thickness at top	18 inches
Depth of foundation	36 feet 10 inches
Area of foundation	16,002 square feet
Weight of foundation	36,912 tons
Weight of monument	81,120 tons
Maximum pressure on soil	.9 tons per sq. foot

THE WHITE HOUSE: This building is situated about a mile and a half west-northwest of the Capitol, with Pennsylvania avenue connecting the two. It faces Lafayette square on the north and is flanked by the Treasury on the east and the State, War, and Navy building on the west. Admittance to the East terrace and East room from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. except Saturdays when they close at 1 p. m. Admittance to State dining room and the Red, Blue, and Green rooms by special card from a representative or senator, 10:30 a. m. to noon except Sundays and holidays.

The south facade of the White House rises from a mass of shrubbery and flower gardens, and forms the north end of a long vista into Potomac park to the south. To the west of facade are elaborate flower gardens, tennis courts, and clustered trees and thickets, one of which conceals the "President's walk." On the east are more small groves and gardens, and an oblong pool, bordered by evergreens.

The White House walls are not white, but of grey sandstone from the Aquia quarries in neighboring Virginia. "They derive their dazzling exterior from the painter's brush." Today the building stands virtually as its designed, James Hoban, planned it in the late 18th century. It was completed in 1800, but has been altered several times since, though not much in appearance.

The White House seems to be of two stories, but has a basement at ground level, and an attic concealed by a crowning balustrade. There are two long galleries on the east and west ends, but the architecture maintains the principle of symmetry.

Unless they have come by invitation, visitors enter the White House from the East Executive avenue entrance. Approaching from the foyer, the first room is a library. Across the corridor is a room holding a display of White House china gathered from successive administrations since Washington. The third room on the south, once known as the Diplomatic room, is elliptical in form, and was the scene of President Roosevelt's broadcasts. A fourth room has access from the Diplomatic room. At this point the corridor is closed off from the general public by a curtain. The corridor passes through to the West terrace.

The main floor may be considered in four sections. The great East room, occupying the entire eastern wing, is a section in itself. The reception hall, occupying the north front center is another. West of it, the State and private dining rooms balance the east room and form a third main division. Lining the south front, three formal reception rooms, familiarly known as the Red room, Blue room, and Green room comprise the fourth section.

Only the president and his family have access to the second floor, which has seven bedroom suites, a library, and a study, all joined by a wide hall running the length of the building. The four corner suites include small dressing rooms. A large Blue bedroom directly over the southern end of the East room once was Lincoln's study, and was where he signed the Emancipation proclamation.

The third or attic floor contains 14 rooms, including several store rooms, the sewing room, servants' quarters, and the housekeeper's cedar fitted room.

The kitchens are in the part of the lower floor not accessible to the public. During the summer of 1935, the kitchen was extensively remodeled by the National Parks service, department of the interior, which has physical supervision of the White House. New underground storerooms were built, having refrigerated compartments. The kitchen is divided into three rooms, all refitted with walls of Carrara glass and work surfaces of stainless steel. The food is cooked by electricity, and there is an electric stock kettle, electric food chopper, electric meat grinder, electric batter mixer and waffle irons, a 30-gallon ice cream storage box, and similar devices.

After the food is prepared, a dumb waiter conveys it to the butler's pantry between the two dining rooms on the main floor. Here the table service arrives in a dumb waiter from the dish closet on the floor above. After the food is served, the kitchen utensils are returned to the basement, then washed in an electric dishwasher. Thus the table service never goes to the kitchen, and the only cooking done on the main floor is the boiling of water for tea. "The various units are so arranged that a state dinner may be served, or an informal tea, with equal efficiency and lack of confusion."

Recent changes include a steward's room and a carpenter's shop, and on the lower floor a new servants' dining room, servants' rest rooms, and a furniture storage room. A housekeeper's office has been installed, and the doctor's office remodeled.

CLIMATES OF THE EARTH

If mountain climates are excluded, the various climates of the earth can be subdivided roughly into ten types, with a few subtypes. There are three major divisions (a) tropical climates, (b) middle climates, (c) polar climates.

A climate is the average of weather during the year. Any region over which the temperature, air pressure, winds, and moisture are similar is called a climatic region. Areas with similar climates are found in widely separated parts of the earth, though generally in corresponding positions on the continents. The various climatic regions are as follows:

1. Tropical Forest. Typical example: Amazon basin. Straddling the equator, this climate is characterized by high temperatures which are continuous, with few extremes and very little daily or monthly range. The warmest and coldest months do not differ more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit and the temperatures are about the same every day and every year. There is great humidity, and the air expands continuously during the day, especially in mid-afternoon, clouds accumulate because the rising air is cooled, and rain falls nearly every day at about the same time.

Rainfall is very heavy, from 60 inches to 200 inches every year, and averages perhaps one-half inch per day, usually being distributed quite evenly throughout the year. Although the temperature may not get above 80 degrees, it is felt greatly because of the high humidity. Respiration cannot evaporate readily, and white men are subject to intestinal and kidney diseases.

There are few winds and no strong prevailing winds. Between the opposing trade winds, the air oftentimes is almost stagnant. In this "hot-house" climate grows luxuriant vegetation, often tall trees and entangling undergrowth. Diseases abound, and on the whole the low latitudes are sparsely populated. Occasionally, near the ocean, there are daily cooling breezes.

2. Savanna. Typical example: African plains south of the Sahara desert. Savanna climate is periodically dry, and the tropical forest vegetation gives way to lighter forests and grass. Sometimes the trees are only in patches, and there are long periods every year without rain. Temperature ranges are greater than tropical forest climates, both daily and annual. The tropical forest climate grades into the wet savanna climate which grades into the dry savanna climate, which in turn grades into desert climate.

The alternate dry and wet seasons are caused by the shifting of wind belts with the northward and southward movements of the sun. When the sun is overhead most of the rain falls, usually in sharp quick showers accompanied by thunder and lightning. As one travels closer toward the pole away from the tropical rain climates, length of the rainy season becomes shorter, and the dry trade winds become more dominant. Savanna soils are leached of their fertility almost as much as are tropical forest soils, and there are seldom extensive populations.

3. Tropical Desert. Typical example: Sahara desert. The tropical desert climates are extremely dry and hostile to life. Ten inches of rain per year may be accepted as their outer limits, and this verges to regions which

may have no rain for ten years. Desert rains are erratic, and may cause damage when they do fall. At times rain may be seen falling from a thunder cloud and being evaporated before it reaches the ground.

The rains do replenish the supply of ground water, however. There often are heavy dews and fogs. As chilled air from the sea is carried over the deserts, it is heated, thus becoming relatively more dry, and more absorbent to what little moisture there may be.

Seasonal temperatures may range as much as 35 degrees, and temperatures within a single day may range as much as 45 degrees—terrifically hot in the day time and cool at night. There frequently are high winds and sand storms. The soil is high in mineral plant foods, and if watered consequently is enduring in fertility. Humus is absent. Plants are sparse or non-existent.

4. Mediterranean. Examples: Most of Western California, Italy. This climate, named for that region where it is most widespread, is situated about between 30° and 40° latitude on the western sides of continents, and lies between the trade winds and the prevailing westerlies. Characteristic are cool winters and warm to hot summers, modified in some marine locations. Summer days are usually hot but seldom sultry. There is a great amount of sunshine in the summer. The growing season usually is about ten months long.

Most of the rain falls during the cool season, and thunderstorms are rare. In coastal regions there often are summer fogs. There is no sod covering, pastures are relatively poor. Evergreens are common but there are few high forests. Irrigation is practiced. Trees with thick corky bark and extensive root systems, do best because of the dry season in summer. Fruits, especially citrus fruits, do well and out-of-door drying is practiced on a large scale.

5. Wet Sub-Tropical. Example: Alabama. This climate resembles somewhat the Mediterranean climate in temperature, but is more sultry. It differs from the Mediterranean climate in being located on the eastern rather than the western sides of continents, and in having a much more abundant summer rainfall. Winters are relatively mild and the growing season is long. There are occasionally severe invasions of cold, however, accompanied by killing frosts, and occasional zero weather, especially where there are no mountain barriers. Typical average monthly temperatures vary between 49 degrees in January to 82 degrees in July.

There are many local thunderstorms, and though more rain falls in the summer, the winter has more cloudy weather and more rainy days. Cotton and maize are typical crops, and the natural vegetation is coniferous forest. In the drier areas, the soil generally is more fertile in the leached out forest soils.

6. Marine West Coast. Examples: Pacific N. W. Coast, England. This climate is on the western side of the continent as is the Mediterranean climate, but is situated north or south of it, from 40° of latitude poleward. It derives its characteristics from the on-shore westerly winds. Seasonal ranges in temperature are remarkably small for the latitude, and may be no more than 25 degrees between warmest and coldest

month. Hot days are relatively rare, and winters are mild.

Amount of rainfall depends in a large measure upon the topography. Rain-bearing winds penetrate much deeper into western Europe than into western North America. Thunderstorms are rare, but there are many gray drizzly days. Rain is heaviest in winter, but there is no period of absolute drought. Heavy stands of coniferous trees are characteristic. Summers are too cool for most cereal crops, except oats and rye.

7. Wet Continental. Examples: Long summer phase, Indianapolis; short summer, Minneapolis. Continental climates differ from marine climates in having greater extremes of temperature, sudden sharp changes of weather, and usually less precipitation, mostly in the warm season. Summers are warm to hot and winters are cold. Extreme temperatures vary from 100° to -20° . The sensible temperature is very high because of the humidity.

They are divided into two general types, those with long summers and those with short summers. In the former, growing seasons are five to seven months in length. Thunderstorms are numerous, the winters are relatively cold but with numerous spells of mild weather. Agriculture is inclined to be less specialized, and dairying becomes increasingly important toward the northern margins. The drier margins suffer lean years.

In the climate with short summer, the growing season may be only three to five months long. The summers are slightly cooler, and the winters very much colder. Longer days in summer somewhat offset the lower temperatures. Thunderstorms are fewer. The skies are clearer in all seasons. Coniferous trees are characteristic, and the soils often remarkably fertile, especially on the prairies. Blizzards are severe and in summer tornadoes are characteristic. It is well to note that there are no wet continental climates in the Southern hemisphere.

8. Dry Continental. Examples: Western Texas, Central Asia. These climates are similar to the wet continental except that they have less rainfall. They are much like the tropical deserts in having little rainfall except that they have a season of severe cold. Characteristically, they are deep in the interior of continents, far distant from the

oceans which are the principal sources of moisture. Much of the area is typically steppes, where the rainfall may be 10 to 20 inches, most of it in the summer time. Vegetation is tufted grass and drought resistant shrubs, and normal agriculture is seldom practiced though there may be considerable grazing.

The desert phase with heat arid and dry cold does support some drought-resistance vegetation such as sage brush, and only scattering animal life can be supported, except at oases. There is much bare ground. Snow cover is not deep. Winters are stormy with variable weather, summers are always bright and clear.

9. Sub-Arctic. Example: Canada south of tundra. These continental climates have the greatest extremes in temperature of any type, with monthly averages as low as -46° and as high as 66° . They exist only in the northern hemisphere and are bounded on the south by the dry and wet continental climates, on the north by treeless tundra. Winters are long and severe, summers short. Growing season usually is less than three months. Midsummer days are surprisingly warm because the sun is always above the horizon. The ground is perpetually frozen to great depths, and only the upper surface thaws out. There are occasional severe blizzards. Coniferous forests are characteristic, though much of the timber is small and stunted.

10. Arctic and Antarctic. Example: Greenland. The sun never is high above the horizon and for months is not seen at all. The polar caps have the lowest mean annual temperatures and the lowest summer temperatures, although the winters are not so severe as in the sub-Arctic climate of north-eastern Siberia. Seasonal ranges are large. There usually is less than 10 inches of precipitation, and the area might be called desert. Aquatic life is abundant, however. Generally, winds tend to blow out from the inner polar areas. Ordinarily, a tundra phase is distinguished from that of ice caps by higher summer temperatures. The weather is characteristically clear and bright. Animal life is not abundant. Crops cannot be grown. Reindeer are herded and the population is nomadic. On the ice caps, life is virtually non-existent.

U. S. LOAN TO BRITISH

Conditions of the Anglo-American loan agreement, announced Dec. 6, were as follows:

1. A line of credit to the United Kingdom of \$3,750,000,000 might be drawn on between the effective date of the pact and Dec. 31, 1951. It would be payable in 50 annual installments at two per cent interest on the amount outstanding.

2. Interest would be waived when Britain could not muster the dollars to pay.

3. Britain would seek settlement on sterling claims of Empire members to end "any discrimination arising from the so-called sterling area dollar pool," making receipts freely available "for current transactions anywhere."

4. The British agreed not to use proceeds of U. S. credit to repay other creditors and to remove exchange restrictions on current transactions with the U. S. and all restrictions on imports from the U. S.

5. Both governments agreed to lower tariff rates on a reciprocal basis.

6. Lend-lease accounts and British purchases of U. S. surpluses were settled for \$650,000,000, subject to later readjustments. The British would not use the materials to compete with U. S. exports.

7. The agreement would become effective upon ratification and provision for funds by the U. S. Congress.

WORLD POPULATION INCREASES

In the last 50 years the population increase alone has been about as great as the total population of 545 millions in the world

in 1650. This grew to 903 millions in 1800, to 1,608 millions in 1900 and to 2,171 millions in 1940.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

FOREST PROBLEMS OF THE UNITED STATES

The early years of the nation's history, and to a large extent even recent years have been characterized by a prodigious waste of soils and their products, the forests, and the animal and bird life of the United States. Whatever the reasons for this profligacy in pioneer days, there is no doubt that today it affects the entire national economy.

Common sense calls for a systematic study of our lands, determination of the sort of service for which they are most useful, and the formulation of methods to obtain these services. According to a United States senate report, there are eight fundamental problems in American forestry:

1. **Problem of privately owned forest lands.** Nearly 341,000,000 acres of commercial forest land is in private ownership, 202,000,000 is in industrial holdings, and 134,000,000 is in farm woodlands. More than 98 per cent of the 10,000,000 acres cut over each year is privately owned and "fully 95 per cent of the private cutting is probably made without any conscious regard to the future productivity of the forest." Private forest land is unstable in ownership; much of it is tax delinquent. Because of huge capital investments in standing timber, it is necessary to cut much of it, even when there is no demand, and a cut-out-and-get-out policy has been followed, with attendant waste.

2. **Problem of agricultural land available for forestry.** An estimated 50,000,000 acres of land east of the plains have been abandoned by agriculture and are available for forestry. This trend is continuing, and much of the land is being harmed by erosion, and its timber productivity decreasing.

3. **Problem of unmanaged public lands.** The public domain includes about 200,000,000 acres, of which about 23,000,000 acres are forest land, and about 4,500,000 acres are commercial forest. It receives inadequate fire protection and no timber management. Unrestricted private use of the range has in many instances ruined it. The same conditions prevail in most of the new public domain of states and counties, growing rapidly because of tax reverted forest land.

4. **The problem of balancing the national timber budget.** The total annual drain from the forests of the United States is about 17,000,000,000 cubic feet,

(1943 report) while total annual growth is estimated at only about 11,200,000,000 cubic feet. The ratio of requirements of saw timber to growth is much larger—five times more being needed than is grown. The country still has about 475,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber—56 per cent of it in the west. Almost half of the total is economically unavailable. The deficit must be made up on private land, and private ownership universally tends to reduce the timber supply instead of to build it up.

5. **The problem of watershed protection.** The services which forests render in watershed protection may be even more valuable than their service in producing wood. Absence of forest cover leads to devastating erosion in many locations. It has been estimated that 1,000 years may be necessary to build up one inch of soil—an amount often removed by erosion in one year. Most critical conditions are found in the Mississippi bluff and silt-loam uplands, the piedmont and upper coastal plain of the Atlantic and Gulf drainages, and the central state farmlands of the Mississippi basin. In some instances, 40 per cent of entire counties is being destroyed.

6. **The problem of forest recreation.** The use of forest land for recreation purposes seems only in its infancy. Some forests must be kept entirely from being cut. It is doubtful whether permanent preservation can be insured except in public ownership.

7. **The problem of forest wild life.** The Biological survey estimates the total positive national value of wild life at \$1,000,000,000 annually. In general, wild life has decreased and is continuing to decrease. Food and cover must be restored and protection given. The tendency is to exclude hunters and fishermen from privately owned lands.

8. **The problems of forest ranges.** More than 330,000,000 acres of forest land are being used for grazing—more than half of the total acreage. Most critical problem is on privately owned western forest range. It has been over-grazed, watershed protection has been reduced, and the land has deteriorated greatly. The same situation prevails on about 21,500,000 acres of unmanaged federal public domain and on several million acres of state forest range. Timber growing is impossible with heavy range use.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National forests of the United States, open to the public, include an aggregate area larger than all of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Within this vast domain are lakes, rivers, mountain peaks and meadows, cattle and sheep ranges, wilderness areas, glaciers, virgin timber, and young-growing forests.

In addition, there are many national monuments, areas of historic or scientific interest set aside within national forests, and 14 national game refuges situated wholly or in part within national forests. National forest lands are administered with the policy

always in mind of putting the land to its best use.

Fire causes the most damage to national forests, and the Forest Service expects its guests to use the utmost care to prevent fires starting in the woods. Camp fires must not be left unless thoroughly out; cigar and cigarette stubs and matches must be dead before they are thrown away. In some forests smoking is prohibited entirely during the dangerous fire season; in some it is required that every automobile camping party carry a shovel and an ax.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY IMPROVEMENT

Objectives of the TVA are navigation, flood control, agricultural and industrial development, and national defense. "As incidental to these," declares a brochure from the TVA, "and in order to avoid the waste of public property, it (the TVA act) authorizes a sixth: the development of electrical power and transmission and sale of such part of that power as may not be needed for governmental purposes."

The planning of the entire future of the Tennessee valley is entrusted to TVA. The TVA desires to develop the social and economic life of the valley, though not by imposing a "plan from above." The TVA program is as follows:

Navigation: Navigation of the river could have been improved by a series of low dams, but it was thought this would waste power, and in addition would not provide adequate flood control. Navigation control was put under the federal government with authority to construct a 9-foot channel from the mouth of the Tennessee to Knoxville. Such a channel would require ten large dams. Three of them, the government's dam No. 1 below Muscle Shoals, the Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, and the privately owned dam at Hale's bar already existed. Regulation of navigation can best be assured by provision for storing water in the wet season and releasing it in the dry season. Hence a series of tributary dams was projected some of which, such as Norris dam, have been completed. An accompanying table shows the progress of the TVA dams.

Flood Control: The requirements of navigation and flood control, according to TVA authorities, "dominated the location and design of dams. Hence there was again no room for dams designed for power only, which were the only kind which private enterprise would be interested in building and operating." It was felt that the federal government alone could operate the dams as coordinated units for river control.

Power: Power is regarded as a valuable by-product of the primary purposes of the development. It was mainly on this basis—that power is a by-product and not an end-product—that the TVA was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme court. After all government uses are considered, a large surplus of power remains.

Industrial Development: Since there is no competitive bidding for TVA power at the dams, the government must build, buy, or acquire the use of transmission lines if it is to sell its power. New low rates already have expanded existing markets and created new ones. It is expected that the valley soon will be able to use all privately and publicly created power. Reduction in rates by the private power companies has increased consumption of electricity from 26 to 57 per cent.

Agricultural Development: Reforestation, proper use of marginal lands, and agricultural development, all have to do with the land and the life of the people on the land. The TVA is experimenting in methods to prevent washing of silt, erosion, and to re-establish forests. Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals is able to produce cheap fertilizer, especially phosphates for impoverished lands.

The government is conducting tests and experiments for the future economic development of the area. Extensive recreational facilities in the chain of lakes created back of the dams are being developed. A soil mechanics laboratory has been established. Rainfall studies are being made. Money-saving machinery is being developed for rural electrification. Agricultural clubs are being formed to instruct farmers on soil re-construction and conservation. Phosphate rock is being mined and processed. Agricultural industries are being established. All natural resources are being investigated for their future importance to industry.

DAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Source: U. S. Gov't Report of T. V. A.

Name	Height of Dam (feet)	Length of Dam (feet)	Lock Lift (ft.)	Reservoir Volume at Top of Gates (acre-ft.)	Power Installation Authorized (k.w.)	Year Completed
Kentucky.....	160	8,650	73	6,100,000	128,000	1944
Pickwick Landing.....	113	7,715	63	1,091,000	144,000	1938
Wilson.....	137	4,860	*90	535,000	288,000	1926
Wheeler.....	72	6,342	53	1,150,000	129,600	1937
Guntersville.....	94	3,979	45	1,018,700	72,900	1940
Hales Bar.....	83	2,315	37	124,800	50,483	1913
Chickamauga.....	129	5,794	56	705,000	81,000	1941
Watts Bar.....	97	2,965	70	1,132,000	90,000	1943
Fort Loudoun.....	135	4,835	80	365,500	64,000	1943
Hiwassee.....	307	1,287	**	438,000	57,600	1940
Cherokee.....	175	1,689	**	1,640,000	90,000	1942
Norris.....	265	1,816	**	2,567,000	108,000	1937
Fontana.....	460	2,330	**	1,500,000	135,000	1944
Douglas.....	161	760	**		100,000	1943

* Two locks in tandem, each with 44.5 ft. lift.

** No lock lift.

¹ Initial power.

STATUS OF ANIMALS IN NATIONAL PARKS

Bison: The Yellowstone park herd of bison in 1935 numbered about 1,128 out of an original nucleus of 40 natives in 1900 and 21 imported in 1902. In addition, 300 had been shipped alive, 682 slaughtered for meat, and 48 outlaws and cripples destroyed. It is planned to reduce the number to about 1,000 because of the declining carrying capacity of the range. The herd now will be allowed to return to the wild state from its present semi-domesticated one. There are small exhibits of bison on Wind Cave, Colorado National monument, and Platt.

Wapiti: Although the elk in the national parks are not in danger of extermination, serious problems are affecting them and other animals as well. The range is restricted and becoming badly overgrazed, especially in northern Yellowstone.

Moose: Moose do not have the herding habit and there are an estimated 700 Shiras moose in Yellowstone alone. They mostly are found in the inaccessible portions of the parks, except at Willow park.

Caribou: There are an estimated 15,000 caribou in Mount McKinley, Alaska park, where they take part in the great annual run in central Alaska, and are threatened as a pure stock by the reindeer. A few have been observed in Glacier park, and the Isle Royale herd has disappeared.

Deer: White-tailed deer, and usually mule deer are familiar throughout the western parks, and the former throughout the eastern United States.

Bighorn: The number of bighorn sheep in the parks, and throughout the western United States has been decreasing. The 1933 census estimated 3,500 bighorn in Mount McKinley, compared with 15,000 in 1929. It is believed that they pass through cycles of abundance, but this does not explain the entire decrease. Rocky Mountain bighorn are found in Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, and Rocky Mountain National parks, but in Glacier are victims of poaching. They are handicapped by domestic sheep on their ranges.

Pronghorn: The American pronghorn is rather poorly represented in the parks be-

cause of lack of range. An attempt is begun made to start a herd in Petrified Forest National monument.

Mountain Goat: The status of mountain goats is regarded as "satisfactory from every standpoint." There are more than 800 in Glacier park, and they do not leave the park at any season. In addition to this favorable factor, their chosen terrain is so rugged that civilization does not affect them. They are increasing.

Bear: The only park problem with black bears is to establish a mutually satisfactory relationship between them and humans. Grizzlies, however, are entirely gone from the parks of the Pacific coast and southwest regions, but are found in Glacier and Yellowstone. They are expected to survive indefinitely there. They are increasing in Mount McKinley, and so are brown bears, largest living carnivores.

Cougar: Cougars have almost disappeared, though in recent years they have been given almost complete protection within the parks. They range widely and are persecuted outside the parks. Their absence is responsible for many game problems.

Wolf: It is believed there are no wolves in the national parks outside of Alaska.

Coyote: Coyotes are present in all western parks and recently have become established in Mount McKinley. They are becoming more abundant in places where wolves have been exterminated. They are controlled only when endangering the survival of some other species.

Fisher and Wolverine: These two animals are approaching extinction in the national parks. Mount Rainier still has a few chosen wolverines, and Yosemite and Sequoia a small number of the southern wolverine. Fisher are believed to exist in Glacier, Yellowstone, Mount Olympus, Mount Rainier, and Yosemite.

Beaver: These rodents have increased, especially in Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone parks. Gray squirrels have been increasing in Yosemite and Sequoia. Kaibab and Abert squirrels at Grand Canyon are numerous.

POISONOUS SNAKES OF THE UNITED STATES

Of about 205 species and varieties of snakes in the United States and Lower California, less than 15 per cent can be considered dangerous to man. The actual quantity of venom injected into a victim depends upon the size of the snake, the length of time its supply has been accumulating, the depth of the fang thrust, and the location of the bite. In most cases, human beings recover without any treatment, because the quantity of venom injected is not a fatal dose.

With modern methods of treatment, fatalities have been reduced to less than 4 per cent. Of 150 cases reported in one year in Texas, however, antivenin was given in 83 cases, with 78 recoveries and five deaths, or a death rate of 6 per cent, which would have been lower if the antivenin had been administered sooner. Of the remaining 67 cases in which no anti-venin was injected, 23 died—a death rate of 34.3 per cent.

In the northeastern states, the mortality rate in the absence of special treatment is

estimated at 10 to 18 per cent—an increase for which the copperhead is blamed. In Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, the average death rate in some years is 18 to 25 per cent, and in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona even higher.

Most dangerous poisonous snakes in the United States are:

Coral, or harlequin snakes. Smooth-scaled, brilliant colors; markings are of broad alternating rings of crimson and black, separated from each other by narrower yellow rings; black bands as broad as the crimson; a pair of short, erect longitudinally grooved fangs in front of the upper jaw; head as wide as the neck. Two species, one common to Gulf states northward to North Carolina and in the Mississippi valley to Indiana and Ohio. The other is in the southwest, and called the Sonoran coral snake.

Pit Vipers. Keel-scaled snakes, characterized by duller colors; markings not forming regular alternating bands, but consisting of

blotches, diamonds, or incomplete bands; a pair of long, hollow, freely movable fangs that fold back against the roof of the mouth when jaws are closed; deep pit on face between nostril and eye; scales on upper parts keeled; pupils elliptical in shape, vertical in position; head wider than neck. In one form, the tail is without a rattle, ending in a point, with the top of the head covered with shields. Rattlesnakes, copperheads, and moccasins are pit vipers.

Copperhead, highland moccasin, chuck-head, poplar leaf, or deaf adder. Color pattern distinct; ground color pale brown (in Texas grading into pale green), with large dorsal blotches of darker chestnut brown (usually in the form of a butterfly with outspread wings). Range: Massachusetts to northern Florida, westward to Illinois, Kansas, Texas.

Cotton-mouth water moccasin. Color pattern obscure, ground color light to dark

brown; cross bands darker, often indistinct and bordered with yellow spots; some of ventral scales on tail undivided. Found in lowlands from southeastern Virginia to Florida and the Gulf states northward through the Mississippi valley to southern Illinois.

Rattlesnakes. There are no true vipers on the American continents. Rattlesnakes, which are pit vipers, are the most specialized of all venomous snakes, and have proved extraordinarily adaptable to all parts of the United States. The grayish ground rattler or pygmy rattlesnake, found in the central and east-central part of the country, and the brownish massauga, found from central New York westward and southward, are seldom fatal to adults, except possibly through septic complications. Of 20 cases on record, none ended fatally, but of 408 persons bitten by larger rattlesnakes (*Crotalus*, with many small scales on top of head), 48 died.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF SNAKES

Many common snakes are largely beneficial and should be protected. They are not poisonous, and though they may attempt to bite, their bite is usually no more than a scratch and is nonvenomous. Snakes devour large numbers of insects and mice, many of which are injurious to garden crops and stored foodstuffs.

Among these are the garter or ribbon snake, blacksnake, pine snake, house snake or checkered adder, kingsnake, red-bellied snake, green snake, ring-necked snake, bull snake, or gopher snake, ball snake, water snake, moon or queen snake, coach whip snake, and spreading adder.

Snakes, like other animals, will satisfy their hunger with whatever food is available. Whenever snakes are present in what appear to be abnormally large numbers, there must be an abundance of living animal food in the vicinity to attract them. Most nonvenomous snakes should be given as much consideration as any other animal, according to the United States Biological survey, but poisonous snakes have no place in a settled country, no matter how beneficial their food habits.

LARGEST SNAKES

Largest snakes in the world are the reticulated pythons of the Philippine Islands, measuring 30 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter. The largest of this species ever found was 42 feet long. Although such huge snakes can crush most of the large animals by wrapping themselves about their victim, they can swallow nothing larger than a small pig.

AGE OF RATTLESNAKE

The age of a rattlesnake is not computed by the number of his rattles. A rattler grows anywhere from two to three or four buttons on his tail in the course of a year, depending upon climate, food, and other factors. Every time the snake sheds its skin a new button is added. By the time a dozen buttons have been produced, the oldest ones begin to break off. Now and then rattlers have been found with as many as 22 or 23 buttons on their tails, but this is very unusual. As a rule the maximum is 12 to 14.

PLAINS SHELTERBELT PROJECT

To provide windbreaks, snow traps, and shade in a region where these are entirely lacking, the federal government has undertaken to establish and develop a series of shelterbelts and other tree plantings in a protection forest zone—1,000 miles long and about 100 miles wide. This vast planting will stretch from the Canadian boundary of North Dakota generally south to the Texas Panhandle. Its western boundary in general will coincide with the westernmost limits of reasonably likely forest growth.

A shelterbelt is a dense plantation of trees in a strip about 100 to 150 feet wide, situated to provide protection from wind. In general, the shelterbelts of the forest protection zone are being planted at intervals of one mile, and consist usually of 10 to 20 rows of trees. There will be frequent breaks in the strips, with variations in form, direction, and arrangement to meet the changing topography, soil, direction of prevailing winds and other local conditions.

The kinds of trees to be planted for the

most part are those locally native which have become adjusted to local conditions. Government nurseries have been established and will be developed to a capacity of about 200,000,000 trees per year. The government requires that it own or control the land on which trees are planted, to guarantee permanency of protection. In addition, the government does not wish to subsidize certain favored individuals owning the land.

The United States Forest service believes that trees will temper the effects of future droughts by preventing quick drying and consequent blowing away of the soils, and in the same way protect growing crops from excessive drying, slightly modifying extremes of temperature in the same way that green fields cool the air.

The Plains Shelterbelt project is expected to be only a beginning for more extensive tree-planting in the Plains region. It is also expected to stimulate private planting. Since 1935, a total of some 200 million trees have been planted.

EXTINCT NORTH AMERICAN ANIMALS AND BIRDS

(Source: U. S. Biological survey)

Birds

Passenger pigeon.
Great auk
Labrador duck
Carolina parakeet
Heath hen
Guadalupe caracara
Guadalupe towhee (probably)
Guadalupe rock wren (probably)

Animals

Maine giant mink
California grizzly bear
Tejon grizzly bear
Texas grizzly bear
Plains grizzly bear
Gull Island meadow mouse
Amargosa meadow mouse
Pacific white-tailed deer
Merriam elk
Badlands mountain sheep
Texas mountain sheep

Dusky kinglet
Laysan teal
Laysan finch
Florida Seaside sparrow

Animals

Cuban almiqui
White Mts., California dwarf shrew (probably already extinct)
Spotted bat
Glacier bear
Arizona grizzly bear
Fisher
Black-footed ferret
Wolverine
Sea otter
Desert fox
Kit fox
Plains or buffalo wolf
Guadalupe fur seal
Monk seal
Hooded seal
Pacific walrus
Atlantic walrus
Eastern fox squirrel
Peninsula fox squirrel
San Joaquin kangaroo rat
Beach meadow mouse
Block Island meadow mouse
Key deer
Buttonwillow elk
Nelson mountain sheep
Sierra mountain sheep
Florida manatee
Gray whale
Atlantic right whale
Greenland right whale
Practically all grizzlies in U. S. except in Yellowstone Park.

THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Birds

Whooping crane
Great white heron
Eskimo curlew
Attwater prairie chicken
Masked bobwhite (probably now extinct in U. S.)
California vulture
Peregrine falcon (duck hawk)
Red-bellied hawk
Everglade kite
Ivory-billed woodpecker
Ipswich sparrow
Bachman warbler

Practically all grizzlies in U. S. except in Yellowstone Park.

THE WORLD'S FIGHTINGEST ANIMALS

Name	Where Found	Maximum Size	Qualifications
Killer Whale.... (Orca)	Most oceans.....	30 feet long	Fearless, strong jaws, hunt in packs.
White Shark....	Most oceans.....	40 feet long	Powerful jaws, fast swimmers.
Elephants.....	Africa, Asia.....	20,000 lbs.	Crushing feet, great weight, tusks, trunk, cleverness.
Hippopotamus...	Africa.....	8,500 lbs.	Huge jaws and teeth, thick hide, relative great quickness, amphibious.
Rhinoceros.....	Africa, Asia.....	6,500 lbs.	Strong neck and horns, thick skin, ferocious disposition.
Buffalo.....	Africa.....	4,500 lbs.	Ferocious disposition, strong neck, heavy horns and head, cleverness, sharp hoofs.
Bull.....	Civilized world....	4,000 lbs.	Sharp horns, hoofs, occasional ferocity.
Brown Bear....	Northern tundra..	1,500 lbs.	Strong jaws, great weight, powerful fore-paws.
Crocodile.....	Africa, Asia.....	500 lbs.	Slashing jaws, powerful armored tail, quickness.
African Lion....	Africa.....	500 lbs.	Powerful claws, jaws, great agility.
Tiger.....	Asia.....	400 lbs.	Powerful claws, jaws, great agility.
Jaguar.....	South America....	400 lbs.	Powerful claws, jaws, speed.
Gorilla.....	West Africa.....	400 lbs.	Strong arms, jaws, intelligence.
Orang-utang....	Southeastern Asia, East Indies	400 lbs.	Strong arms, jaws, intelligence.
Python.....	Equatorial regions	400 lbs.	Powerful muscles.
Leopard.....	Africa, Asia.....	300 lbs.	Sharp claws, strong jaws, tremendous agility, ferociousness.
Hyena.....	Africa, S. E. Asia	200 lbs.	Tremendously strong jaws, hunts in packs.

AMERICAN HISTORY

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: Dictionary of American History

Composed by Francis Scott Key (1780-1843), recognized by the United States army and navy and applauded as a favorite tune of America. "The Star Spangled Banner" did not receive official designation as the national anthem until Congress, in March, 1931, pronounced it as "the national anthem of the United States of America."

To the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven," the words were composed by Key, a lawyer of Maryland and later district attorney of the District of Columbia, while he was detained on a British ship during the British bombardment of Fort McHenry, the defense of Baltimore, in 1814. After a night spent listening to and watching the fight from the British side and seeing in the morning that "the flag was still there," he wrote the words.

The army and navy prescribed certain regulations for the song to be used on all formal occasions in which the army and navy participated.

Orders from the office of the adjutant general of the army provided that "the musical composition familiarly known as 'The Star Spangled Banner' be designated as the national air of the United States of America, but that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval services."

Whenever the national anthem is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval services are present all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, except when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, except in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while "The Star Spangled Banner" is being played has grown in favor among civilians.

"The Star Spangled Banner" should be played through without repetition of any part not required to be repeated to make it complete. It should not be played as part of a medley nor for dance music, nor at any point in a program or performance except at the beginning or the end. It is the practice in the army to play "The Star Spangled Banner" at the end of a musical program.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Prior to the Continental Congress' act of June 14, 1777, designating "That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation" there had been many different flags in use in the colonial states. Among those were the flag used by General Washington on ships of the Continental navy, and the one known as the Grand Union flag. The latter flag consisted of 13 stripes alternately red and white, typifying the 13 colonies with a union in the corner bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew combined and signifying the Mother Country.

This flag was carried until the Stars and Stripes was announced by Congress; it remained the national emblem until after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the union. Approved by President Washington Jan. 13, 1794, the second flag act was:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be 15 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field."

After other states had been admitted to the union, further modification of the flag was needed and April 4, 1818, a third flag act was passed providing for the addition of a star for each new state added to the union and limiting the horizontal stripes to 13 alternate red and white and that the union be white on a blue field.

Historians disagree on the origin of the design of the stars and stripes. The story that Betsy Ross of Philadelphia made the first flag, does not seem to have historical basis. During the Sesquicentennial celebration of the Constitution in 1937 the Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia was reopened to the public after a restoration of the house to the days of 1776 when "Betsy Ross sewed busily in a back room, joining stripes of red and white silk and a circle of stars on a blue field, carrying out General Washington's instructions for making a new American flag." Many writers, however, believe that the design was suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family.

The white in the flag signifies purity and innocence; the red, hardiness and valour; the blue, vigilance, perseverance and justice, according to the department of state.

Description

The flag of the United States has thirteen horizontal stripes—seven red and six white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union, which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of states in the union. The canton

or union now contains forty-eight stars, arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a state into the union a star will be added to the union of the flag, and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

In the army regulations four kinds of national flags are described: viz., flags which

are flown at military posts or on ships and are used for display generally; small flags or ensigns which are used on small boats; colors which are carried by unmounted regiments and standards which are carried by mounted regiments and are therefore smaller in size than colors.

National flags, with the exception of the colors and standards carried by troops, will be of the following proportions:

- Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
- Fly (length), 1.9.
- Hoist (width) of union, 7/13.
- Fly (length) of union, 0.76.
- Width of each stripe, 1/13.

For a number of years there has been prescribed in army regulations a knotted fringe

of yellow silk on the national standards of mounted regiments and on the national colors on unmounted regiments. The war department, however, knows of no law which either requires or prohibits the placing of a fringe on the flag of the United States. No act of congress or executive order has been found bearing on the question. In flag manufacture a fringe is not considered to be a part of the flag and it is without heraldic significance. In the common use of the word it is a fringe and not a border. Ancient custom sanctions the use of fringe on the regimental colors and standards, but there seems to be no good reason or precedent for its use on other flags.

PROPER WAY TO DISPLAY FLAG

The United States Senate and House of Representatives passed a joint resolution which became public law No. 829 on December 22, 1942, setting forth certain customs and rules regarding the proper use and display of the flag of the United States of America.

These rules are intended to guide civilians and groups of civilians and organizations which are not required to conform with regulations made by an executive department of the Government of the United States. Public Law 829—77th Congress Chapter 806—2d Session H. J. Res. 359 Joint Resolution

To amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

Section 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day,

October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Section 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above, or if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International

usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over the sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spearheads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

Section 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it such as the ground, the floor, water or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue,

white and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Section 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Section 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

Section 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

Section 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation. Approved, December 22, 1942.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The present great seal of the United States is the fourth that has been designed and approved by Congress. The seal, in the custody of the secretary of state who, however, does not have authority to affix it to any paper that does not bear the presidential signature, is affixed to all communications of the president to heads of foreign governments, treaties and formal agreements of the president with foreign powers, etc., and to all miscellaneous commissions of civil officers whose business is not specifically done under some other seal.

The first committee to design a seal for the United States was named the afternoon of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The report of the committee was tabled, however, and it was not until June 20, 1782, that the design made by Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, and William Barton, of Philadelphia, was adopted. The great seal was ratified again after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789.

The second seal was made in 1841 by Edward Stabler of Sandy Springs, Md., who

changed the number of arrows in the talon of the eagle and made other changes, which were among the reasons why Congress appropriated another sum of money for a new design in 1884. The present seal of the United States was approved in 1903.

The reverse of the great seal has been used twice on money, once in 1882 when a centennial medal was issued by the United States mint to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the seal. The second time was in 1935 when a series of silver \$1 certificates was issued, on the back of which was a representation of both the obverse and the reverse of the seal.

The obverse of the great seal is the American eagle with a shield, grasping an olive branch in one talon and arrows in the other, surmounted by 13 stars and the Latin motto "E pluribus unum." The reverse of the seal shows an unfinished pyramid, surmounted by an eye in a triangular glory. The pyramid bears in roman numerals the year of the Declaration of Independence, 1776. Above the eye is the Latin motto, "Annuit coeptis." The motto at the bottom is "Novus ordo seclorum."

THE AMERICAN CREED

The American creed was written by William Tyler Page, then clerk of the house of representatives (1917), in a contest sponsored by the city of Baltimore, the birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner." The contest was to obtain "the best summary of the political faith of America."

The following words to the creed were accepted by Congress April 13, 1918:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democ-

racy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

*Authorized version.

THE SHIELD OF THE UNITED STATES

The shield of the United States of America has thirteen vertical stripes — seven

white and six red — with a blue chief with-out stars.

WEDDINGS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

- 1811—Thomas Todd, associate justice of the United States, and Lucy Payne Washington, widow of the nephew of George Washington, and sister of Mrs. James Madison.
- 1812—John J. Jackson, member of Congress and a great-uncle of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Anna Todd, a cousin of Mrs. James Madison.
- 1820—Samuel L. Gouverneur and Marie Hester Monroe, daughter of President James Monroe.
- 1828—John Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams, and Marie Helen Jackson, niece of Mrs. John Quincy Adams.
- 1829—Alphonse Joseph Pageot, member of the French legation, and Miss Della Lewis, daughter of a member of President Jackson's "kitchen cabinet."
- 1831—Lewis Donaldson, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and Emily Martin, niece of President Andrew Jackson.
- 1835—Lucien B. Polk, relative of James K. Polk, and Mary Easton, niece of President Andrew Jackson.

- 1842—William Waller and Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President John Tyler.
- 1874—Algernon C. F. Sartoris, officer of the British legation, and Nellie Grant, daughter of President U. S. Grant.
- 1878—Russell Hastings, United States army officer, and Emily Platt, niece of President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- 1886—President Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom.
- 1906—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt.
- 1913—Francis B. Sayre and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.
- 1914—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and Eleanor Wilson, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.
- 1942—Harry L. Hopkins, presidential adviser, and Mrs. Louise Macy.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS

Nine times have American presidents been elected with popular votes totaling less than 50 per cent of the entire number of votes cast. In only two cases, however, has the candidate receiving the largest popular vote failed to win a majority in the electoral college. Those two were Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and Grover Cleveland in 1888. The "minority" presidents were: James A. Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland (twice), Benjamin Harrison, Woodrow Wilson (twice).

The following table shows the percentages of the electoral and popular votes received by the winners of the past 23 presidential elections:

		Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
		Pct.	Pct.
1856	Buchanan (D).....	58.7	45.3
1860	Lincoln (R).....	59.4	39.9
1864	Lincoln (R).....	90.9	55.0
1868	Grant (R).....	72.8	52.6

		Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
		Pct.	Pct.
1872	Grant (R).....	81.9	55.6
1876	Hayes (R).....	50.1	47.9
1880	Garfield (R).....	57.9	48.3
1884	Cleveland.....	54.6	48.8
1888	Harrison (R).....	58.1	47.8
1892	Cleveland (D).....	62.4	46.0
1896	McKinley (R).....	60.6	50.8
1900	McKinley (R).....	65.3	51.6
1904	Roosevelt (R).....	71.2	56.4
1908	Taft (R).....	66.5	51.5
1912	Wilson (D).....	81.9	41.8
1916	Wilson (D).....	52.1	49.2
1916	Wilson (D).....	52.1	49.2
1920	Harding (R).....	76.0	61.0
1924	Coolidge (R).....	71.9	54.2
1928	Hoover (R).....	83.6	58.9
1932	Roosevelt (D).....	88.8	57.3
1936	Roosevelt (D).....	98.4	60.7
1940	Roosevelt (D).....	84.7	54.7
1944	Roosevelt (D).....	81.3	53.3

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES

Every bill which passes both the house of representatives and senate is presented to the president for his signature. If he approves the bill and signs, it becomes law; if he doesn't approve, he returns it to the house in which it originated together with his objections. It then must be reconsidered in the light of the objections by the two houses. If a two-thirds majority of each house approves the bill for passage, it becomes a law over the executive veto.

A president may, for various reasons, prefer to give a bill a "pocket veto," rather than openly refuse to sign. The bill thereby becomes law and the president has not had to make public his objections to the bill. If any bill is not returned to Congress within ten days (Sundays not included) by the president, it becomes law, although constituting a pocket veto by the president. Congress, by adjourning, may prevent the bill's return.

Presidents	Regular	Pocket Vetoes	Total
Washington.....	2	..	2
Madison.....	5	1	6
Monroe.....	1	..	1
Jackson.....	7	6	13
Tyler.....	8	2	10
Polk.....	2	1	3

Presidents	Regular	Pocket Vetoes	Total
Pierce.....	9	1	10
Buchanan.....	5	3	8
Lincoln.....	1	..	1
Johnson.....	21	..	21
Grant.....	42	..	42
Hayes.....	12	..	12
Arthur.....	4	..	4
Cleveland.....	302	10	312
Benj. Harrison.....	19	22	41
Cleveland.....	42	121	163
McKinley.....	6	36	42
Theo. Roosevelt.....	42	40	82
Taft.....	30	9	39
Wilson.....	33	11	44
Harding.....	5	1	6
Coolidge.....	20	29	49
Hoover.....	20	15	35
F. D. Roosevelt, 73rd, 74th and 75th Congresses.....	120	141	261
and 75th Congresses.....	371	260	631
Total.....	1009	568	1,577
Grand Total.....			1,577

Presidents whose names do not appear on the list did not veto any bills passed by Congress.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR SIGN

The American dollar sign is not an abbreviation of "Uncle Sam" or "United States," rather it is a modification of the Mexican sign **ps** for pesos, according to Dr. James Alton James, dean emeritus of the Northwestern university graduate school. Dr James based his conclusions on a study of Oliver Pollock and on a suggestion from Prof. Florian Cajori of the University of California, and incorporated it in his *The Life of Oliver Pollock, An Unknown Patriot*.

Communications and letters from Oliver Pollock to George Rogers Clark and Robert Morris and the financial committee of the Revolutionary war trace the development of the dollar sign.

The sign **ps** supplanted the abbreviations for pounds, shillings and pence and later the modifications of "dolls," or "Drs.," or dollars.

Oct. 10, 1775, Oliver Pollock wrote the abbreviation **ps** as **p** with the **s** beside it; April 1, 1778, another communication shows the **p** made almost with a single stroke.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office

who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."—Constitution of the United States.

Famous Documents and Speeches

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Although war had been going on for almost a year before the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, the colonists still considered themselves as defending their rights as British citizens.

Thomas Paine, in his *Common Sense*, questioned the inconsistency of the colonists' recognizing George III as their sovereign while at the same time fighting his troops and Congress had passed resolutions recommending independent governments for the colonies. But the colonists hesitated to say the final word disavowing allegiance to the king.

However, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee moved that "These united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

John Adams seconded Lee's motion and June 10 two committees were appointed to draw up a declaration and a plan of confederation. On the declaration committee were Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, but it was Thomas Jefferson who wrote the famous document.¹ July 2, 1776, Lee's resolutions were accepted by 12 of the 13 colonies,² and July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was accepted by Congress.

John Hancock, the presiding officer, put his signature on the document July 4 and, after the document was engrossed on parchment as had been voted, it was signed by 53 of the members present Aug. 2.

Copies were sent to the various assemblies and commanding officers of the continental army. The original document first was deposited in the department of state and now is in the Library of Congress.

Jefferson was a plagiarist if five resolutions written from memory in 1800 by John M. Alexander, recording secretary, actually were adopted May 20, 1775, by citizens of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. The so-called Mecklenburg Declaration was first published April 30, 1819, in the *Raleigh Register* and in 1830 Jefferson issued a trenchant denial of its authenticity. No original ever was found. It was said to have been sent to England by Gov. Josiah Martin. President Polk ordered Ambassador Bancroft to search for it because he believed an ancestor to have been a signer; the quest was futile. An issue of a newspaper, *Cape Fear Mercury*, containing copies of the resolutions, has been proved spurious: Upon the great seal of the state of North Carolina today is emblazoned the date of the Mecklenburg Declaration and by legislative action May 20 is a state holiday.

²Delegates from New York did not vote because they had not had instructions. When they received permission five days later to join the other colonies, they voted, making it a unanimous decision for independence.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve

the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers

of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose of obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already

begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

DOLLAR SIGN USED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The conventional symbol associated with American currency and commonly referred to in the United States as the dollar sign is used to denote a currency in some 20 foreign countries.

Countries that have employed the dollar sign in designating their local currency are: Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Macao, Mexico, Newfoundland, Paraguay, Portugal, Straits Settlements, and Uruguay.

Outside the United States, United States

currency is used as a medium in British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Hawaii, the northern part of Honduras, Liberia, Panama and Puerto Rico. Cuba employs United States currency in conjunction with the peso, the national unit of currency.

In addition to the countries using American banknotes and coin as their currency, several countries normally base their money on the dollar. Such countries include: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and the Philippine Islands, Danzig, Greece, and Portugal.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Name	Order	Colony	Occupation	Native State	Born	Died
Adams, John	6	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Mass.	1735	1826
Adams, Samuel	2	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Mass.	1722	1803
Bartlett, Josiah	9	N. H.	Physician	Mass.	1729	1795
Braxton, Carter	51	Va.	Planter	Va.	1736	1797
Carroll, Chas.	31	Md.	Lawyer	Md.	1737	1832
Chase, Samuel	44	Md.	Lawyer	Md.	1741	1811
Clark, Abraham	14	N. J.	Lawyer	N. J.	1726	1794
Clymer, Geo.	38	Penn.	Merchant	Penn.	1739	1813
Ellery, Wm.	22	R. I. and Prov. Plan	Lawyer	R. I.	1727	1820
Floyd, Wm.	5	N. Y.	Farmer	N. Y.	1734	1821
Franklin, Benj.	46	Penn.	Printer	Mass.	1706	1790
Gerry, Elbridge	8	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Mass.	1744	1814
Gwinnett, Button	40	Ga.	Merchant	England	1732	1777
Hall, Lyman	47	Ga.	Politician	Conn.	1725	1790
Hancock, John	1	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Mass.	1737	1793
Harrison, Benj.	54	Va.	Farmer	Va.	1740	1791
Hart, John	13	N. J.	Farmer	N. J.	1714	1779
Hewes, Joseph	35	N. C.	Merchant	N. J.	1730	1779
Heyward, Thos., Jr.	56	S. C.	Lawyer	S. C.	1746	1809
Hooper, Wm.	23	N. C.	Lawyer	Mass.	1742	1790
Hopkins, Steph.	12	R. I. and Prov. Plan	Politician	Mass.	1707	1785
Hopkinson, Francis	29	N. J.	Lawyer	Penn.	1737	1791
Huntington, Samuel	11	Conn.	Lawyer	Conn.	1732	1796
Jefferson, Thos.	32	Va.	Lawyer	Va.	1743	1826
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	55	Va.	Farmer	Va.	1734	1797
Lee, Richard Henry	48	Va.	Soldier	Va.	1732	1794
Lewis, Francis	7	N. Y.	Merchant	Wales	1713	1803
Livingston, Philip	3	N. Y.	Merchant	N. Y.	1716	1778
Lynch, Thos., Jr.	43	S. C.	Lawyer	S. C.	1749	1779
†M'Kean, Thos.	39	Del.	Lawyer	Penn.	1734	1817
Middleton, Arthur	50	S. C.	Politician	S. C.	1742	1787
Morris, Lewis	15	N. Y.	Farmer	N. Y.	1726	1798
Morris, Robert	24	Penn.	Banker	England	1734	1806
Morton, John	16	Penn.	Surveyor	Penn.	1724	1777
Nelson, Thos., Jr.	49	Va.	Statesman	Va.	1738	1789
Paca, William	28	Md.	Lawyer	Md.	1740	1799
Paine, Robert Treat	4	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Mass.	1731	1814
Penn, John	18	N. C.	Lawyer	Va.	1741	1788
Read, George	41	Del.	Lawyer	Md.	1733	1793
Rodney, Caesar	52	Del.	General	Del.	1728	1784
Ross, George	37	Penn.	Lawyer	Del.	1730	1779
Rush, Benj.	46	Penn.	Physician	Penn.	1745	1813
Rutledge, Edward	34	S. C.	Lawyer	S. C.	1749	1800
Sherman, Roger	19	Conn.	Shoemaker	Mass.	1721	1793
Smith, James	36	Penn.	Lawyer	Ireland	1720	1806
Stocketon, Richard	10	N. J.	Lawyer	N. J.	1730	1781
Stone, Thomas	30	Md.	Lawyer	Md.	1743	1787
Taylor, George	33	Penn.	Merchant	Ireland	1716	1781
*Thornton, Matthew	17	N. H.	Physician	Ireland	1714	1803
Walton, George	53	Ga.	Lawyer	Va.	1740	1804
Whipple, William	20	N. H.	Sailor	Me.	1730	1785
Williams, Wm.	26	Conn.	Statesman	Conn.	1731	1811
Wilson, James	42	Penn.	Lawyer	Scotland	1742	1798
Witherspoon, John	21	N. J.	Minister	Scotland	1723	1794
Wolcott, Oliver	25	Conn.	Soldier	Conn.	1726	1797
Wythe, George	45	Va.	Lawyer	Va.	1726	1806

*Matthew Thornton's name was signed on the engrossed copy following the Connecticut members, but was transferred in the printed copy to its proper place with the other New Hampshire members.

†Thomas M'Kean's name was not included in the list of signers printed by order of Congress Jan. 18, 1777, as he did not sign the engrossed copy until some time thereafter, probably in 1781.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

The professional driver uses first gear only to get his wheels moving. He shifts smoothly into second and goes into high at twenty miles an hour. Coasting to a stop saves gasoline. That was once the convincing argument for free-wheeling—that every ride was one long coast; hence a great money saver. But manufacturers are now stressing safety. Coasting with engine braking power is safer, since wheels are constantly enmeshed with the engine.

Letting the motor idle for long periods is hard on the purse strings. Underinflated tires mean a harder drag on the wheels and more gas for the engine. Faulty spark plugs can waste up to 10 per cent on the fuel. Overheated engines steal power from the gasoline. The good driver watches his cooling system as the tennis star watches his racket.

Every car has a speed at which it functions most smoothly. Find that speed and you have the key to maximum economy from your car.

THE CONSTITUTION

FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

By the time the inadequacy of the Confederation government was becoming apparent and the failure of the Alexandria conference in 1785, called by Maryland and Virginia to negotiate an agreement concerning the navigation of Chesapeake Bay and certain rivers, really to settle regional difficulties, Virginia proposed that commissioners be sent from all states to meet to adopt uniform regulations for all the states of the then weak United States. Five states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, were represented at this convention in 1786 at Annapolis and delegates decided that action was futile unless all the states were represented. Accordingly a call was sent out for a general convention the second Monday of May, 1787, in Philadelphia.

Not until May 25 that next year, however, did delegates from a majority of states convene. Rhode Island was not represented at the convention. It was decided that all proceedings of the convention should be secret, although James Madison kept a diary of the activities. These notes, which comprise the chief knowledge of what happened in the closed sessions, were published 52 years later and were bought by the government from Madison's widow, Dolly Madison, for \$40,000. Robert Yates published in 1821 "Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention at Philadelphia", but as he had withdrawn from the convention his records were incomplete.

The Virginia plan, introduced by Edmund Randolph, and drafted by James Madison, which formed the basis of the Constitution, proposed that a national government be created to operate directly upon the individuals of the different states, not upon the states themselves, and that representation in both branches of the national legislature be proportioned to quotas of contributions by states or number of free inhabitants. This plan definitely abandoned the Articles of Confederation.

Another plan, meanwhile, was devised and submitted. Known as the New Jersey plan, it would have retained the Articles, leaving the states sovereign as before, but giving Congress additional powers over commerce and revenue.

Representation was another cause for dispute in the struggle for a governmental plan. The small states were fearful that the gov-

ernment would be dominated by the more populous states if representation was on the basis of population. The first great compromise of the convention provided that representation in the lower house where revenue bills would be originated would be upon the basis of population, but that representation in the upper house would be equal for all states.

Conflict between slave and non-slave states arose even as early as the Constitutional convention. The three-fifths rule was adopted by which five slaves were to be counted as the equivalent of three white persons for apportioning both representatives and direct taxes.

Another compromise was necessary between the North and South on the basis of commerce. The southern states were interested only in agriculture; the northern, interested in shipping, wanted strong governmental regulation of commerce to protect them against foreign discrimination. The South also was fearful that a heavy tax might be put upon agricultural exports. Hence, taxation of exports by the states or Congress was forbidden and Congress was given power to regulate commerce by a majority vote but was forbidden to prohibit the importation of slaves prior to 1808.

The resolutions offered by Randolph, together with certain features of the New Jersey plan and other suggestions by Pinckney, formed the framework of the Constitution. One important clause of the Virginia plan, however, was replaced by one from the New Jersey plan which declared that the national Constitution, laws and treaties would be above any acts of the states to veto them.

Provisions of the Constitution already agreed upon were sent to a committee of revision Sept. 8 and Sept 17, 1787. The document was completed and signed. Washington, as president of the convention, sent the document to the Confederation government recommending that the question of its adoption be submitted to conventions of delegates chosen by the people of the several states.

After the Constitution was made public there followed bitter controversy in the press. Madison, Hamilton and Jay published *The Federalist*, under the common signature of "Publius," in defense of it. When New York ratified the Constitution a newspaper "extra" was published and a parade on the Fourth of July was held in Philadelphia celebrating ratification by ten states.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several

States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those

bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States; and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of

chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment

prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law: and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons,

of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments,

upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice, President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And, the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments; which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution; when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment

which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO. WASHINGTON—Presdt.
and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire	JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN
Massachusetts	NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING
Connecticut	WM. SAM'L JOHNSON ROGER SHERMAN
New York	ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey	WIL: LIVINGSTON DAVID BREARLEY. WM. PATERSON. JONA: DAYTON
Pennsylvania	B FRANKLIN THOMAS MIFFLIN ROBT MORRIS GEO. CLYMER THOS. FITZSIMONS JARED INGERSOLL JAMES WILSON GOUV MORRIS
Delaware	GEO: READ GUNNING BEDFORD jun JOHN DICKINSON RICHARD BASSETT JACO: BROOM
Maryland	JAMES MCHENRY DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER DANL CARROLL
Virginia	JOHN BLAIR— JAMES MADISON Jr.
North Carolina	WM. BLOUNT RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT. HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina	J. RUTLEDGE
	CHARLES COTESWORTH
	PINCKNEY
	CHARLES PINCKNEY
Georgia	PIERCE BUTLER
	WILLIAM FEW
	ABR BALDWIN

Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were adopted December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights")

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor

excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Adopted January 8, 1798)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Adopted September 25, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for a Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13

(Adopted December 18, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime

whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Adopted July 28, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representative in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15

(Adopted March 30, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Adopted February 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever

source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Adopted May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: **Provided**, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Adopted January 29, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19

(Adopted August 26, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

(Adopted February 6, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have quali-

fied, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legis-

latures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

(Adopted December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Prominent for more than 140 years in orations and debates regarding so-called "foreign entanglements" as the League of Nations, World Court and the United States' traditional policy of isolation from European political affairs has been the Farewell Address of George Washington, issued Sept. 19, 1796, just before his retirement to private life after eight years as president.

Published in the Philadelphia **Daily Advertiser** the address was written just before the end of Washington's first term. The main features of the contemplated address first were submitted to Washington's friend, James Madison, for elaboration, but when he decided to accept another term, the address was delayed. May 15, 1796, he again brought out the manuscript and gave it to Alexander Hamilton for suggestions. Hamilton returned the address to Washington after he had conferred with John Jay about it.

David C. Claypoole, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia paper publishing the address, was given the original manuscript. Later it was sold to James Lenox, founder of the Lenox library, and is now in the possession of the New York public library.

The address, composed of 1,086 lines and 174 erased lines, was written by Washington on 32 pages of quarto letter paper.

The address follows:

To the people of the United States.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have

twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise,

and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently, want of success has counteracted the spirit of criticism,—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link

together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here, every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The **north**, in an unrestrained intercourse with the **south**, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The **south**, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the **north**, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the **north**, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The **east**, in a like intercourse with the **west**, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The **west** derives from the **east** supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as **one nation**. Any other tenure by which the **west** can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength; or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union, an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalry alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as

particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by **geographical discriminations,—northern and southern—Atlantic and western;** whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribu-

tion of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which, at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish government, presuppose the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system; and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions:—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country:—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion: and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all

n the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a rightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; prompts occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is

sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and un-

pleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justification. It leads also to concessions, to the favorite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite nation facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous

sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment, a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith:—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combination and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. We remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy: I repeat it, therefore; let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion,

unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by fitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy would hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is a illusion which experience must cure, which just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I am not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations, but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full compensation for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that have, at least, believed myself to be guided by them.

In relating to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22nd of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has con-

tinually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound, in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength, and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States,
17th September, 1796.

Constitution Insured for \$500,000

The original draft of the Constitution, signed by James Wilson, secretary of the constitutional convention, was insured for \$500,000 during the short period it was placed on display in Independence hall in

Philadelphia during the four months' sesquicentennial celebration of the Constitution there in 1937. The draft is kept by the Pennsylvania Historical society and during the days it was on display it was heavily guarded.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far

above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what the did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Promulgated by President James Monroe in his message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823, to warn European nations away from the New World and to dissuade them from attempting to regain lost colonies here, the Monroe doctrine has since been interpreted and expanded as a cornerstone of United States' foreign policy to include policing the Latin and Central American nations, to upholding governments, to collecting debts and keeping peace generally in the Western Hemisphere. Not always have the United States' efforts been appreciated and, in the opinion of some, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in December, 1936, in Buenos Aires, restated the Monroe Doctrine to mean that not the United States alone would be responsible for keeping the peace but that all the American republics, gathered in Argentina, would pledge themselves to that end.

The Monroe Doctrine was pronounced at a time when Czar Alexander of Russia was attempting to preserve the divine authority of kings in Europe after the Napoleonic wars and while Great Britain was anxious to keep her lucrative trade with the ex-Spanish colonies in the New World which had declared their independence. George Canning, British foreign minister, fearful lest restoration of Spanish power in South America endanger British trade, suggested a mutual agreement between the United States and Great Britain. His theories were embodied in Monroe's message to Congress which, however, omitted reference to Great Britain.

The doctrine is in two parts, the first dealing with the existent boundary disputes in the northwest and the second with the Spanish situation.

As President Monroe gave the doctrine:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter

of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the war, which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents, circumstances are

minently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

This doctrine which was considered so fundamental a part of our foreign policy, has been invoked by many presidents since Monroe. When European nations were trying to prevent Texas' annexation to the United States, President Polk declared:

"It should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

Thus the doctrine was interpreted to include acquisition by voluntary transfer or conquest of occupied territory and a guarantee of the status quo in North America.

Trouble again arose with Europe during the Civil war when the French set up Maximilian of Austria as emperor of Mexico but he United States, torn by war itself, could not protest. However in 1865 the United States minister in Paris was instructed to tell the French government that:

"Presence and operations of a French army in Mexico and its maintenance of an authority there, which rested upon force and not the free will of the people of Mexico, is a cause of serious concern to the United States—they will regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable."

The French withdrew.

President Grant was the next to revive the Monroe doctrine in relation to his policy with Santo Domingo.

He said:

"The doctrine formulated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it important to assert an equally important principle, that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to European powers."

Again in 1895 when Great Britain and Venezuela were fighting over the boundary between the latter and British Guiana, President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney demanded that the dispute be arbitrated.

In the constitution drawn up by the Cuban government, the Platt amendment gave the United States power to intervene in the affairs of Cuba. This was called by Secretary of State Root merely the Monroe Doctrine in treaty form.

The Monroe Doctrine, as emphasized by President Theodore Roosevelt's corollary,

gave the United States power to intervene in case that the social, political or industrial demoralization in the Americas demanded intervention by some outside power. The United States had become the "Big Brother" for smaller nations in the Western Hemisphere. It was largely upon this corollary that the United States stepped in on various occasions in Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, Haiti, Panama and Santo Domingo.

President Wilson in 1913 announced to the world that the United States respects only "the orderly processes of just government based upon law and not upon arbitrary or irregular force." The same year he made his Mobile speech in which he declared: "The United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest."

Because of the Monroe Doctrine many American statesmen decried the first League of Nations covenant and so the following was added:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

President Franklin Roosevelt moved a step closer toward the stand taken by the conference of 1936 when he stated, Dec. 23, 1933, in Washington:

"It therefore has seemed clear to me as president that the time has come to supplement and to implement the declaration of President Wilson by the further declaration that the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

"The maintenance of constitutional government in other nations is not a sacred obligation devolving upon the United States alone. The maintenance of law and the orderly processes of government in this hemisphere is the concern of each individual nation, within its own borders first of all."

"It is only if and when the failure of orderly processes affects the other nations of the continent that it becomes their concern; and the point to stress is that in such an event it becomes the joint concern of a whole continent in which we are all neighbors."

The main provisions of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires of December, 1936, were: that an external threat to one is a threat to all; that the American nations will unite in common resistance to any attempt at intervention by a non-American power; that they will refrain from intervening in one another's internal affairs; and that in case of hostilities between two American states all the others will join together as neutrals and consult in the interests of peace.

The Monroe Doctrine has become a non-intervention pact for all American nations.

FIRST COLLEGES OPEN TO WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

The year 1933 marked the 100th anniversary of college education for women. In 1833 Oberlin college in Ohio admitted women to the preparatory department. By 1837 our women were qualified to enter the collegiate department and were graduated in 1842. Antioch college in Ohio was founded by Horace Mann in 1852 as a coeducational institution. The Georgia Female college, Ga., was founded in 1839, the first chartered college for women.

In 1846 the Illinois Women's College was

founded in Jacksonville, Ill., and has been in operation continuously. Its name was changed to MacMurray College for Women in 1930. Rockford (Ill.) College for Women was founded in 1847. Elmira Female college, now Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., was opened in 1855 and claims to be the first college to confer degrees upon women for courses equivalent to those in colleges for men. After the Civil War, coeducational systems were firmly established.

DECLARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Twenty-six countries at war with the Axis powers pledged themselves (Jan. 2, 1942) in Washington in a "Declaration by the United Nations" not to make a separate armistice or peace and to employ full military or economic resources against the enemy. Signatory powers to the Declaration were the United States, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia signed Jan. 17, 1943; Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland.

These governments "having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United King-

dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug. 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

"(1) Each government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

"(2) Each government pledges itself to cooperate with the governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

PREAMBLE

OF THE SECURITY CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

To save succeeding generations from the source of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of the nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, And for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as

good neighbors,"and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of method, that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the City of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

THE SECURITY CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As Drawn at San Francisco)

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article I.

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: To take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

Article 2.

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article I, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3.

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 82.

Article 4.

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

3. The action of the General Assembly shall be promptly communicated by the Secretary General to the government of the United States of America, as the depositary of the Charter, and to the governments of all other members of the United Nations.

Article 5.

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6.

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7.

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8.

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION

Article 10.

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 11.

The General Assembly may discuss any questions on any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12 (X), may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

Article 12.

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any members of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a nonmember state in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 11.

Article 12 (X).

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13.

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

A. Promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

B. Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph B above are set forth in Chapters IX and IX (X).

Article 14.

Subject to the provisions of Article 12 (X), the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16.

The General Assembly shall have power to approve the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic, and to perform such other functions as are assigned to it under chapters XII (X) and XII (Y).

Article 17.

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 60 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 18.

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

Article 19.

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the economic and social council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members of the trusteeship council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission

of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions—shall be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 20.

The general assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the secretary general at the request of the security council or a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21.

The general assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect a president for each session.

Article 22.

The general assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 23.

1. The Security Council shall consist of members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be nonpermanent members of the Security Council due regard being specially paid, on the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to other purposes of the organization, and to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The nonpermanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years, in the first election of the nonpermanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Article 24.

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree to carry out its duties under this responsibility. The Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII and VIII.

3. The Security Council shall submit an annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25.

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

Article 26.

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the military staff committee, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING**Article 27.**

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Article 28.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedure matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Article 29.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under articles 1 to 17, inclusive, and under the last sentence of paragraph 2 of article 18, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE**Article 30.**

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings, at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 31.

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 32.

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules and procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 33.

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 34.

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI**PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES****Article 36.**

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to

regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 37.

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 38.

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 37 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 12X.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

Article 39.

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by parties to the international court of justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 40.

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 39 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 41.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 36-40 of this chapter, the Security Council may if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII**ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE****Article 43.**

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 and 46, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 44.

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 43, call upon the parties concerned to comply

with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 45.

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 46.

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 45 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 47.

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 48.

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 47, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 49.

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 47, by the Security Council with the assistance of the military staff committee.

Article 50.

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the military staff committee.

Article 51.

1. There shall be established a military staff committee to advise and assist the

Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

2. The military staff committees shall consist of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The military staff committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed force placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be dealt with subsequently.

4. The military staff committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 52.

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 53.

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 54.

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 55.

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 55 (SIC.)

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for

regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either by the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of articles 36 and 37.

Article 56.

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to article 80, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 57.

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 58.

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Article 59.

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 58.

Article 60.

1. The various specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement, and

having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 65.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 61.

The organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 62.

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 58.

Article 63.

Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the economic and social council, which shall have for this purpose the power set forth in Chapter IX (X).

CHAPTER IX (X) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 63 (SIC).

1. The economic and social council shall consist of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the economic and social council shall have one representative.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the economic and social council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, 18 members of the economic and social council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the general assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 64.

1. The economic and social council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 65.

1. The economic and social council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 60, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be

brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 66.

1. The economic and social council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 67.

The economic and social council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 68.

1. The economic and social council shall perform such functions as falls within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 69.

1. Each member of the economic and social council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the economic and social council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 70.

The economic and social council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 71.

The economic and social council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 72.

The economic and social council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 73.

The economic and social council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

Article 74.

1. The economic and social council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including

the method of selecting its president.

2. The economic and social council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER X

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 64 (SIC).

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the permanent court of international justice and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 64-A (SIC).

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Article 65.

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 66.

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in a case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to its judgment.

Article 67.

Nothing in the present charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 68.

1. The General Assembly of the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on a legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations or specialized agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XI THE SECRETARIAT

Article 69.

There shall be a secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary-general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 70.

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary-general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 71.

The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

Article 72.

1. In the performance of their duties the secretary-general and the staff shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 73.

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary-general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required to other organs of the United Nations.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XII POLICY REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73 (SIC)

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibility for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and

(A) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(B) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them

in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(E) To transmit regularly to the secretary-general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapter XII (A) of the present charter applies.

Article 74.

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect to the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII (X) INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75.

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76.

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present charter, shall be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77.

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements: (a) Territories now held under mandate; (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78.

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79.

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Article 82 and 84.

Article 80.

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as provided in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

Article 81.

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states of the United Nations itself.

Article 81 (X).

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 47.

Article 82.

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the trusteeship council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic,

social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 83.

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the administering authority under Article 47 and as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Articles 84-85.

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements in all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The trusteeship council, under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out the functions.

CHAPTER XII (Y) THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 86.

The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated as follows: (a) one each by the members of the United Nations administering trust territories; (b) one each by such of the members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are administering trust territories; and (c) one each by as many other members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering members of the United Nations.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.**Article 87.**

The Trusteeship Council, in carrying out its functions as authorized by the General Assembly, may: (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority; (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority; (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88.

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report on the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING.**Article 88 (X).**

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE.**Article 89.**

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including a method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 90..

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the economic and social council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 74 (SIC).

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the secretariat and published within 7 it.

2. No party to any treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 75.

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 76.

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 77.

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the organization and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members for this purpose.

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 79.

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 47, in the opinion of the Security Council, it shall be able to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 46, the parties to the Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 80.

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the

present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XV

AMENDMENTS

Article 81.

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the members of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 81 (X).

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any modification of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the organization including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the 10th annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XV (X)

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up by the government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 83.

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the governments of the other signatory states.

SIGNATORIES TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Source: Department of State Bulletin, Aug. 12, 1945

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done at the City of San Francisco the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

CHAPTERS XII, XII (X) AND XII (Y) HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN REVIEWED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS.

Following are the names of those countries whose delegates affixed their signature to the Charter of the United Nations, written at the San Francisco Conference, during the summer of 1945:

China
 Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
 United Kingdom
 United States of America
 France
 Argentina
 Australia
 Belgium
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republic
 Canada
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Czechoslovakia
 Denmark
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador

Ethiopia
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras
 India
 Iran
 Iraq
 Lebanon
 Liberia
 Luxembourg
 Mexico
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Norway
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Philippine Commonwealth
 Poland
 Saudi Arabia
 Syria
 Turkey
 Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic
 Union of South Africa
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Yugoslavia

As of September 30, 1945, four nations had ratified the Charter drawn up at San Francisco the previous summer. First to ratify was the United States, on August 19, 1945. Following, in order of ratification were France August 31, 1945; Dominican Republic, September 4, 1945; and Nicaragua September 6, 1945.

WORLD WAR I WORLD WAR DECLARATIONS AND DURATION

Allied and Associated Nations	War Declared by Central Powers	War Declared against Central Powers	Duration of War		
			Years	Months	Days
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Apr. 7, 1917	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1		16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918		6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918		6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918		3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918		3	23

*Treaty Mar. 3, 1918. †Treaty Mar. 6, 1918.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENCY

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

"No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been 14 years a resident within the United States." (Constitution, Art. II, Sect. 1.)

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	Birth Date	Native State	Ancestry	State When Elec'd	Occupation Before Entering Politics	Religion	Wives	Politics	Age at Inaug.
George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Va.	Eng.	Va.	Farmer	Prof. Epis.	Mrs. Martha Custis	Fed. ¹	57
John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	Eng.	Mass.	Lawyer	Unitarian	Abigail Smith	Fed.	61
Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Va.	Welsh	Va.	Farmer	Christian	Mrs. Martha Skelton	Dem.-Rep.	57
James Madison	Mar. 16, 1751	Va.	Eng.	Va.	Farmer	Epis.	Mrs. Dorothy Todd	Dem.-Rep.	57
James Monroe	April 28, 1758	Va.	Scotch	Va.	Farmer	Epis.	Elizabeth Kortwright	Dem.-Rep.	58
John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Mass.	Eng.	Mass.	Lawyer	Unitarian	Louisa C. Johnson	Dem.-Rep.	57
Andrew Jackson	Mar. 15, 1767	S. C. ²	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	Lawyer-Farmer	Presb.	Mrs. Rachel Roberts	Dem.	61
Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	Lawyer	Dutch Ref'd.	Hannah Hoos(Goos)	Dem.	54
William Henry Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773	Va.	Eng.	Ohio	Farmer	Epis.	Anna Symmes	Whig.	68
John Tyler	Mar. 29, 1790	Va.	Eng.	Va.	Lawyer	Epis.	Letitia Christian	Dem.	51
James Knox Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	N. C.	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	Lawyer	Meth.	Julia Gardiner	Dem.	49
Zachary Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784	Va.	Eng.	La.	Soldier	Epis.	Sarah Childress	Whig.	64
William Millmore	Jan. 7, 1800	N. Y.	Eng.	N. Y.	Lawyer	Unitarian	Margaret Smith	Whig.	50
Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	Eng.	N. H.	Lawyer	Epis.	Abigail Powers, Mrs. Caroline McIntosh	Dem.	48
James Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Penn.	Sc.-Ir.	Penn.	Lawyer	Presb.	Jane Means Appleton	Dem.	65
Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809	Ky.	Eng.	Ill.	Lawyer	Presb.	Mary Todd	Rep.	52
Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	N. C.	Eng.	Tenn.	Tailor	Meth.	Eliza McCordle	Rep.	56
Cy勒斯 S. Grant	April 27, 1822	Ohio	Scotch	Wash. D. C.	Soldier	Meth.	Julia Dent	Rep.	46
Rutherford B. Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	Scotch	Ohio	Lawyer	Meth.	Lucy Ware Webb	Rep.	54
James A. Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	Eng.	Ohio	Lawyer	Disciples	Lucretia Rudolph	Rep.	49
Chester A. Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Vt.	Sc.-Ir.	N. Y.	Lawyer	Epis.	Ellen L. Herndon	Rep.	50
Grover Cleveland	Mar. 18, 1837	N. J.	Eng.	N. Y.	Lawyer	Presb.	Frances Folsom	Dem.	47
Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio	Eng.	Ind.	Lawyer	Presb.	Caroline L. Scott	Rep.	55
Grover Cleveland	Mar. 18, 1837	N. J.	Eng.	N. Y.	Lawyer	Presb.	Mrs. Mary Dimmick	Dem.	55
William McKinley	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio	Scotch-Irish	Ohio	Lawyer	Meth.	Frances Folsom	Rep.	54
Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	Writer	Dutch Ref'd.	Ida Saxton	Rep.	42
William Howard Taft	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio	Eng.	Ohio	Lawyer	Unitarian	Alice H. Lee	Rep.	42
Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 28, 1856	Va.	Scotch-Irish	N. J.	Educator	Presb.	Edith K. Carow	Rep.	51
Warren G. Harding	Nov. 2, 1865	Ohio	Scotch-Irish	Ohio	Editor	Baptist	Helen Herron	Dem.	56
Calvin Coolidge	July 4, 1872	Vt.	Eng.	Mass.	Lawyer	Cong.	Ellen Louise Axson	Rep.	55
Herbert Hoover	Aug. 10, 1874	Iowa	Swiss	Calif.	Engineer	Quaker	Mrs. Edith Galt	Rep.	55
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Jan. 30, 1882	N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	Lawyer	Epis.	Mrs. Florence Kling De Wolfe	Dem.	51
Harry S. Truman	May 8, 1944	Mo.	?	Mo.	Haberdashery; Colonel	Meth.	Grace Goodhue	Rep.	51
							Lou Henry	Rep.	55
							Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	Dem.	51
							Bess Wallace	Dem.	60

(1) After the convention of 1787 those favoring the adoption of the Constitution were called "Federalists." Later, those opposing the government called themselves "Anti-Federalists," or "Democratic-Republicans." After Jackson's time the Democratic-Republican party was known as the Democratic party. For further information, see the section on politics.

(2) Historians differ on whether Jackson was born in North or South Carolina, although Jackson himself declared in 1832 that he was a South Carolinian.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	Nicknames	Years of Term	Death Date	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
George Washington	Father of His Country	1789-1797	Dec. 14, 1799	67	Membranous croup	Mt. Vernon, V.
John Adams	Colossus of Independence	1797-1801	July 4, 1826	90	Natural decline	Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson	Sage of Monticello	1801-1809	July 4, 1826	83	Chronic diarrhea	Monticello, V.
James Madison	Father of the Constitution	1809-1817	June 28, 1836	85	Natural decline	Montpelier, V.
James Monroe	Last Cocked Hat	1817-1825	July 4, 1831	73	Natural decline	Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams	Old Man Eloquent	1825-1829	Feb. 23, 1848	80	Paralysis	Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson	Old Hickory	1829-1837	June 8, 1845	78	Dropsy	Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren	Little Magician	1837-1841	July 24, 1862	79	Asthma	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Wm. Henry Harrison	Tippecanoe	1841-1841	April 4, 1841	68	Pleurisy fever	North Bend, C.
John Tyler	Accidental President	1841-1845	Jan. 17, 1862	71	Bilious attacks with bronchitis	Richmond, Va.
Jas. Knox Polk	Young Hickory	1845-1849	June 15, 1849	53	Chronic diarrhea	Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor	Rough and Ready	1849-1850	July 9, 1850	65	Cholera morbus and typhoid fever	Springfield, K.
Millard Fillmore	American Louis	1850-1853	Mar. 8, 1874	74	Paralysis	Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce	Philippe Purse	1853-1857	Oct. 8, 1869	64	Dropsy and inflammation of stomach	Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan	Old Public Functionary	1857-1861	June 1, 1868	77	Rheumatic gout	Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln	Honest Abe, Old Abe, Father Abraham, Great Emancipator, Rail Splitter	1861-1865	April 15, 1865	56	Assassin'd by Booth	Springfield, Ill.
Andrew Johnson	Sir Veto	1865-1869	July 31, 1875	66	Paralysis	Greenville, Tenn.
Ulysses S. Grant	Unconditional Surrender	1869-1877	July 23, 1885	63	Cancer of the tongue	New York City
Rutherford B. Hayes	President de Facto	1877-1881	Jan. 17, 1893	70	Neuralgia of heart	Fremont, Ohio
James A. Garfield	Dark Horse, Teacher President	1881-1881	Sept. 19, 1881	49	Assass'd by Guiteau	Cleveland, Ohio
Chester A. Arthur	Our Chet, First Gentleman of the Land	1881-1885	Nov. 18, 1886	56	Paralysis	Albany, N. Y.
Grover Cleveland	Man of Destiny, Stuffed Prophet	1885-1889	June 24, 1908	71	Natural decline	Princeton, N. J.
Benjamin Harrison	Son of His Grandfather, Little Ben	1889-1893	Mar. 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.
Grover Cleveland	Man of Destiny, Stuffed Prophet	1893-1897	June 24, 1908	71	Natural decline	Princeton N. J.
William McKinley	Prosperity's Advance Agent	1897-1901	Sept. 14, 1901	58	Assassinated by Czolgosz	Canton, Ohio
Theodore Roosevelt	Teddy, Rough Rider	1901-1909	Jan. 6, 1919	60	Embolism	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
William Howard Taft	Big Bill	1909-1913	Mar. 8, 1930	72	Arterio sclerosis	Arlington, Va.
Woodrow Wilson	Professor, Idealist	1913-1921	Feb. 3, 1924	67	Arterio sclerosis, hemiplegia	Washington, D. C.
Warren G. Harding	Dark Horse, Ohio Gang	1921-1923	Aug. 2, 1923	57	Pneumonia, apoplexy	Marion, Ohio
Calvin Coolidge	Silent Cal	1923-1929	Jan. 5, 1933	60	Coronary thrombosis	Plymouth, Vt.
Herbert Hoover	Great Engineer	1929-1933				
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	New Dealer, Squire	1933				
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	New Dealer	1933-1945	April 12, 1945	63	Cerebral hemorrhage	Hyde Park, N. Y.
Harry S. Truman		1945				

OATH OF THE PRESIDENT

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." (Constitution, Art. II, Sect. 1.)

In administering the oath to the President elect Herbert Hoover, March 4, 1929, on capitol portico, the late Chief Justice Taft substituted the word "maintain" for "protect," but declared that the validity of oath was not affected by the substituti-

COIN 1,300 YEARS OLD

A rare gold coin with the inscription **PADA** takes its place as the earliest gold issue bearing the name of an English king.

Peada ruled Mercia from 655 to 667 A. and was the first of his line to adopt Christianity.

WIVES OF PRESIDENTS

Name	President	Married	Born	Died	Children	
					Sons	Daughters
Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis	Washington	Jan. 6, 1759	1732	1802	0	0
Abigail Smith	J. Adams	Oct. 25, 1764	1744	1818	3	2
Mrs. Martha Wayles Skelton	Jefferson	Jan. 1, 1772	1748	1782	1	5
Mrs. Dorothy Payne Todd	Madison	Sept. 15, 1794	1772	1849	0	0
Elizabeth Kortright	Monroe	Feb. 23, 1786	1768	1830	0	2
Louisa C. Johnson	J. Q. Adams	July 26, 1797	1775	1852	3	1
Mrs. Rachel Donaldson Robards*	Jackson	January, 1794	1767	1828	0	0
Annah Hoes (Goes)	Van Buren	February, 1807	1783	1819	4	0
Anna Symmes	W. Harrison	Nov. 22, 1795	1775	1864	6	4
Letitia Christian	Tyler	Mar. 29, 1813	1787	1842	3	4
Julia Gardiner		June 26, 1844	1820	1889	5	2
Abraham Childress	Polk	Jan. 1, 1824	1803	1891	0	0
Margaret Smith	Taylor	1810	1790	1852	1	5
Abigail Powers	Fillmore	Feb. 25, 1826	1798	1853	1	1
Mrs. Caroline Carmichael						
McIntosh	Pierce	Feb. 18, 1858	1813	1881	0	0
Anne M. Appleton		Nov. 18, 1834	1806	1863	3	0
Mary Todd	Lincoln	Nov. 4, 1842	1818	1882	4	0
Liza McCordle	Johnson	May 17, 1827	1810	1876	3	2
Julia Dent	Grant	Aug. 22, 1848	1826	1902	3	1
Mary Ware Webb	Hayes	Dec. 30, 1852	1831	1889	7	1
Abneria Rudolph	Garfield	Nov. 11, 1858	1832	1918	4	1
Ellen Lewis Herndon	Arthur	Oct. 29, 1859	1837	1880	2	1
Frances Folsom	Cleveland	June 2, 1886	1864		2	3
Caroline Lavinia Scott	B. Harrison	Oct. 20, 1853	1832	1892	1	1
Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick		April 6, 1896	1858		0	1
Ada Saxton	McKinley	Jan. 25, 1871	1847	1907	0	2
Melie Hathaway Lee	T. Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1880	1861	1884	0	1
Edith Kermit Carow		Dec. 2, 1886	1861		4	1
Ellen Herron	Taft	June 19, 1886	1861	1943	2	1
Ellen Louise Axson	Wilson	June 24, 1885	1860	1914	0	3
Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt		Dec. 18, 1915	1872		0	0
Mrs. Florence Kling De Wolfe	Harding	July 8, 1891	1860	1924	0	0
Grace Goodhue	Coolidge	Oct. 4, 1905	1879		2	0
John Henry	Hoover	Feb. 10, 1899	1875	1944	2	0
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	F. D. Roosevelt	March 17, 1905	1884		4	1
Bess Wallace	Harry S. Truman	June 28, 1919	1883		0	1

*Jackson married Mrs. Robards believing the legislature of Virginia had granted her husband a divorce instead of only permission to bring suit for divorce, as was the case. The first ceremony was performed in 1791, the second after the divorce.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY

As stated originally in the Constitution, the person having the largest number of votes was chosen president by the electoral college, the one with the next highest becoming vice president. This was changed in 1804 by the 12th amendment to the Constitution and now electors designate their independent choices for president and vice president.¹

The vice president is president of the senate but has no vote except when there is a tie. During a trial of impeachment of the president, the vice president, however, does not retain his seat as president. He also presides at the joint sessions of Congress when electoral votes are counted.

At the death of the president, his removal from office, resignation or inability to discharge the duties and powers of the presidency, the vice president succeeds to the

presidency. No provision is made for the filling of a vacant vice presidency. The senate, however, elects a president pro tempore in his absence.

The vice president is sworn in prior to the presidency by the presiding officer of the senate, who may be either a retiring vice president or a United States senator elected president pro tempore.

The embarrassment and lack of harmony resulting from the president's being of one political party and the vice president of the opposition, prompted the 12th amendment to the Constitution. From 1797 to 1801 John Adams, a Federalist, was president, his vice president, an Anti-Federalist or Democratic-Republican. In 1801 both officers were of the same political party, but the Constitution was amended to avoid repetition of the earlier result.

OATH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Administered by presiding officer of the United States senate in the senate.

"I, . . . do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic that I will

bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: Congressional Directory.

Name	Served Under	Native State	Length of Service	State when Elected	Born	Di
John Adams*	Washington	Mass.	1789-97	Mass.	1735	18
Thomas Jefferson*	J. Adams	Va.	1797-1801	Va.	1743	18
Aaron Burr	Jefferson	N. J.	1801-05	N. Y.	1756	18
George Clinton†	Jefferson	N. Y.	1805-09	N. Y.	1739	18
	Madison		1809-12			
Elbridge Gerry†	Madison	Mass.	1813-14	Mass.	1744	18
D. D. Tompkins	Monroe	N. Y.	1817-25	N. Y.	1774	18
John C. Calhoun	J. Q. Adams	S. C.	1825-29	S. C.	1782	18
	Jackson		1829-33			
Martin Van Buren*	Jackson	N. Y.	1833-37	N. Y.	1782	18
Rich. M. Johnson	Van Buren	Ky.	1837-41	Ky.	1780	18
John Tyler ¹	W. Harrison	Va.	1841	Va.	1790	18
George M. Dallas	Polk	Penn.	1845-49	Penn.	1792	18
Millard Fillmore ¹	Taylor	N. Y.	1849-50	N. Y.	1800	18
Wm. Rufus King†	Pierce	N. C.	1853	Ala.	1786	18
J. C. Breckinridge	Buchanan	Ky.	1857-61	Ky.	1821	18
Hannibal Hamlin	Lincoln	Me.	1861-65	Me.	1809	18
Andrew Johnson ¹	Lincoln	N. C.	1865	Tenn.	1808	18
Schuyler Colfax	Grant	N. Y.	1869-73	Ind.	1823	18
Henry Wilson†	Grant	N. H.	1873-75	Mass.	1812	18
Wm. A. Wheeler	Hayes	N. Y.	1877-81	N. Y.	1819	18
Chester A. Arthur ¹	Garfield	Vt.	1881	N. Y.	1830	18
T. A. Hendricks†	Cleveland	Ohio	1885	Ind.	1819	18
Levi P. Morton	B. Harrison	Vt.	1889-93	N. Y.	1824	19
A. E. Stevenson	Cleveland	Ky.	1893-97	Ill.	1835	19
Garret A. Hobart†	McKinley	N. J.	1897-99	N. J.	1844	18
T. Roosevelt ¹	McKinley	N. Y.	1901	N. Y.	1858	19
C. W. Fairbanks	T. Roosevelt	Ohio	1905-09	Ind.	1852	19
James S. Sherman†	Taft	N. Y.	1909-12	N. Y.	1855	19
Thomas R. Marshall	Wilson	Ind.	1913-21	Ind.	1854	19
Calvin Coolidge ¹	Harding	Vt.	1921-23	Mass.	1872	19
Charles G. Dawes	Coolidge	Ohio	1925-29	Ill.	1865	19
Charles Curtis	Hoover	Kan.	1929-33	Kan.	1860	19
John N. Garner	F. D. Roosevelt	Tex.	1933-41	Tex.	1869	19
Henry Agard Wallace	F. D. Roosevelt	Iowa	1941-45	Iowa	1888	19
Harry S. Truman ¹	F. D. Roosevelt	Mo.	1945	Mo.	1884	19

*Later elected to the presidency.

†Died in office.

¹Became president at death of chief executive.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

The federal executive departments have been created by Congress in accordance with a constitutional clause that the president "may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Heads or secretaries of each of these departments are appointed by the president, subject to the consent of the senate, at a fixed salary of \$15,000 a year. The cabinet is an advisory body only, in contrast with several European cabinets which usually are chosen from the majority in the parliamentary body and may introduce and defend legislation. Cabinet

members are accountable to the president only, although Congress exercises an indirect control through its power to make appropriations.

By an act of Congress, Jan. 19, 1886, an office of the president would devolve upon the secretaries of state, treasury, war, attorney general, the postmaster general, the navy and of the interior, in the order named, in case of the death or inability both the president and vice president. The departments of agriculture, commerce and labor were organized after the passage of the act.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1942

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U. S.

City	1942	City	19
New York City	2,145,473	Boston	364,181
Chicago	1,790,649	Baltimore	368,181
Philadelphia	1,039,438	San Francisco	367,181
Pittsburgh	321,571	Milwaukee	261,181
Los Angeles	878,390	Minneapolis	261,181
Detroit	711,076	Kansas City, Mo.	175,181
St. Louis	348,476	Buffalo	198,181
Cleveland	425,673	Cincinnati	219,181

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Originally called the department of foreign affairs which was created by an act of Congress, July 27, 1789, the department of state is in charge of foreign affairs. Under the direction of the president, the department, whose secretary ranks as the highest cabinet member, handles all correspondence with foreign powers through the diplomatic and consular

representatives of foreign nations and the United States. In addition, the department of state is the custodian of the acts, records and seal of the United States and publishes the laws, resolutions of Congress and proclamations of the admission of new states to the union.

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Thomas Jefferson*	1789-93	Va.	Washington	1743	1826
Edmund Randolph	1794-95	Va.	Washington	1753	1813
Timothy Pickens	1795-1800	Mass.	Washington	1745	1829
John Marshall	1800-01	Va.	J. Adams		
James Madison	1801-09	Va.	J. Adams	1755	1835
Robert Smith	1809-11	Md.	Jefferson	1751	1836
James Monroe	1811-17	Va.	Madison	1757	1842
John Quincy Adams	1817-25	Mass.	Madison	1758	1831
Henry Clay	1825-29	Va.	Monroe	1767	1848
Martin Van Buren	1829-31	N. Y.	J. Q. Adams	1777	1852
Edward Livingston	1831-33	N. Y.	Jackson	1782	1862
Louis McLane	1833-34	Del.	Jackson	1764	1836
John Forsyth	1834-41	Va.	Jackson	1786	1857
Daniel Webster	1841-43	N. H.	Van Buren	1780	1841
	1850-52		W. Harrison	1782	1852
Hugh S. Legare	1843-43	S. C.	Tyler		
Bel P. Upshur	1843-44	Va.	Fillmore		
John C. Calhoun	1844-45	S. C.	Tyler	1789	1843
James Buchanan	1845-49	Penn.	Tyler	1790	1844
John M. Clayton	1849-50	Del.	Tyler	1782	1850
Edward Everett	1852-53	Mass.	Polk	1791	1868
William L. Marcy	1853-57	Mass.	Taylor	1796	1856
Lewis Cass	1857-60	N. H.	Fillmore	1794	1865
Remiah S. Black	1860-61	Penn.	Pierce	1786	1857
William H. Seward	1861-69	N. Y.	Buchanan	1782	1866
			Buchanan	1810	1833
			Lincoln	1801	1872
John B. Washburne	1869-69	Me.	Johnson		
Hamilton Fish	1869-77	N. Y.	Grant	1816	1887
William M. Evarts	1877-81	N. Y.	Grant	1808	1893
James G. Blaine	1881-81	Penn.	Hayes	1818	1901
	1889-92		Garfield	1830	1893
T. Frelinghuysen	1881-85	N. J.	B. Harrison		
Thomas F. Bayard	1885-89	Del.	Arthur	1817	1885
John W. Foster	1892-93	Ind.	Cleveland	1828	1898
Alton O. Gresham	1893-95	Ind.	B. Harrison	1836	1917
Richard Olney	1895-97	Mass.	Cleveland	1832	1895
John Sherman	1897-98	Ohio	Cleveland	1835	1917
William R. Day	1898-98	Ohio	McKinley	1823	1900
John Hay	1898-1905	Ind.	McKinley	1849	1923
			McKinley	1838	1905
John Root	1905-09	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt		
Bert Bacon	1909-09	Mass.	T. Roosevelt	1845	1937
Clarence K. Knox	1909-13	Penn.	T. Roosevelt	1860	1919
William J. Bryan	1913-15	Ill.	Taft	1853	1921
Bert Lansing	1915-20	N. Y.	Wilson	1860	1925
Winbridge Colby	1920-21	Mo.	Wilson	1864	1928
Charles Evans Hughes	1921-25	N. Y.	Wilson	1869	....
			Harding	1862	....
			Coolidge		
Frank B. Kellogg	1925-29	N. Y.	Coolidge	1856	....
Mary L. Stimson	1929-33	N. Y.	Hoover	1867	....
Wendell Hull	1933-44	Tenn.	F. D. Roosevelt	1871	....
Edward R. Stettinius	1944-45	Ill.	F. D. Roosevelt	1900	....
			Harry S. Truman		
James F. Byrnes	1945	S. C.	Harry Truman	1879	....

John Jay was the secretary of foreign affairs, appointed in 1784 by the ninth Continental Congress. He left the post in 1789 to become chief justice.

Washington's Inaugural Briefest

President Washington's second inaugural address holds the record for brevity. It consists of 134 words, his first of 1,300 words.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

Created by an act of Congress, Sept. 2, 1789, the department of the treasury's main duties were the improvement and management of revenue and support of public credit and the granting of all appropriation moneys. Subsequent acts of Congress, as a result of the expansion of the country, have enlarged the functions of the department to include the coinage and printing of money, the procurement of federal supplies, the construction of public buildings and the control of the secret service of the federal government.

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Alexander Hamilton.....	1789-95	West Indies	Washington	1757	1800
Oliver Wolcott, Jr.....	1795-1801	Conn.	Washington	1760	1838
Samuel Dexter.....	1801-01	Mass.	J. Adams	1761	1838
Albert Gallatin.....	1801-13	Switzerland	J. Adams	1761	1849
George W. Campbell.....	1814-14	Tenn.	Madison	1768	1838
Alexander J. Dallas.....	1814-16	Jamaica	Madison	1759	1838
William H. Crawford.....	1816-25	Va.	Madison	1772	1838
Richard Rush.....	1825-29	Penn.	Monroe	1780	1838
Samuel D. Ingham.....	1829-31	Penn.	J. Q. Adams	1779	1838
Louis McLane.....	1831-33	Del.	Jackson	1786	1838
William J. Duane.....	1833-33	Ireland	Jackson	1780	1838
Roger B. Taney.....	1833-34	Md.	Jackson	1777	1838
Levi B. Woodbury.....	1834-41	N. H.	Jackson	1789	1838
Thomas Ewing.....	1841-41	W. Va.	Van Buren	1789	1838
Walter Forward.....	1841-43	Conn.	W. Harrison	1786	1838
John C. Spencer.....	1843-44	Conn.	Tyler	1788	1838
George M. Bibb.....	1844-45	Va.	Tyler	1772	1838
Robert J. Walker.....	1845-49	Penn.	Polk	1801	1838
William M. Meredith.....	1849-50	Penn.	Taylor	1799	1838
Thomas Corwin.....	1850-53	Ky.	Fillmore	1794	1838
James Guthrie.....	1853-57	Ky.	Pierce	1792	1838
Howell Cobb.....	1857-60	Ga.	Buchanan	1815	1838
Philip F. Thomas.....	1860-61	Md.	Buchanan	1810	1838
John A. Dix.....	1861-61	N. H.	Buchanan	1798	1838
Salmon P. Chase.....	1861-64	N. H.	Lincoln	1808	1838
William P. Fessenden.....	1864-65	N. H.	Lincoln	1806	1838
Hugh McCulloch.....	1865-69	Me.	Lincoln	1810	1838
George S. Boutwell.....	1869-73	Mass.	Johnson	1818	1838
William A. Richardson.....	1873-74	Mass.	Arthur	1821	1838
Benjamin H. Bristow.....	1874-76	Ky.	Grant	1832	1838
Lot M. Morrill.....	1876-77	Me.	Grant	1813	1838
John Sherman.....	1877-81	Ohio	Hayes	1823	1838
William Windom.....	1881-81	Ohio	Garfield	1827	1838
Charles J. Folger.....	1881-84	Mass.	B. Harrison	1818	1838
Walter O. Gresham.....	1884-84	Ind.	Arthur	1832	1838
Daniel Manning.....	1885-87	N. Y.	Cleveland	1831	1838
Charles S. Fairchild.....	1887-89	N. Y.	Cleveland	1842	1838
Charles Foster.....	1891-93	Ohio	B. Harrison	1828	1838
John Griffin Carlisle.....	1893-97	Ky.	Cleveland	1835	1838
Lyman J. Gage.....	1897-1902	N. Y.	McKinley	1836	1838
Leslie M. Shaw.....	1902-07	Vt.	T. Roosevelt	1848	1838
George B. Cortelyou.....	1907-09	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1862	1838
Franklin MacVeagh.....	1909-13	Penn.	Taft	1837	1838
William Gibbs McAdoo.....	1913-18	Ga.	Wilson	1863	1838
Carter Glass.....	1918-20	Va.	Wilson	1858	1838
David F. Houston.....	1920-21	N. C.	Wilson	1866	1838
Andrew W. Mellon.....	1921-32	Penn.	Harding	1855	1838
Ogden L. Mills.....	1932-33	R. I.	Coolidge	1884	1838
William H. Woodin.....	1933-34	Penn.	Hoover	1868	1838
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.....	1934-45	N. Y.	F. D. Roosevelt	1891	1838
Fred M. Vinson.....	1945-	Ky.	Harry S. Truman	1890	1838

Mason and Dixon Line

Mason and Dixon's line, the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania made by two English surveyors in 1763-67, was known as the dividing line between free and slave states before the Civil war.

SECRETARIES OF WAR

Many of the functions delegated to the department of war by an act of Congress, Aug. 7, 1789, which created the department to succeed a similar one established before the adoption of the Constitution, since have been transferred to the departments of the navy and interior. Organization and maintenance of the army is under the control of the de-

partment of war, as is the military academy at West Point. The department's primary function is national defense, but in addition it performs such non-military duties as river flood control, river and harbor development, administration of civil affairs in certain foreign possessions and operation of the Panama canal.

Name	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Henry Knox	1789-95	Mass.	Washington	1750	1806
Timothy Pickens	1795-95	Mass.	Washington	1745	1829
James McHenry	1796-1800	Ireland	Washington John Adams	1753	1816
Samuel Dexter	1800-00	Mass.	John Adams	1761	1816
Roger Griswold	1801-01	Conn.	John Adams	1762	1812
Henry Dearborn	1801-09	N. H.	Jefferson	1751	1829
William Eustis	1809-13	Mass.	Madison	1753	1825
John Armstrong	1813-14	Penn.	Madison	1758	1843
James Monroe	1814-15	Va.	Madison	1758	1831
William H. Crawford	1815-16	Va.	Madison	1772	1834
John C. Calhoun	1817-25	S. C.	Monroe	1782	1850
James Barbour	1825-28	Va.	J. Q. Adams	1775	1842
Peter B. Porter	1828-29	Conn.	J. Q. Adams	1773	1844
John H. Eaton	1829-31	Tenn.	Jackson	1790	1856
Lewis Cass	1831-36	N. H.	Jackson	1782	1866
Benjamin F. Butler	1836-37	N. Y.	Jackson	1795	1858
Georg R. Poinsett	1837-41	S. C.	Van Buren	1779	1851
John Bell	1841-41	Tenn.	W. Harrison Tyler	1797	1869
John C. Spencer	1841-43	N. Y.	Tyler	1788	1855
James M. Porter	1843-44	Penn.	Tyler	1793	1862
William Wilkins	1844-45	Penn.	Tyler	1779	1865
William L. Marcy	1845-49	Mass.	Polk	1786	1857
George W. Crawford	1849-50	Ga.	Taylor	1798	1872
Charles M. Conrad	1850-53	Va.	Fillmore	1804	1878
Jefferson Davis	1853-57	Ky.	Pierce	1808	1889
John B. Floyd	1857-60	Va.	Buchanan	1807	1863
Joseph Holt	1860-61	Ky.	Buchanan	1807	1894
Simon Cameron	1861-62	Penn.	Lincoln	1799	1889
Edwin M. Stanton	1862-67	Ohio	Lincoln	1814	1869
Lysses S. Grant	1867-68	Ohio	Johnson	1822	1885
orenzo Thomas	1868-68	Del.	Johnson	1804	1875
John M. Schofield	1868-69	N. Y.	Johnson	1831	1906
John A. Rawlins	1869-69	Ill.	Grant	1831	1869
William T. Sherman	1869-69	Ohio	Grant	1820	1891
William W. Belknap	1869-76	N. Y.	Grant	1829	1890
Alphonso Taft	1876-76	Vt.	Grant	1810	1891
James D. Cameron	1876-77	Penn.	Grant	1833	1918
George W. McCrary	1877-79	Ind.	Hayes	1835	1890
Alexander Ramsey	1879-81	Penn.	Hayes	1815	1903
Robert T. Lincoln	1881-85	Ill.	Garfield	1843	1926
William C. Endicott	1885-89	Mass.	Arthur	1826	1900
Edfield Proctor	1889-91	Vt.	Cleveland	1831	1908
Stephen B. Elkins	1891-93	Ohio	B. Harrison	1841	1911
Niel Scott Lamont	1893-97	N. Y.	B. Harrison	1851	1905
Russell A. Alger	1897-99	Ohio	McKinley	1836	1907
Elhu Root	1899-1904	N. Y.	McKinley	1845	1937
William H. Taft	1904-08	Ohio	T. Roosevelt	1857	1930
Mike E. Wright	1908-09	Tenn.	T. Roosevelt	1846	1922
Isaac M. Dickinson	1909-11	Miss.	Taft	1851	1928
Henry L. Stimson	1911-13	N. Y.	Taft	1867	1928
Wendley M. Garrison	1913-16	N. J.	Wilson	1864	1932
Newton D. Baker	1916-21	W. Va.	Wilson	1871	1926
John Wingate Weeks	1921-25	N. H.	Harding	1860	1926
Wright F. Davis	1925-29	Mo.	Coolidge	1879	1929
James W. Good	1929-29	Iowa	Hoover	1866	1929
Patrick J. Hurley	1929-30	Okla.	Hoover	1883	1929
George H. Dern	1933-36	Neb.	F. D. Roosevelt	1872	1936
Harry Woodring	1936-40	Kan.	F. D. Roosevelt	1890	1942
Henry L. Stimson	1940-45	N. Y.	F. D. Roosevelt	1867	1928
Robert Porter Patterson	1945-	N. Y.	Harry S. Truman	1891	1972

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

The attorney general is head of the department of justice and the chief law officer of the federal government. The office of the

attorney general was created Sept. 24, 1789 and the department of justice was authorized June 22, 1870.

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Edmund Randolph.....	1789-94	Va.	Washington	1753	1817
William Bradford.....	1794-95	Penn.	Washington	1755	1797
Charles Lee.....	1795-1801	Va.	Washington	1758	1811
Levi Lincoln.....	1801-05	Mass.	J. Adams	1749	1827
Robert Smith.....	1805-05	Md.	Jefferson	1757	1840
Joim Breckenridge.....	1805-06	Ky.	Jefferson	1760	1841
Caesar A. Rodney.....	1807-11	Del.	Jefferson	1772	1847
William Pinkney.....	1811-14	Md.	Madison	1764	1826
Richard Rush.....	1814-17	Penn.	Madison	1780	1843
William Wirt.....	1817-29	Md.	Monroe	1772	1848
John M. Berrien.....	1829-31	N. J.	J. Q. Adams	1781	1848
Roger B. Taney.....	1831-33	Md.	Jackson	1777	1859
Benjamin F. Butler.....	1833-38	N. Y.	Jackson	1795	1848
Felix Grundy.....	1838-39	W. Va.	Van Buren	1777	1848
Henry D. Gilpin.....	1840-41	England	Van Buren	1801	1848
John J. Crittenden.....	1841-41	Ky.	Harrison	1787	1848
	1850-53		Tyler		
Hugh S. Legare.....	1841-43	S. C.	Fillmore	1789	1848
John Nelson.....	1843-45	Md.	Tyler	1791	1848
John Y. Mason.....	1845-46	Va.	Polk	1799	1848
Nathan Clifford.....	1846-48	N. H.	Polk	1803	1848
Isaac Toucey.....	1848-49	Conn.	Polk	1796	1848
Reverdy Johnson.....	1849-50	Md.	Taylor	1796	1848
Caleb Cushing.....	1853-57	Mass.	Pierce	1800	1848
Jeremiah S. Black.....	1857-60	Penn.	Buchanan	1810	1848
Edwin M. Stanton.....	1860-61	Ohio	Buchanan	1814	1848
Edward Bates.....	1861-64	Va.	Lincoln	1793	1848
James Speed.....	1864-66	Ky.	Lincoln	1812	1848
Henry Stanbery.....	1866-68	N. Y.	Johnson	1803	1848
William M. Evarts.....	1868-69	N. Y.	Johnson	1818	1848
E. Rockwood Hoar.....	1869-70	Mass.	Grant	1816	1848
Amos T. Akerman.....	1870-72	Ga.	Grant	1821	1848
George H. Williams.....	1871-75	N. Y.	Grant	1820	1848
Edwards Pierrepont.....	1875-76	N. Y.	Grant	1817	1848
Alphonso Taft.....	1876-77	Vt.	Grant	1810	1848
Charles Devens.....	1877-81	Mass.	Hayes	1820	1848
Wayne MacVeagh.....	1881-81	Penn.	Garfield	1833	1848
Benjamin H. Brewster.....	1881-85	N. J.	Arthur	1816	1848
Augustus H. Garland.....	1885-89	Tenn.	Cleveland	1832	1848
W. H. H. Miller.....	1889-93	N. Y.	B. Harrison	1840	1848
Richard Olney.....	1893-95	Mass.	Cleveland	1835	1848
Judson Harmon.....	1895-97	Ohio	Cleveland	1846	1848
Joseph McKenna.....	1897-98	Penn.	McKinley	1843	1848
John W. Griggs.....	1898-1901	N. J.	McKinley	1849	1848
Philander C. Knox.....	1901-04	Penn.	McKinley	1853	1848
William H. Moody.....	1904-06	Mass.	T. Roosevelt	1853	1848
Charles J. Bonaparte.....	1906-09	Md.	T. Roosevelt	1851	1848
G. W. Wickersham.....	1909-13	Penn.	Taft	1858	1848
James Clark McReynolds.....	1913-14	Ky.	Wilson	1862	1848
Thomas Watt Gregory.....	1914-19	Miss.	Wilson	1861	1848
A. M. Palmer.....	1919-21	Penn.	Wilson	1872	1848
Harry M. Daugherty.....	1921-24	Ohio	Harding	1860	1848
Harlan Fiske Stone.....	1924-25	N. H.	Coolidge	1872	1848
John G. Sargent.....	1925-29	Vt.	Coolidge	1860	1848
William D. Mitchell.....	1929-33	Minn.	Hoover	1874	1848
Homer S. Cummings.....	1933-39	Ill.	F. D. Roosevelt	1870	1848
Frank Murphy.....	1939-40	Mich.	F. D. Roosevelt	1890	1848
Robert H. Jackson.....	1940-41	Penn.	F. D. Roosevelt	1892	1848
Francis Biddle.....	1941-	Paris, France; Penn.	F. D. Roosevelt	1886	1848
Thomas Campbell Clark.....	1945-	Texas	Harry S. Truman	1899	1848
			Harry Truman	1899	1848

POSTMASTERS GENERAL

After the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 the post office was established temporarily and the office of postmaster general was created Sept. 22, 1789. The department, however, did not become an executive one until June 8, 1872, although President Jackson in 1829 had recognized the postmaster general as a cabinet member. Benjamin Franklin, who had been a postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737 and co-deputy postmaster general for the British Colonies in North America, 1753, became the first postmaster general under the Continental Congress, July 26, 1775.

Name	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Isaac Osgood	1789-91	Mass.	Washington	1748	1813
Samuel Pickering	1791-95	Mass.	Washington	1745	1829
Joseph Habersham	1795-1801	Ga.	Washington	1751	1815
John Granger	1801-14	Conn.	J. Adams		
Samuel J. Meigs, Jr.	1814-23	Conn.	Jefferson	1767	1822
John McLean	1823-29	N. J.	Madison		
William T. Barry	1829-35	Va.	Monroe	1765	1825
James Kendall	1835-40	Mass.	J. Q. Adams	1785	1835
John M. Niles	1840-41	Conn.	Jackson	1789	1869
Francis Granger	1841-41	Conn.	Van Buren	1767	1856
Charles A. Wickliffe	1841-45	Ky.	W. Harrison	1792	1868
Robert Johnson	1845-49	Tenn.	Tyler	1788	1869
Robert Collamer	1849-50	N. Y.	Polk	1793	1866
Samuel K. Hall	1850-53	N. Y.	Taylor	1791	1865
Samuel D. Hubbard	1852-53	Conn.	Fillmore	1810	1874
James Campbell	1853-57	Penn.	Fillmore	1799	1855
John V. Brown	1857-59	Va.	Pierce	1813	1893
Joseph Holt	1859-60	Ky.	Buchanan	1795	1859
Samuel King	1861-61	Me.	Buchanan	1807	1894
Montgomery Blair	1861-64	Ky.	Buchanan	1811	1897
Samuel Dennison	1864-66	Ohio	Lincoln	1813	1883
Alexander W. Randall	1866-69	Wis.	Lincoln	1815	1882
Samuel A. J. Creswell	1869-74	Md.	Johnson	1819	1872
James W. Marshall	1874-74	Va.	Grant	1828	1891
Samuel Jewell	1874-76	N. H.	Grant	1822	?
James N. Tyner	1876-77	Ind.	Grant	1825	1883
David McK. Key	1877-80	Tenn.	Grant	1826	1904
James Maynard	1880-81	Mass.	Hayes	1824	1900
James L. James	1881-81	N. Y.	Hayes	1814	1882
Samuel O. Howe	1881-83	Me.	Garfield	1831	1916
Samuel Q. Gresham	1883-84	Ind.	Arthur	1816	1883
Samuel Hatton	1884-85	Ohio	Arthur	1832	1895
Samuel F. Vilas	1885-88	Vt.	Arthur	1846	1894
Samuel M. Dickinson	1888-89	N. Y.	Cleveland	1840	1908
Samuel Wanamaker	1889-93	Penn.	Cleveland	1846	1917
Samuel S. Bissell	1893-95	N. Y.	B. Harrison	1838	1922
Samuel L. Wilson	1895-97	Va.	Cleveland	1847	1903
James A. Gary	1897-98	Conn.	Cleveland	1843	1900
Samuel Emory Smith	1898-1902	Conn.	McKinley	1833	1920
Samuel C. Payne	1902-04	Mass.	McKinley	1842	1908
Samuel J. Wynne	1904-05	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1843	1904
Samuel B. Cortelyou	1905-07	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1851	1922
Samuel Von L. Meyer	1907-09	Mass.	T. Roosevelt	1862	....
Samuel H. Hitchcock	1909-13	Ohio	T. Roosevelt	1858	1918
Samuel S. Bullock	1913-21	Tex.	Taft	1867	1935
Samuel H. Hays	1921-22	Ind.	Wilson	1863	1937
Samuel Work	1922-23	Penn.	Harding	1879	....
Samuel S. New	1923-29	Ind.	Harding	1860	....
Samuel F. Brown	1929-33	Ohio	Harding	1858	1937
Samuel A. Farley	1933-40	N. Y.	Coolidge	1869	....
Samuel C. Walker	1940-	Penn.	Hoover	1888	....
Samuel E. Hannegan	1945-	Missouri	F. D. Roosevelt	1886	....
			Harry S. Truman	1903	....
			Harry S. Truman		....

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

Before the establishment of the office of secretary of the navy, April 30, 1798, control of the navy was exercised by Congress through its marine committee and by department of war.

Source: Cong. Directory

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	I
Benjamin Stoddert.....	1798-1801	Md.	J. Adams	1751	1
Robert Smith.....	1802-09	Md.	Jefferson	1757	1
Paul Hamilton.....	1809-12	S. C.	Madison	1762	1
William Jones.....	1813-14	Penn.	Madison	1760	1
B. W. Crowninshield.....	1814-18	Mass.	Madison	1721	1
Smith Thompson.....	1818-23	N. Y.	Monroe	1768	1
Samuel L. Southard.....	1823-29	N. J.	Monroe	1787	1
John Branch.....	1829-31	N. C.	J. Q. Adams	1782	1
Levi Woodbury.....	1831-34	N. H.	Jackson	1789	1
Mahlon Dickerson.....	1834-38	N. J.	Jackson	1770	1
James K. Paulding.....	1838-41	N. Y.	Van Buren	1779	1
George E. Badger.....	1841-41	N. C.	Harrison	1795	1
Abel P. Upshur.....	1841-43	Va.	Tyler	1790	1
David Henshaw.....	1843-44	Mass.	Tyler	1791	1
Thomas W. Gilmer.....	1844-44	Va.	Tyler	1802	1
John Y. Mason.....	1844-45	Va.	Tyler	1799	1
George Bancroft.....	1845-46	Mass.	Polk	1800	1
William B. Preston.....	1849-50	Va.	Taylor	1805	1
William A. Graham.....	1850-52	N. C.	Fillmore	1804	1
John P. Kennedy.....	1852-53	Md.	Fillmore	1795	1
James C. Dobbin.....	1853-57	N. C.	Pierce	1814	1
Isaac Toucey.....	1857-61	Conn.	Buchanan	1796	1
Gideon Welles.....	1861-69	Conn.	Lincoln	1802	1
Adolph E. Borie.....	1869-69	Penn.	Johnson	1809	1
George M. Robeson.....	1869-77	N. J.	Grant	1829	1
Richard W. Thompson.....	1877-81	Va.	Hayes	1809	1
Nathan Goff, Jr.....	1881-81	W. Va.	Hayes	1843	1
William H. Hunt.....	1881-82	S. C.	Garfield	1824	1
William E. Chandler.....	1882-85	N. H.	Arthur	1835	1
William C. Whitney.....	1885-89	Mass.	Arthur	1841	1
Benjamin F. Tracy.....	1889-93	N. Y.	Cleveland	1830	1
Hilary A. Herbert.....	1893-97	S. C.	B. Harrison	1834	1
John D. Long.....	1897-1902	Me.	Cleveland	1838	1
William H. Moody.....	1902-04	Mass.	McKinley	1853	1
Paul Morton.....	1904-05	Mich.	T. Roosevelt	1857	1
Charles J. Bonaparte.....	1905-06	Md.	T. Roosevelt	1851	1
Victor H. Metcalf.....	1906-08	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1853	1
Truman H. Newberry.....	1908-09	Mich.	T. Roosevelt	1864	1
George Von L. Meyer.....	1909-13	Mass.	Taft	1858	1
Josephus Daniels.....	1913-21	N. C.	Wilson	1862	1
Edwin Denby.....	1921-24	Ind.	Harding	1870	1
Curtis D. Wilbur.....	1924-29	Iowa	Coolidge	1867	1
Charles Francis Adams.....	1929-33	Mass.	Coolidge	1866	1
Claude A. Swanson.....	1933-40	Va.	Hoover	1862	1
Charles Edison.....	1940	N. J.	F. D. Roosevelt	1890	1
Frank Knox.....	1940-44	Mass.	F. D. Roosevelt	1874	1
James Forrestal.....	1944	N. Y.	F. D. Roosevelt	1892	1
			Harry S. Truman		

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS

Source: Postal Laws and Regulations.

Postmasters are divided into four classes, as follows: the first class embraces all those whose annual salaries are \$3,200 or more; the second class embraces all those whose annual salaries are less than \$3,200, but not less than \$2,400; the third class embraces all those whose annual salaries are less than \$2,400, but not less than \$1,100; the fourth class embraces all postmasters whose annual compensation amounts to less than \$1,100, exclusive of commissions on money or issued.

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

The department of the interior was created March 3, 1849. Its duties include supervision of Indian affairs, certain hospitals and charitable institutions, pensions, patents, the geo-

logical survey, national parks and reservations, education, and management of the Alaska railroad.

Source: Cong. Directory

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Thomas Ewing	1849-50	W. Va.	Taylor	1789	1871
M. T. McKennan	1850-50	Del.	Fillmore	1794	1852
Alex. H. H. Stuart	1850-53	Va.	Fillmore	1807	1891
Robert McClelland	1853-57	Penn.	Pierce	1807	1880
Jacob Thompson	1857-61	N. C.	Buchanan	1810	1885
Aaleb B. Smith	1861-63	Mass.	Lincoln	1808	1864
John P. Usher	1863-65	Mass.	Lincoln	1816	1889
James Harlan	1865-66	Penn.	Lincoln	1820	1899
Orville H. Browning	1866-68	Ky.	Johnson	1810	1881
Jacob D. Cox	1869-70	Canada	Grant	1828	1900
Columbus Delano	1870-75	Vt.	Grant	1809	1896
Zechariah Chandler	1875-77	N. H.	Grant	1813	1879
Carl Schurz	1877-81	Prussia	Hayes	1829	1906
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1881-82	Md.	Garfield	1813	1894
Henry M. Teller	1882-85	N. Y.	Arthur	1830	1914
Lucius Q. C. Lamar	1885-88	Ga.	Cleveland	1825	1893
William F. Vilas	1888-89	Vt.	Cleveland	1840	1908
John W. Noble	1889-93	Ohio	B. Harrison	1831	1912
George Smith	1893-96	N. C.	Cleveland	1855	1921
David R. Francis	1896-97	Ky.	Cleveland	1850	1927
Ornelius N. Bliss	1897-98	Mass.	McKinley	1833	1911
John A. Hitchcock	1898-1907	Ala.	McKinley	1835	1909
James R. Garfield	1907-09	Ohio	T. Roosevelt	1865	1937
Richard A. Ballinger	1909-11	Iowa	T. Roosevelt	1858	1922
Walter L. Fisher	1911-13	W. Va.	Taft	1862	1935
Franklin K. Lane	1913-20	Canada	Wilson	1864	1921
John B. Payne	1920-21	W. Va.	Wilson	1855	1935
Bert B. Fall	1921-23	Ky.	Harding	1861	.....
Hubert Work	1923-28	Penn.	Harding	1860	.....
Ray O. West	1928-29	Ill.	Coolidge	1868	.....
Lyman Wilbur	1929-33	Iowa	Hoover	1875	.....
Harold L. Ickes	1933	Penn.	F. D. Roosevelt	1874	.....
			Harry S. Truman		

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

Until the act of Feb. 9, 1889, the duties of the department of agriculture were administered by a commissioner of agriculture. The department itself, however, had been established May 15, 1862, but by this later act it came the eighth executive department and the secretary a cabinet member. The depart-

ment maintains information services on agricultural problems, enforces the pure food laws, builds roads, inspects meat, engages in forest conservation, wild-life protection, weather reports and has an extensive research department.

Secretary	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Died
Orman J. Colman	1889-89	N. Y.	Cleveland	1827	1911
Emiah M. Rusk	1889-93	Ohio	B. Harrison	1830	1893
Sterling Morton	1893-97	N. Y.	Cleveland	1832	1902
James Wilson	1897-1913	Scotland	McKinley	1835	1920
			T. Roosevelt		
David Franklin Houston	1913-20	N. C.	Taft	1866	.....
Win T. Meredith	1920-21	Iowa	Wilson	1876	1928
Harry C. Wallace	1921-24	Ill.	Harding	1866	1924
			Coolidge		
Edward M. Gore	1924-25	W. Va.	Coolidge	1887	.....
M. Jardine	1925-29	Ida.	Coolidge	1879	.....
Har M. Hyde	1929-33	Mo.	Hoover	1877	.....
Harry A. Wallace	1933-40	Iowa	F. D. Roosevelt	1888	.....
Clude R. Wickard	1940-45	Ind.	F. D. Roosevelt	1893	.....
Wilton P. Anderson	1945	S. D.	Harry S. Truman	1895	.....

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Source: Cong. Directory

The department of commerce and labor was created Feb. 14, 1903, but by the act of March 4, 1913, it was divided into the departments of commerce and labor. The former promotes foreign and domestic commerce, transportation facilities, administers the lighthouse service and conducts population and other censuses. The department of labor, formerly under the department of the interior before being incorporated with the department of commerce and labor, supervises enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws, investigates working conditions of wage earners and matters pertaining to child welfare.

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Name	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Di
George B. Cortelyou	1903-04	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1862	
Victor H. Metcalf	1904-06	N. Y.	T. Roosevelt	1853	19
Oscar S. Straus	1906-09	Bavaria	T. Roosevelt	1850	19
Charles Nagel	1909-13	Tex.	Taft	1849	

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

Name	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Di
William C. Reffeld	1913-19	N. Y.	Wilson	1858	19
Joshua W. Alexander	1919-21	Ohio	Wilson	1852	19
Herbert C. Hoover	1921-28	Iowa	Harding	1874	
			Coolidge		
William F. Whiting	1928-29	Mass.	Coolidge	1864	
Robert P. Lamont	1929-32	Mich.	Hoover	1867	
Roy D. Chapin	1932-33	Mich.	Hoover	1880	14
Daniel C. Roper	1933-	S. C.	F. D. Roosevelt	1867	
Jesse Jones	1940-45	Tenn.	F. D. Roosevelt	1874	
Henry A. Wallace	1945	Iowa	F. D. Roosevelt	1888	
			Harry S. Truman		

SECRETARIES OF LABOR

Name	Length of Service	Birth State	Served Under	Born	Di
William B. Wilson	1913-21	Scotland	Wilson	1862	11
James J. Davis	1921-30	So. Wales	Harding	1873	
			Coolidge		
			Hoover		
William N. Doak	1930-33	Va.	Hoover	1882	1
Frances Perkins	1933-45	Mass.	F. D. Roosevelt	1882	
Lewis B. Schwellenbach	1945	Wis.	Harry S. Truman	1894	

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES

Virginia was the first state to propose a general conference of the British colonies to denounce the acts of the British parliament, particularly the repressive measures against Massachusetts. Massachusetts, however, in June, 1774, proposed that representatives meet at Philadelphia. September of that year all the colonies except Georgia were represented at the conference which drew up a declaration of rights and grievances and recommended that until redress was obtained colonies should neither "buy nor sell Great Britain." This was the first Continental Congress.

The following year most of the delegates from the colonies were chosen by popular

conventions to the Second Continental Congress. Meanwhile the battle of Lexington had been fought and Congress at once assumed revolutionary powers, organized an army, named Washington as commander in chief, sent representatives abroad, issued Declaration of Independence and proposed the Articles of Confederation. March 1, 1777, the Articles went into effect providing for a league of states than a central government. Each state had certain powers in the federal government only those which states allowed; it had no power to coerce states, nor to raise money to support war with Great Britain.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES

Name	State	Elected	Born	Di
Peyton Randolph	Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1723	
Henry Middleton	S. C.	Oct. 22, 1774		
Peyton Randolph	Va.	May 10, 1775	1723	
John Hancock	Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	
Henry Laurens	S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1724	
John Jay	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	
Samuel Huntington	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1732	
Thomas McKean	Penn.	July 10, 1781	1734	
John Hanson	Md.	Nov. 5, 1781		
Elias Boudinot	N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	
Thomas Mifflin	Penn.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	
Richard Henry Lee	Va.	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	
John Hancock	Mass.	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	
Nathaniel Gorham	Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	
Arthur St. Clair	Penn.	Feb. 2, 1787	1735	
Cyrus Griffin	Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1855 TO 1945

Congress	Senate					House of Representatives				
	Number of Senators	Re-pub-licans	Democrats	Other parties	Vacant	Number of Representatives	Re-pub-licans	Democrats	Other parties	Vacant
irty-fourth.....	62	15	42	5		234	108	83	43	
irty-fifth.....	64	20	39	5		237	92	131	14	
irty-sixth.....	66	26	38	2		237	113	101	23	
irty-seventh.....	50	31	11	7	1	178	106	42	28	2
irty-eighth.....	51	39	12			183	103	80		
irty-ninth.....	52	42	10			191	145	46		
tieth.....	53	42	11			193	143	49		1
ty-first.....	74	61	11		2	243	170	73		
ty-second.....	74	57	17			243	139	104		
ty-third.....	74	54	19		1	293	203	88		2
ty-fourth.....	76	46	29		1	293	107	181	3	2
ty-fifth.....	76	39	36	1		293	137	156		
ty-sixth.....	76	33	43			293	128	150	14	1
ty-seventh.....	76	37	37	2		293	152	130	11	
ty-eighth.....	76	40	36			325	119	200	6	
ty-ninth.....	76	41	34		1	325	140	182	2	1
tieth.....	76	39	37			325	151	170	4	
ty-first.....	84	47	37			330	173	156	1	
ty-second.....	88	47	39	2		333	88	231	14	
ty-third.....	86	38	44	3	1	357	126	220	8	
ty-fourth.....	86	42	39	5		357	246	104	7	
ty-fifth.....	90	46	34	10		357	206	134	16	1
ty-sixth.....	90	53	26	11		357	185	163	9	
th-seventh.....	90	56	29	3	2	357	193	153	5	1
ty-eighth.....	90	58	32			386	207	178		1
ty-ninth.....	90	58	32			386	250	136		
tieth.....	92	61	29		2	386	222	164		
ty-first.....	92	59	32		1	391	219	172		
ty-second.....	92	49	42		1	391	162	228		
ty-third.....	96	44	51	1		435	127	290	18	
ty-fourth.....	96	39	56	1		435	193	231	8	3
ty-fifth.....	96	42	53	1		435	216	210	9	
ty-sixth.....	96	48	47	1		435	237	191	7	
ty-seventh.....	96	59	37			435	300	132	1	2
ty-eighth.....	96	51	43	2		435	225	207	3	
th-ninth.....	96	54	40	1	1	435	247	183	5	
entieth.....	96	48	47	1		435	237	195	3	
enty-first.....	96	56	39	1		435	267	163	1	4
enty-second.....	96	48	47	1		435	211	221	1	2
enty-third.....	96	36	59	1		435	117	313	5	
enty-fourth.....	96	23	69	3	(1)	435	102	322	10	1
enty-fifth.....	96	16	76	4		435	89	331	15	
enty-sixth.....	96	23	69	4		435	169	262	4	
enty-seventh.....	96	28	66	2		435	162	267	6	
enty-eighth.....	96	38	57	1		435	209	222	4	
enty-ninth.....	96	38	57	1		435	190	243	2	

(1) Vacancy Iowa.

SERVICE RECORDS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(For 79th Congress)

Adolph J. Sabath, Ill.; 20 years, dean of House	Patrick H. Drewry, Va., 14 years
Robert L. Doughton, N. C.; 18 years	Fritz G. Lanham, Tex., 14 years
Sam Rayburn, 17 years, Texas; speaker of House	Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; 14 years
Hatton W. Sumners, Texas, 17 years	Zebulon Weaver, N. C.; 14 years, not consecutive
Carl Vinson, Ga., 17 years	Roy O. Woodruff, Mich.; 14 years, not consecutive
Schuyler Otis Bland, Va., 15 years	Charles L. Gifford, 13 years
Harold Knutson, Minn., 15 years	John E. Rankin, Miss., 13 years
Clarence F. Lea, Calif., 15 years	Earl C. Michiner, Mich.; 13 years, not consecutive
Joseph J. Mansfield, Texas, 15 years	
Robert Crosser, Ohio, 15 years, not consecutive	

Source: Congressional Directory

Lincoln's Predecessors

Five former presidents, Van Buren, Tyler, when Lincoln was inaugurated.
 More, Pierce and Buchanan, were living

NUMBER OF LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS, 1789-1945

(Source: Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress)

Congress	Public*			Private*			Total	Congress	Public*			Private*			Total
	Acts	Resolutions	Total	Acts	Resolutions	Total			Acts	Resolutions	Total	Acts	Resolutions	Total	
1st...	94	14	108	8	2	10	118	40th...	226	128	354	380	31	411	
2nd...	64	1	65	12		12	77	41st...	313	157	470	235	64	299	
3rd...	94	9	103	24		24	127	42nd...	515	16	531	479	2	481	
4th...	72	3	75	10		10	85	43rd...	392	23	415	441	3	444	
5th...	135	2	137	18		18	155	44th...	251	27	278	292	10	302	
6th...	94	6	100	12		12	112	45th...	255	48	303	430	13	443	
7th...	78	2	80	15		15	95	46th...	288	84	372	250	23	278	
8th...	90	3	93	18		18	111	47th...	330	89	419	317	25	342	
9th...	88	2	90	16		16	106	48th...	219	65	284	678	7	685	
10th...	87	1	88	17		17	105	49th...	367	57	424	1,025	3	1,028	
11th...	91	3	94	25		25	119	50th...	508	62	570	1,246	8	1,254	
12th...	163	7	170	39		39	209	51st...	531	80	611	1,633	7	1,640	
13th...	167	18	185	88		88	273	52nd...	347	51	398	318	6	324	
14th...	163	10	173	124	1	125	298	53rd...	374	89	463	235	13	248	
15th...	136	20	156	101		101	257	54th...	356	78	434	504	10	514	
16th...	109	8	117	91		91	208	55th...	449	103	552	880	5	885	
17th...	130	6	136	102		102	238	56th...	383	60	443	1,498	1	1,499	
18th...	137	4	141	194		194	335	57th...	423	57	480	2,309	1	2,310	
19th...	147	6	153	113		113	266	58th...	502	73	575	3,465	1	3,466	
20th...	126	8	134	100	1	101	235	59th...	692	83	775	6,249	1	6,248	
21st...	143	9	152	217		217	369	60th...	350	61	411	234	1	235	
22nd...	175	16	191	270	1	271	462	61st...	526	69	595	286	3	289	
23rd...	121	7	128	262		262	390	62nd...	457	73	530	180	6	186	
24th...	130	14	144	314	1	315	459	63rd...	342	75	417	271	12	283	
25th...	138	12	150	376	6	382	532	64th...	400	58	458	221	5	226	
26th...	50	5	55	90	2	92	147	65th...	349	56	405	48		48	
27th...	178	23	201	317	6	323	524	66th...	401	69	470	120	4	124	
28th...	115	27	142	131	6	137	279	67th...	549	105	654	275	1	276	
29th...	117	25	142	146	15	161	303	68th...	632	75	707	286	3	289	
30th...	142	34	176	254	16	270	446	69th...	808	71	879	537	7	544	
31st...	88	21	109	51	7	58	167	70th...	1,037	108	1,145	568	9	577	
32nd...	113	24	137	156	13	169	306	71st...	869	140	1,009	512	1	513	
33rd...	161	27	188	329	23	352	540	72nd...	442	74	516	326	1	327	
34th...	127	30	157	265	11	276	433	73rd...	486	53	539	434	2	436	
35th...	100	29	129	174	9	183	312	74th...	851	136	987	730	7	737	
36th...	131	26	157	192	21	213	370	75th...	415	74	489	407	3	410	
37th...	335	93	428	66	27	93	521	76th...	894	111	1,005	651	5	656	
38th...	318	93	411	79	25	104	515	77th...	850		850	635		635	
39th...	306	121	427	223	59	287	714	78th...	568		568	589		589	
								Total	24,200	3,607	27,807	35,217	563	35,778	

*Beginning with the 77th Congress, both acts and resolutions were combined in the U.S. Statutes at large.

*The distinction between the terms public and private, as used in the statutes at large, is somewhat arbitrary. Prior to 1845 a number of laws were printed in both groups; these have been classed as public only, in the above. The decided reduction in the number of private acts beginning with the 60th Congress was caused primarily by combining of a large number of pension bills in a single omnibus pension bill.

SECESSION OF STATES FROM THE UNION DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Source: Cong. Directory.

Confederate States*	Act of Secession		Constitution Ratified		Provisional Govern. Appointed
	Legislatures Adopted	Years Days	Date	Years Days	
Alabama...	Jan. 11, 1861	61 39	March 13, 1861	87 6	June 21, None
Arkansas...	May 6, 1861	69 1	.....	.....	July 13
Florida...	Jan. 10, 1861	62 7	.....	.....	June 17
Georgia...	Jan. 19, 1861	208 89	March 16, 1861	96 5	None
Louisiana...	Jan. 26, 1861	113 17	March 21, 1861	101 7	June 13
Mississippi...	Jan. 9, 1861	84 15	March 30, 1861	78 7	May 29
N. Carolina...	May 21, 1861	Unanimous	May 21, 1861	.....	June 30
S. Carolina...	Dec. 20, 1860	Unanimous	April 3, 1861	114 6	None
Tennessee...	June 8, 1861	.....	.....	.....	June 17
Texas...	Feb. 1, 1861	166 7	March 23, 1861	68 2	None
Virginia...	April 17, 1861	88 55	April 25, 1861	.....	.....

*Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware did not pass an Ordinance of Secession and declared themselves neutral.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Source: Cong. Directory

The speaker of the house of representatives chosen by caucus of the majority party of the house. He presides over sessions and retains his privileges as a member. In addition he has three powers as speaker, which give him a great deal of control over legislation: (1) He determines to which committee each bill presented shall be referred; (2) he decides which members shall be recognized on the floor; (3) he has the right to decide the order of debate, including power to deal with bustling tactics on the part of the minority.

Until 1910 the committee on rules, a powerful committee, which decides the order of considering bills, the length of time for debate and when the vote will be taken, also was in the power of the speaker. It consisted of the speaker, two majority and two minority members, appointed by the speaker. At that time a resolution was adopted excluding the speaker from membership, enlarging the committee, and means for electing its members by the house itself.

Speaker	State	Born	Died	Congress	Served
A. Muhlenberg	Penn.	1750	1801	1, 3	1789-91; 1793-95
Nathan Trumbull	Conn.	1740	1809	2	1791-93
Nathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	4, 5	1795-99
Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	6	1799-1801
Samuel Macon	N. C.	1758	1837	7-9	1801-07
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	10, 11	1807-11
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	12; 13; 14-16;	1811-14; 1815-20
Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	18	1823-25
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	13	1814-15
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	16; 19	1820-21; 1825-27
Drew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	17	1821-23
John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	20-23	1827-34
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	23	1834-35
M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	24, 25	1835-39
John White	Ky.	1805	1845	26	1839-41
John W. Jones	Va.	1791	1848	27	1841-43
John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1859	28	1843-45
Bert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894	29	1845-47
William Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868	30	1847-49
John Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859	31	1849-51
Samuel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894	32, 33	1851-55
Charles L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873	34	1855-57
William Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862	35	1857-59
Joshua A. Grow	Penn.	1823	1907	36	1859-61
Samuel Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885	37	1861-63
James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893	38-40	1863-69
Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876	41-43	1869-75
Samuel J. Randall	Penn.	1828	1890	44	1875-76
Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	1932	44-46	1876-81
John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	1910	47	1881-83
Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902	48-50	1883-89
Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896	51; 54; 55	1889-91; 1895-99
David B. Henderson	Iowa	1840	1906	52, 53	1891-95
Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1836	1926	56, 57	1899-1903
Samuel Clark	Mo.	1850	1921	58, 61	1903-11
David H. Gillett	Mass.	1851	1935	62-65	1911-19
Charles Longworth	Ohio	1869	1931	66-68	1919-25
John N. Garner	Texas	1869	1937	69-71	1925-31
Henry T. Rainey	Ill.	1860	1934	72	1932-33
Joseph W. Byrns	Tenn.	1869	1936	73	1933-34
Robert B. Bandhead	Ala.	1874	1974	74	1934-36
Sam Rayburn	Tex.	1882	1961	74-76	1936-41
				77	1941-

Clock-Stopping

In Congress, as in states with a time limit the length of session (usually 60 days) for the state legislature and there remains "must" legislation, it is customary to stop the face of the clock in the legisla-

tive hall to preserve at least a semblance of law observance. In addition special sessions, called by the governor, are sometimes necessary to pass upon legislation which cannot wait until the next regular assembly.

First American White Child

Off the coast of North Carolina on Roanoke Island 350 years ago, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents in the New World was born to Virginia and Ananias Dare. Her birthday anniversary, Aug. 18, 1937, was observed by the completion of a Fort Raleigh, a WPA project, and a celebration with President Roosevelt present. Virginia Dare was the granddaughter of Gov.

John White, who had been sent over by Sir Walter Raleigh to act as governor of the original Fort Raleigh. When she was nine days old her grandfather sailed back to England for additional money and settlers. When he returned four years later the colony had disappeared and no trace remained of one of the first unsuccessful colonization attempts in the New World.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Source: Current Biography

President—Harry S. Truman

Vice-President—
Secretaries to the President—Mathew J. Connelly, Charles G. Ross, and William D. Hassett

Executive Clerk in charge of White House executive offices—Maurice C. Latta
Administrative assistant—Rose A. Con

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

Harry S. Truman, who succeeded to the presidency on the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in April, 1945, was born May 8, 1884 at Lamar, Missouri.

He attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., in 1917-1918 and the Kansas City School of Law in 1923-25. He married Bess Wallace on June 28, 1919, and has one daughter, Mary Margaret.

During World War I, Truman was a first lieutenant with Battery F, and later became captain of Battery D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, Thirty-fifth Division, U. S. Army. He saw action in Vosges operations, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations, August 18 to November 11, 1918. He was discharged with the rank of major in the U. S. Army Reserve Corps, and in 1927 was promoted to colonel, a position which he still holds.

From 1922-24 Truman officiated as judge of the Jackson County (Mo.) Court, and was presiding judge from 1926 to 1934. In that year he was elected to the United States Senate, being reelected in 1940.

During his two terms as senator, Truman served on such committees as Appropria-

tions, Enrolled Bills, Military Aff Printing, Interstate Commerce, and Public Buildings and Grounds. He was chair of the famous "Truman Committee," Special Committee to Investigate National Defense Program.

In 1944, he was elected Vice President of the United States, sharing the ticket with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was elected for a fourth term. On April 12, 1945, he came president on the death of Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia.

Truman found himself heir to many dramatic problems in addition to leading U. S. and her allies to victory in World War II. His first important act was continuing the San Francisco Conference where World Security organization was charted. At his first "Big Three" conference, Potsdam declaration was written.

Down to October, 1945, several shake-ups in the Presidential Cabinet were made, in which left Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior as the only remaining members of the late President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

FIRST LADY, MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, the former Bess Wallace, was married to Harry Truman June 28, 1919. She is the school teacher daughter of a farmer and the grand daughter of a well-known flour miller. Mrs. Truman is one year younger than her president-husband, having been born in 1883.

Mr. Truman describes her as "the only girl he ever went with." He gives her credit as his chief adviser, saying, "I never make

any decisions unless she is in on them."

When Harry Truman was a Senator acted as his secretary and housewife. sent her daughter, Mary Margaret, to George Washington university.

Since his succession to the presidency, Mrs. Truman has been conspicuous by her absence from public affairs. She has kept herself out of the public eye.

THE VICE PRESIDENT

(Office vacant since April, 1945)

Before the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman was officiating as Vice President of the United States. When the president died in April, 1945, Truman acceded to that position. Under the U. S. Constitution, the Secretary of State, is next to succeed, in case of the death, removal, or resignation of the present incumbent of the presidency. The present Secretary of State is James F. Byrnes. He was born May 2, 1879, in Charleston, S. C. From 1900-1908 he officiated as court reporter and during 1903-1907 edited a newspaper. He was a member of Congress from 1911-25. From 1925 to 1931 he practiced law, taking a seat in the Senate from 1931 to

1943. During 1941 and 1942 he was a justice of the Supreme Court, later becoming director of the Office of Economic Stabilization by presidential appointment. On March 3, 1942, he was appointed director of the Office of War Mobilization, which he signed on April 2, 1945. He was appointed Secretary of State July 3, 1945, to succeed Edward R. Stettinius. The first meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, was closed Oct. 2, 1945 in London was attended by Secretary Byrnes who upon his return said in a radio broadcast to the nation that Russia's unwillingness to participate in democratic procedures had caused the failure of the conference.

THE FEDERAL STAFF

1920	691,116	1927	527,228	1934	673,095	1940	1,000,000
1921	562,252	1928	540,867	1935	719,440	1941	1,370,000
1922	527,517	1929	559,579	1936	824,259	1942	2,200,000
1923	515,772	1930	580,494	1937	841,664	1943	3,150,000
1924	521,641	1931	588,206	1938	851,926	1944	2,200,000
1925	532,798	1932	583,196	1939	920,310	1945 (May)	2,890,000
1926	528,542	1933	572,091				

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—James F. Byrnes.
 Under Secretary—
 Assistant Secretaries of State—Dean Acheson, William L. Clayton, Archibald MacLeish, Nelson A. Rockefeller, James Clement Dunn, Julius C. Holmes.
 Legal Adviser—Green H. Hackworth.
 Special Assistants to the Secretary—Leo Pasvolksky, Michael J. McDermott, George T. Summerlin, G. Hayden Raynor.
 Consultant—Robert Woods Bliss.
 Divisions—Joseph C. Green, Charles B. Rayner, Charles W. Taussig.
 Special Advisers—Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Isaiah Bowman, Henry P. Fletcher.
 Director of Office of—
 European Affairs—H. Freeman Mathews
 Far Eastern Affairs—Joseph W. Ballantine.
 Near Eastern and African Affairs—Loy W. Henderson.
 American Republic Affairs—Avra M. Warren.

Special Political Affairs—Alger Hiss.
 International Trade Policy—Clair Wilcox.
 Financial and Development Policy—Emilio G. Collado.
 Transport and Communications Policy—Charles P. Taft.
 Public Affairs—John S. Dickey.
 Foreign Service—Selden Chapin.
 Departmental Administration—John C. Ross.
 Controls—Frederick B. Lyon, acting.
 Foreign Service Building Commission—Sol Bloom, Representative, N. Y., chmn.
 Board of Foreign Service Personnel—Julius C. Holmes, Assistant Secretary of State, chairman.
 Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service—Julius C. Holmes.
 Foreign Service Officer's Training School Board—Julius C. Holmes.
 Board of Appeals on Visa Cases—Robert J. Bulkley, chairman.
 American-Mexican Claims Commission—Edgar E. Witt, chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary—Fred M. Vinson.
 Under Secretary—Daniel W. Bell.
 Assistant Secretaries—Herbert E. Gaston, Harry D. White.
 General Counsel—Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr.
 Fiscal Assistant Secretary—Edward F. Bartelt.
 Assistants to the Secretary—Roy Blough, Josiah E. DuBois, Edwin B. Fussell, Theodore R. Gamble, Paul L. Kelley, Wilbur R. Lester, Ansel F. Luxford, John W. Pehle, Edward F. Prichard, Jr.
 Administrative Assistant—Paul McDonald,
 Budget Officer—Charles R. Schoeneman.
 Chief Coordinator—Elmer L. Irey.
 Director, Public Relations—Charles P. Shaeffer.
 Comptroller—Preston Delano.
 Director of Research and Statistics—George C. Hass.
 Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Alvin W. Hall.
 Director, Bureau of the Mint—Nellie Taylor Ross.
 Commissioner, Bureau of Customs—W. R. Johnson.

Customhouse, Deputy Dir. in Charge—Franklin A. M. Shafer.
 Commissioner of Narcotics—H. J. Anslinger.
 Chief, U. S. Secret Service—Frank J. Wilson.
 Director of Monetary Research—Frank Coe.
 Director, Foreign Funds Control—Orvis A. Schmidt.
 Bureaus of Fiscal Service—
 Commissioner, Bureau of Accounts—Robert W. Maxwell.
 Commissioner, Bureau of Public Debt—William S. Broughton.
 Treasurer, office of Treasurer of U. S.—William Alexander Julian.
 Tax Legislative Counsel—Robert W. Wales.
 Commissioner, Bureau of Internal Revenue—Joseph D. Nunan.
 Director of Tax Research—Roy Blough.
 Director, War Finance—Theodore R. Gamble.
 Director, Procurement Division—Clifton E. Mack.
 Chairman, Committee on Practice—G. C. Hanna.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Secretary—Robert P. Patterson.
 Under Secretary—
 Assistant Secretaries—John C. McCloy, Robert A. Lovett.
 Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk—John W. Martyn.
 Aide to the Secretary of War—Col. W. H. Kyle.
 Special Assistants to the Secretary—Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall, Harvey H. Bundy, Goldthwaite H. Dorr.
 Clerk to the Secretary—John W. Schott.
 Personal Secretary—Elizabeth C. Neary.
 Deputy Administrative Assistant—James C. Cook.
 Chiefs of Divisions:
 Director of Civil Personnel and Training—William H. Kushnick.
 Coordination and Record—L. Frank Nye.
 Procurement and Accounting—Wallis A. Kenyon.
 Dir. of Communications—J. Rhodes Mitchell.
 Bureau of Public Relations—Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles.

War Department General Staff:
 Chief of Staff—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Personnel—Maj. Gen. Stephen C. Henry.
 Director of Women's Army Corps—Col. Westray Battle Boyce.
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Military Intelligence—Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell.
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Organization and Training—Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards.
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Supply—Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell.
 Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division—Maj. Gen. John E. Hull.
 Three Principal Commands:
 Commanding General, Army Ground Forces—Gen. Jacob L. Devers.
 Commanding General, Army Air Forces—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold.
 Commanding General, Army Service Forces—Gen. Brehon Somervell.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR—Cont.**Staff Division and Technical Services:**

The Adjutant General—Maj. Gen. Edward T. Witsell.
 Judge Advocate General—Maj. Gen. M. C. Cramer.
 Provost Marshal General—Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch.
 Quartermaster General—Lt. Gen. E. B. Gregory.
 Chief of Ordnance—Lt. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr.

Chief of Chemical Warfare—Maj. Gen. W. N. Porter.
 Chief of Engineers—Lt. Gen. E. Reybold.
 Chief of Signal Corps Officer—Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles.
 Surgeon General—Maj. Gen. N. T. Kirk.
 Chief of Transportation—Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Source: Congressional Directory,

Attorney General—Tom C. Clark.
 Solicitor General—Charles Fahy.
 Special Assistant—A. Devitt Vanech.
 Assistant Att'y. General: Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Francis M. Shea, Wendell Berge, Theron Lamar Caudle, Herbert Wechsler.
 Assistant Solicitor General—Harold Judson.
 Executive Ass't. to Att'y. Gen.—Donald C. Cook.
 Pardon Attorney—Daniel M. Lyons.
 Ass't. Pardon Attorney—G. Lynn Barry.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Director—J. Edgar Hoover.
 Assistants to the Director—Clyde A. Tolson, Edward A. Tamm.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Commissioner—Ugo Carusi.
 Assistant Commissioners—Joseph Savoratti, Willard F. Kelly.

Board of Immigration Appeals

Chairman—Thomas G. Finucane.
 Chief Examiner—Robert E. Ludwig.

Bureau of Prisons

Director—James V. Bennett.
 Board of Parole, members—Arthur I. Wood, T. Webber Wilson, Edward I. Reidy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Source: Congressional Directory

Postmaster General—Robert E. Hannegan.
 Executive Ass't. to Postmaster General—Sidney Salomon, Jr.
 Special Assistant—George E. Clifford.
 Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel—Frank H. Ellis.
 Solicitor—Vincent M. Miles.

Assistant Postmasters General:
 First Assistant—Jesse M. Donaldson.
 Second Assistant—Smith W. Purdum.
 Third Assistant—Joseph J. Lawler.
 Fourth Assistant—Walter Myers.
 Chief Inspector, Bureau of Chief Inspector—James J. Doran.
 Comptroller, Bureau of Accounts—John Haggerty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—James Forrestal.
 Under Secretary—Artemus L. Gates.
 Assistant Sec'y.—H. Sturve Hensel.
 Assistant Sec'y. for Air—John L. Sullivan.
 Naval Aide to the Sec'y.—Capt. Edmund B. Taylor.
 Special Assistants—Maj. Mathias F. Correa, Eugene S. Duffield, Capt. Lewis L. Strauss.
 Naval Aides to the Under Sec'y.—Capt. Robert N. MacFarlane, Capt. A. B. Vosseller.
 Naval Aide to the Assistant Sec'y.—Lt. Comdr. Richard G. McClung.
 Naval Aide to Ass't. Sec'y. for Air—Capt. William V. Saunders.

Executive Office of the Secretary

Administrative Officer—Capt. Ronald J. Chinnock.
 Senior Member, Bd. of Decorations, Medals—Rear Adm. R. W. Hayler.
 President, Bd. of Medical Examiners—Rear Adm. Benjamin H. Dorsey.
 President, Bd. of Review, Discharges—Capt. A. B. Anderson.
 Dir., Division of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel—Rear Adm. F. G. Crisp.
 Dir., Office of Budget—Rear Adm. Ezra G. Allen.
 General Counsel—Patrick H. Hodgson.
 Judge Advocate General—Rear Adm. T. L. Gatch.

Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Adm. Ernest King.
 Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics—Rear Adm. Harold B. Sallasa.
 Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire.
 Chief of Naval Personnel—Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs.
 Chief, Bureau of Ordnance—Rear Adm. G. F. Hussey, Jr.
 Chief, Bureau of Ships—Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane.
 Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Rear Adm. W. J. Carter.
 Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks—Vice Adm. Ben Moreell.
 Commanding Officer, Nat'l. Naval Medical Center—Rear Adm. William Chamber.
 Commandant, Marine Corps Headquarters—Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift.
 Dir. Personnel, Personnel Dept., Marine Corps—Maj. Gen. Allen H. Turnage.
 Quartermaster General, Marine Corps—Maj. Gen. W. P. T. Hill.
 Commandant, Coast Guard Headquarters—Admiral R. R. Waesche.
 Chief Personnel Officer, Coast Guard—Rear Adm. J. F. Farley.
 Chief Air-Sea Rescue Officer, Coast Guard—Rear Adm. Robert Donohue.
 Chief Operations Officer, Coast Guard—Rear Adm. C. A. Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—Harold L. Ickes.
 Under Secretary—Abe Fortas.
 Assistant Sec'y's.—Michael W. Straus,
 Oscar L. Chapman.
 Special Ass't. to the Sec'y.—William H.
 McCrillis.
 Assistants to the Secretary—Wesley C.
 Clark, Sylvia Altman.
 Chief Clerk—Floyd E. Dotson.
 Director of Personnel—Mrs. J. Atwood
 Maulding.
 Solicitor—Fowler Harper.
 Ass't. to the Sec'y. in Charge of Land Utili-
 zation—Lee Muck.
 Dir., Division of Territories and Island Pos-
 sessions—Edwin G. Arnold.

Dir., Petroleum Conservation Division—
 Edward B. Swanson, acting.
 Commissioner, General Land Office—Fred
 W. Johnson.
 Commissioner, Office of Indian Affairs—
 William A. Brophy.
 Director, Geological Survey—William Em-
 bry Wrather.
 Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation—
 Harry W. Bashore.
 Director, Nat'l. Park Service—Newton B.
 Drury.
 Director, Bureau of Mines—R. R. Sayers.
 Director of Grazing—Clarence L. Forsling.
 Dir., Fish and Wildlife Service—Ira N.
 Gabrielson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—Clinton P. Anderson.
 Under Secretary—J. B. Hutson.
 Assistant Secretary—Charles F. Brannan.
 Assistants to the Sec'y.—Nathan Koenig,
 J. B. Hasselman, William A. Minor,
 Thomas J. Flavin.
 Administrator, Agricultural Research Ad-
 min.—P. V. Cardon.
 Chiefs of Bureaus of:
 Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—
 O. E. May.
 Animal Industry—A. W. Miller.
 Dairy Industry—O. E. Reed.
 Entomology and Plant Quarantine—P. N.
 Annand.
 Office of Experiment Stations—James T.
 Jardine.
 Human Nutrition and Home Economics—
 Hazel K. Stiebeling.
 Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural
 Engineering—R. M. Salter.

Governor, Farm Credit Administration—
 I. W. Duggan.
 Chairman, Bd. of Dir., Federal Farm Mort-
 gage Corp.—I. W. Duggan.
 Chief, Forest Service—L. F. Watts.
 Administration, Rural Electrification Ad-
 ministration—Claude R. Wickard.
 Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency—
 Norris E. Dodd.
 Pres., Commodity Credit Corp.—Frank
 Hancock.
 Dir., Extension Service—Milburn L. Wilson.
 Administrator, Farm Security Administra-
 tion—Frank Hancock.
 Chmn. Bd. of Dir., Federal Crop Insurance
 Corp.—Ernest R. Duke.
 Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics—
 Howard R. Tolley.
 Solicitor—Robert H. Shields.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—Henry A. Wallace.
 Under Secretary—Alfred Schindler.
 Assistant Secretary—William A. M. Burden.
 Executive Assistant to the Sec'y.—Bernard
 L. Gladioux.
 Solicitor—Harold H. Young.
 Assistants to the Sec'y.—George M. Rey-
 nolds, William S. Bradley.
 Directors of Offices of:
 Budget and Management—Francis R.
 Cawley.
 Information—Bruce Catton.
 Personnel—Oliver C. Short.
 Administrative Services—Gerald Ryan.

Division of Investigation—Col. Harry
 Cooper.
 Director, Bureau of:
 Census—J. C. Capt.
 Foreign and Domestic Commerce—
 Amos E. Taylor.
 Standards—Lyman J. Briggs.
 Patent Office—Casper W. Ooms.
 Weather—Francis W. Reichelderfer.
 Civil Aeronautics—Theodore P. Wright,
 administrator.
 Director, Office of Surplus Property—
 William S. Bradley.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Source: Congressional Directory

Secretary—Lewis B. Schwellenbach.
 Assistant Secretary—Daniel W. Tracy.
 Acting Solicitor—William S. Tyson.
 Chief Clerk and Budget Officer—James E.
 Dodson.
 Special Assistant to the Sec'y. and Dir. of
 Personnel—Robert C. Smith.
 Acting Director, U. S. Conciliation Service—
 Howard T. Colvin.

Director, Division of Labor Standards—
 Verne A. Zimmer.
 Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public
 Contracts Division—L. Metcalfe Walling.
 Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Isador
 Lubin (on leave.)
 Children's Bureau, Chief—Katherine F.
 Lenroot.
 Director, Women's Bureau—Frieda S.
 Miller.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SECRETARIES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Source: Congressional Directory

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES, was born May 2, 1879, in Charleston, S. C. He was appointed Secretary of State July 3, 1945, upon the resignation of Edward R. Stettinius. During 1900-1908, he was an official court reporter and editor of a newspaper 1903-7. He was solicitor, Second Circuit, South Carolina, from 1908-11. In 1911 he

became a member of Congress and remained in that position until 1925, when he began his private law practice. From 1931-43, however, he was a member of the U. S. Senate, and was a Supreme Court justice from 1941-42. See additional information under heading "Vice President."

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FRED M. VINSON, of Ashland, Ky., was born at Louisa, Ky., January 22, 1890. He graduated from Kentucky Normal College, and took his B. A. and LL.B. degrees at Centre College, Ky. He married Roberta Dixon, January 24, 1923, and has two sons. From 1911-38 Vinson was engaged in the general practice of law at Louisa and Ashland. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1924-38. He was appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals

for the District of Columbia May, 1938; designated as chief judge of the United States Emergency Court of Appeals under the Price Control Act, in March 1942; appointed Director of Economic Stabilization, May 28, 1943; Federal Loan Administrator, March 8, 1945; Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, April 4, 1945; and appointed Secretary of the Treasury July 23, 1945, to succeed Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

ROBERT B. PATTERSON was born in Glen Falls, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1891. He was educated at Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he received his B. A. degree in 1912. In 1915 he received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the N. Y. Bar. He practiced law for the next 15 years. During the first world war, he served as Capt. in the 306th Infantry, later was promoted to major in command of the second battalion of the 306th. In 1930 he

was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court, Southern District, N. Y.; in 1939 became judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District. He became Assistant Secretary of War in July 1940, and on December 19, 1940, was promoted to Under-Secretary of War. Upon the resignation of Henry L. Stimson, September 18, 1945, Patterson was appointed Secretary of War. Patterson married Margaret T. Winchester in 1920, has three daughters and one son.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOM C. CLARK of Dallas, Tex., was appointed Attorney General of the U. S. in July, 1945. He was born Sept. 23, 1899 in Dallas, and became a student of Virginia Military Institute, but took his A.B. and LL.B. degrees at the University of Texas in 1921 and 1922, respectively. He married Mary Jane Ramsey on November 8, 1924, and has two sons, one, Tom C., Jr., deceased, and a daughter. He served in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry during World War I. During the period 1927 to 1943, he was successively civil district attorney for Dallas County; special attorney, Depart-

ment of Justice, Bureau of War Risk Litigation; special assistant to the Attorney General assigned to the Antitrust Division Chief, West Coast offices, Antitrust Division; coordinator of Alien Enemy Control of the Western Defense Command and Chief of Civil staff for Japanese War Relocation; Chief, War Frauds Unit, and first assistant to Assistant Attorney General in charge of Antitrust Division; Assistant Attorney General in charge of Antitrust Division; Assistant Attorney General in charge of Criminal Division.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN was born June 30, 1903, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was educated at Yeatman High School, St. Louis and received his LL.B. from the St. Louis University Law School in 1925. He engaged in the practice of law at St. Louis from 1925-42, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eastern

District of Missouri on June 1, 1942. On Oct. 10, 1943, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee on Jan. 22, 1943. He assumed the duties of Postmaster General July 1, 1945. He married Irma Protzmann Nov. 14, 1929 and has two daughters and two sons.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

JAMES FORRESTAL was born at Beacon, N. Y., February 15, 1892. He was a student at Princeton University from 1911-15; married Josephine Ogden, October 12, 1926 and has two sons. He was associated with N. J. Zinc Co., Tobacco Products Corp., from 1915-16; Dillon, Reed and Co., 1916-40. He was president of the latter com-

pany from 1937-40, when he was appointed Under Secretary of Navy. He served in this capacity until 1944, when he became Secretary of the Navy on the death of Frank Knox. During World War I he served as lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Air Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Chicago, Ill., is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Frankstown Township, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1874. He received his A.B. from the University of Chicago in 1897; J. D. cum laude, University of Chicago Law school, 1907; L.D., Washington and Jefferson College and Lake Forest College, 1933, Berea College, Pennsylvania Military College, Tufts

College, and Northwestern University, 1934, University of Alabama, 1935, University of New Mexico, 1939. He married Anna Wilmarth Thompson, 1911, who died August 31, 1935. He remarried in 1938 to Jane Dahlgren. He entered Chicago politics in 1897 and became Secretary of the Interior in March, 1933. Since 1934 he has been the author or editor of eight books.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Albuquerque, N. Mex., was born at Centerville, S. D., October 23, 1895. He was educated at Dakota Wesleyan University and the University of Michigan. He is married and has two children. Anderson was president of Rotary International from 1932-33; treasurer of the state of New Mexico, 1933-34; administrator, New Mexico Relief Administration, 1935; field representative, Federal Emergency Relief Administration 1935-36- chairman and executive director,

Unemployment Compensation Commission New Mexico, 1936-38; managing director, United States Coronado Exposition Commission, 1939-40; elected to Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. He served as chairman of the House of Representatives Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages, and was appointed Secretary of Agriculture June 30, 1945. He owns and operates farms in New Mexico and South Dakota.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HENRY AGARD WALLACE was born on a farm in Adair County, Iowa, October 7, 1888. He received his B.S.A. in 1910 from the Iowa State College, and married Florence May 20, 1914, and has two sons and a daughter. He started out in newspaper work in 1910 and became editor of Wallace's Farmer in 1924-29 and Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead in 1929-33. He developed, raised and marketed hybrid corn

of high yield quality from 1913-1933. In 1933 he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture and served until September 5, 1940, when he resigned. He was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the United States on November 5, 1940, and served for the term 1941-1945. Under appointment of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, he became Secretary of Commerce March 2, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH, of Spokane, Wash., was born in Superior, Wisconsin, September 20, 1894. He married Anne Duffy of Seattle, Wash., in 1935. Schwellenbach received his LL.B. Degree from the

University of Washington in 1917, LL.D., from Washington State College in 1945. He is a lawyer by profession. From 1935-40 he served as U. S. Senator. He became Secretary of Labor July 1, 1945.

SENATE IMPEACHMENT TRIALS

The Senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated, for the crimes named:

William Blount, a senator from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction; tried Dec. 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799.

John Pickens, judge of the United States district court for the district of New Hampshire; removed from office; tried March 3, 1803, to March 12, 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; acquitted; tried Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States district court for the district of Missouri; acquitted; tried April 26, 1830, Jan. 31, 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States district court for the middle, eastern and western districts of Tennessee; removed from office; tried May 7 to June 26, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted; tried Feb. 25, 1868, to May 26, 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted; tried March 3, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted; tried Dec. 14, 1904, to Feb. 27, 1905.

Robert W. Archibald, associate judge, United States commerce court; removed from office; tried July 13, 1912, to Jan. 13, 1913.

George W. English, judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Illinois; resigned office Nov. 4, 1926; Court of Impeachment adjourned to Dec. 13, 1926, when, on request of house managers, impeachment proceedings were dismissed.

Harold Louderback, judge of the United States district court for the northern district of California; acquitted; tried May 15, 1933, to May 24, 1933.

Halsted L. Ritter, judge of the United States district court for the southern district of Florida; removed from office; tried April 6, 1936, to April 17, 1936.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

President Pro Tempore: Kenneth McKellar, D., Tennessee.

Secretary: Leslie L. Biffle.

Chaplain: The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Wall Doxey.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SENATE

Salary: \$10,000 a year

Names	Home Town	Politics	Term Expires	Names	Home Town	Politics	Term Expires
Alabama				Minnesota			
John H. Bankhead	Jasper	Dem.	1949	Henrick Shipstead	RFD, Carlos	Rep.	1947
Lister Hill	Montgomery	Dem.	1951	Joseph H. Ball	St. Paul	Rep.	1949
Arizona				Mississippi			
Carl Hayden	Phoenix	Dem.	1951	Theodore G. Bilbo	Poplarville	Dem.	1947
Ernest D. McFarland	Florence	Dem.	1947	James O. Eastland	Ruleville	Dem.	1949
Arkansas				Missouri			
John L. McClellan	Camden	Dem.	1949	Forrest C. Donnell	Webster Groves	Rep.	1951
J. William Fulbright	Fayetteville	Dem.	1951	Frank P. Briggs	Macon	Dem.	1947
California				Montana			
Sheridan Downey	Laguna Beach	Dem.	1951	Burton K. Wheeler	Butte	Dem.	1947
William F. Knowland		Rep.		James E. Murray	Butte	Dem.	1949
Colorado				Nebraska			
Edwin C. Johnson	Craig	Dem.	1949	Hugh Butler	Omaha	Rep.	1947
Eugene D. Millikin	Denver	Rep.	1951	Kenneth S. Wherry	Pawnee City	Rep.	1949
Connecticut				Nevada			
Brien McMahon	Norwalk	Dem.	1951	Pat McCarran	Reno	Dem.	1951
Thomas C. Hart	Sharon	Rep.	1947	E. P. Carville	Reno	Dem.	1947
Delaware				New Hampshire			
James M. Funnell	Georgetown	Dem.	1947	Styles Bridges	East Concord	Rep.	1949
C. Douglass Buck	Wilmington	Rep.	1949	Charles W. Tobey	Temple	Rep.	1951
Florida				New Jersey			
Charles O. Andrews	Orlando	Dem.	1947	Albert W. Hawkes	Montclair	Rep.	1949
Claude Pepper	Tallahassee	Dem.	1951	H. Alexander Smith	Princeton	Rep.	1947
Georgia				New Mexico			
Walter F. George	Vienna	Dem.	1951	Carl A. Hatch	Clovis	Dem.	1949
Richard B. Russell	Winder	Dem.	1949	Dennis Chavez	Albuquerque	Dem.	1947
Idaho				New York			
John Thomas	Gooding	Rep.	1949	Robert F. Wagner	New York City	Dem.	1951
Glen H. Taylor	Pocatello	Dem.	1951	James M. Mead	Buffalo	Dem.	1947
Illinois				North Carolina			
Scott W. Lucas	Havana	Dem.	1951	Josiah W. Bailey	Raleigh	Dem.	1949
C. Wayland Brooks	Chicago	Rep.	1949	Clyde R. Hoey	Shelby	Dem.	1951
Indiana				North Dakota			
Raymond E. Willis	Angola	Rep.	1947	William Langer	Wheatland, RFD	Rep.	1947
Homer E. Capehart	Washington	Rep.	1951	Milton R. Young	Berlin	Rep.	1951
Iowa				Ohio			
George A. Wilson	Des Moines	Rep.	1949	Robert A. Taft	Cincinnati	Rep.	1951
Bourke B. Hickenlooper				Harold H. Burton	Cleveland	Rep.	1947
	Cedar Rapids	Rep.	1951	Oklahoma			
Kansas				Elmer Thomas	Medicine Park	Dem.	1951
Arthur Capper	Topeka	Rep.	1949	E. H. Moore	Tulsa	Rep.	1949
Clyde M. Reed	Parsons	Rep.	1951	Oregon			
Kentucky				Guy Cordon	Roseburg	Rep.	1949
Aiben W. Barkley	Paducah	Dem.	1951	Wayne Morse	Eugene	Rep.	1951
William A. Stanfill	Hazard	Rep.	1948	Pennsylvania			
Louisiana				Joseph F. Guffey	Pittsburgh	Dem.	1947
John H. Overton	Alexandria	Dem.	1951	Francis J. Myers	Philadelphia	Dem.	1951
Allen J. Ellender	Houma	Dem.	1949	Rhode Island			
Maine				Peter S. Gerry	Providence	Dem.	1947
Wallace H. White, Jr.	Auburn	Rep.	1949	Theodore Francis Green	Providence	Dem.	1947
Owen Brewster	Dexter	Rep.	1947	South Carolina			
Maryland				Burnet R. Maybank	Charleston	Dem.	1949
Millard E. Tydings	Havre de Grace	Dem.	1951	Olin D. Johnson	Spartanburg	Dem.	1951
George L. Radcliffe	Baltimore	Dem.	1947	South Dakota			
Massachusetts				Chan Gurney	Yankton	Rep.	1951
David I. Walsh	Clinton	Dem.	1947	Harlan J. Bushfield	Miller	Rep.	1947
Leverett Saltonstall	Chestnut Hill	Rep.	1949	Texas			
Michigan				Tom Connally	Marlin	Dem.	1947
Arthur H. Vandenberg				W. Lee O'Daniel	Fort Worth	Dem.	1947
	Grand Rapids	Rep.	1947	Utah			
Homer Ferguson	Detroit	Rep.	1949	Elbert D. Thomas	Salt Lake City	Dem.	1951
				Abe Murdock	Beaver	Dem.	1947

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SENATE—Cont.

Names	Home Town	Politics	Term Expires	Names	Home Town	Politics	Term Expires
Vermont				West Virginia			
Warren R. Austin	Burlington	Rep.	1947	Harley M. Kilgore	Beckley	Dem.	1947
George D. Aiken	Putney	Rep.	1951	Chapman Revercomb	Charleston	Rep.	1949
Virginia				Wisconsin			
Carter Glass	Lynchburg	Dem.	1949	Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.			
Harry Flood Byrd	Berryville	Dem.	1947		Madison	Prog.	1947
Washington				Alexander Wiley	Chippewa Falls	Rep.	1951
Warren G. Magnuson	Seattle	Dem.	1951	Wyoming			
Hugh B. Mitchell	Everett	Dem.	1947	Joseph C. O'Mahoney	Cheyenne	Dem.	1947
				Edward V. Robertson	Cody	Rep.	1949

¹ Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy until elected, replaced Hiram W. Johnson, who died August 6, 1945.

² Appointed by Governor February 8, 1945.

³ Appointed by Governor to succeed Harry S. Truman, sworn in January 22, 1945.

⁴ Appointed to succeed James G. Serugham, who died June 23, 1945, was sworn in July 26, 1945.

⁵ Succeeded to Senate on death of John Moses, sworn in March 19, 1945.

⁶ Appointed by Governor January 10, 1945.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Speaker: Sam Rayburn, D., Texas.

Chaplain: The Reverend James Shera, Montgomery.

Sergeant at Arms: Kenneth Romney, D., Montana.

Clerk: South Trimble, D., Kentucky.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Source: Congressional Directory
(As of Sept. 1, 1945)

Salary \$10,000

Name	Home Town	Politics	District	Name	Home Town	Politics	District
Alabama				Colorado			
Frank W. Boykin	Mobile	Dem.	1	Chet Holifield	Montebello	Dem.	19
George M. Grant	Troy	Dem.	2	Carl Hinshaw	Pasadena	Rep.	20
George W. Andrews	Union Springs	Dem.	3	Harry R. Sheppard	Yucaipa	Dem.	21
Sam Hobbs	Selma	Dem.	4	John Phillips	Banning	Rep.	22
Albert Rains	Gadsden	Dem.	5	Ed V. Izac	San Diego	Dem.	23
Pete Jarman	Livingston	Dem.	6	Connecticut			
Carter Manasco	Jasper	Dem.	7	Joseph F. Ryter	Hartford	Dem.	at L
John J. Sparkman	Huntsville	Dem.	8	Herman P. Kopplemann	Hartford	Dem.	1
Luther Patrick	Birmingham	Dem.	9	Chase Going Woodhouse	New London	Dem.	2
Arizona				James P. Geelan	New Haven	Dem.	3
Richard F. Harless	Phoenix	Dem.	at L	Clarie Boothe Luce	Greenwich	Rep.	4
John R. Murdock	Tempe	Dem.	at L	Joseph E. Talbot	Naugatuck	Rep.	5
Arkansas				Delaware			
E. C. Gathings	West Memphis	Dem.	1	Philip A. Traynor	Wilmington	Dem.	at L
Wilbur D. Mills	Kensett	Dem.	2	Florida			
James W. Trimble	Berryville	Dem.	3	J. Hardin Peterson	Lakeland	Dem.	1
Fadjo Cravens	Fort Smith	Dem.	4	Emory H. Price	Jacksonville	Dem.	2
Brooks Hays	Little Rock	Dem.	5	Robert L. F. Sikes	Crestview	Dem.	3
W. F. Norrell	Monticello	Dem.	6	Pat Cannon	Miami	Dem.	4
Oren Harris	El Dorado	Dem.	7	Joe Hendricks	De Land	Dem.	5
California				Dwight L. Rogers	Fort Lauderdale	Dem.	6
Clarence F. Lea	Santa Rosa	Dem.	1	Georgia			
Clair Engle	Red Bluff	Dem.	2	Hugh Peterson	Ailey	Dem.	1
L. Leroy Johnson	Stockton	Rep.	3	E. E. Cox	Camilla	Dem.	2
Frank R. Havenner	San Francisco	Dem.	4	Stephen Pace	Americus	Dem.	3
Richard J. Welch	San Francisco	Rep.	5	A. Sidney Camp	Newnan	Dem.	4
George P. Miller	Alameda	Dem.	6	Robert Ramspeck	Atlanta	Dem.	5
John H. Tolan	Oakland	Dem.	7	Carl Vinson	Milledgeville	Dem.	6
Jack Z. Anderson	San Juan Bautista	Rep.	8	Malcolm C. Tarver	Dalton	Dem.	7
Bertrand W. Gearhart	Fresno	Rep.	9	John S. Gibson	Douglas	Dem.	8
Alfred J. Elliott	Tulare	Dem.	10	John S. Wood	Canton	Dem.	9
George E. Outland	Santa Barbara	Dem.	11	Paul Brown	Elberton	Dem.	10
Ferry Voorhis	San Dimas	Dem.	12	Idaho			
Ved R. Healy	Los Angeles	Dem.	13	Compton I. White	Clark Ford	Dem.	1
Helen Gahagan Douglas	Los Angeles	Dem.	14	Henry C. Dworshak	Burley	Rep.	2
Jordon L. McDonough	Los Angeles	Rep.	15				
Ellis E. Patterson	Los Angeles	Dem.	16				
Leol R. King	Los Angeles	Dem.	17				
Lyde Doyle	Long Beach	Dem.	18				

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Cont.

Name	Home Town	Politics	District	Name	Home Town	Politics	District
Illinois				Maryland			
William L. Dawson	Chicago	Dem.	1	Dudley G. Roe	Sudlersville	Dem.	1
William A. Rowan	Chicago	Dem.	2	H. Streett Baldwin	Hydes	Dem.	2
Edward A. Kelly	Chicago	Dem.	3	Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr.	Baltimore	Dem.	3
Marlin Gorski	Chicago	Dem.	4	George H. Fallon	Baltimore	Dem.	4
Adolph J. Sabath	Chicago	Dem.	5	Landsdale G. Sasser	Upper Marlboro	Dem.	5
Adolph J. O'Brien	Chicago	Dem.	6	J. Glenn Beall	Frostburg	Rep.	6
William W. Link	Chicago	Dem.	7	Massachusetts			
Thomas S. Gordon	Chicago	Dem.	8	John H. Heselton	Deerfield	Rep.	1
Alexander J. Resa	Chicago	Dem.	9	Charles R. Clason	Springfield	Rep.	2
Ralph E. Church	Evanston	Rep.	10	Philip J. Philbin	Clinton	Dem.	3
Chauncy W. Reed	W. Chicago	Rep.	11	Pehr G. Holmes	Worcester	Rep.	4
Noah M. Mason	Oglesby	Rep.	12	Edith Nourse Rogers	Lowell	Rep.	5
Leo E. Allen	Galena	Rep.	13	George J. Bates	Salem	Rep.	6
Anton J. Johnson	Macomb	Rep.	14	Thomas J. Lane	Lawrence	Dem.	7
Robert B. Chipperfield	Canton	Rep.	15	Angier L. Goodwin	Melrose	Rep.	8
Everett M. Dirksen	Pekin	Rep.	16	Charles L. Gifford	Cotuit	Rep.	9
Leslie C. Arends	Melvin	Rep.	17	Christian A. Herter	Boston	Rep.	10
Jessie Sumner	Milford	Rep.	18	James M. Curley	Boston	Dem.	11
Rola C. McMillen	Decatur	Rep.	19	John W. McCormack	Dorchester	Dem.	12
Sid Simpson	Carrollton	Rep.	20	Richard B. Wigglesworth	Milton	Rep.	13
Evan Howell	Springfield	Rep.	21	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.	No. Attleboro	Rep.	14
Melvin Price	E. St. Louis	Dem.	22	Michigan			
Charles W. Vursell	Salem	Rep.	23	George G. Sadowski	Detroit	Dem.	1
(Vacant)				Earl C. Michener		Rep.	2
C. W. (Runt) Bishop	Cartersville	Rep.	25	Paul W. Shafer	Battle Creek	Rep.	3
Indiana				Clare E. Hoffman	Allegan	Rep.	4
Ray J. Madden	Gary	Dem.	1	Bartel J. Jonkman	Grand Rapids	Rep.	5
Charles A. Halleck	Rensselaer	Rep.	2	Wm. W. Blackney	Flint	Rep.	6
Robert A. Grant	South Bend	Rep.	3	Jesse P. Wolcott	Port Huron	Rep.	7
George W. Gillie	Fort Wayne	Rep.	4	Fred L. Crawford	Saginaw	Rep.	8
Forest A. Harness	Kokomo	Rep.	5	Albert J. Engel	Muskegon	Rep.	9
Noble J. Johnson	Terre Haute	Rep.	6	Roy O. Woodruff	Bay City	Rep.	10
Gerald W. Landis	Linton	Rep.	7	Fred Bradley	Rogers City	Rep.	11
Charles M. LaFollette	Evansville	Rep.	8	Frank E. Hook	Ironwood	Dem.	12
Earl Wilson	Huron	Rep.	9	George D. O'Brein	Detroit	Dem.	13
Raymond S. Springer	Connersville	Rep.	10	Louis C. Rabaut	Grosse Point Park	Dem.	14
Louis Ludlow	Indianapolis	Dem.	11	John D. Dingell	Detroit	Dem.	15
Iowa				John Lesinski	Dearborn	Dem.	16
Thomas E. Martin	Iowa City	Rep.	1	George A. Dondero	Royal Oak	Rep.	17
Henry O. Talle	Decorah	Rep.	2	Minnesota			
John W. Gwynne	Waterloo	Rep.	3	August H. Andresen	Red Wing	Rep.	1
Karl M. LeCompte	Corydon	Rep.	4	Joseph P. O'Hara	Glencoe	Rep.	2
Paul Cunningham	Des Moines	Rep.	5	Wm. J. Gallagher	Minneapolis	Dem.	3
James I. Dolliver	Fort Dodge	Rep.	6	Frank T. Starkey	St. Paul	Dem.	4
Ben F. Jensen	Exira	Rep.	7	Walter H. Judd	Minneapolis	Rep.	5
Charles B. Hoeven	Alton	Rep.	8	Harold Knutson	Manhattan Beach	Rep.	6
Kansas				H. Carl Andersen	Tyler	Rep.	7
Albert M. Cole	Holton	Rep.	1	William A. Pettenger	Duluth	Rep.	8
Errett P. Scrivner	Kansas City	Rep.	2	Harold C. Hagen	Crookston	Rep.	9
Thomas D. Winter	Gerard	Rep.	3	Mississippi			
Edward H. Rees	Emporia	Rep.	4	John E. Rankin	Tupelo	Dem.	1
Clifford R. Hope	Garden City	Rep.	5	Jamie L. Whitten	Charleston	Dem.	2
Frank Carlson	Concordia	Rep.	6	William M. Whittington	Greenwood	Dem.	3
Kentucky				Thomas G. Abernethy	Okolona	Dem.	4
Noble J. Gregory	Mayfield	Dem.	1	Arthur Winstead	Philadelphia	Dem.	5
Earle C. Clements	Morganfield	Dem.	2	William M. Colmer	Pascagoula	Dem.	6
Emmet O'Neal	Louisville	Dem.	3	Dan R. McGehee	Meadville	Dem.	7
Frank L. Chelf	Lebanon	Dem.	4	Missouri			
Brent Spence	Fort Thomas	Dem.	5	Wat Arnold	Kirksville	Rep.	1
Virgil Chapman	Paris	Dem.	6	Max Schwabe	Columbia	Rep.	2
Andrew J. May	Prestonsburg	Dem.	7	Wm. C. Cole	St. Joseph	Rep.	3
Joe B. Bates	Greenup	Dem.	8	C. Jasper Bell	Blue Springs	Dem.	4
John M. Robsion	Barbourville	Rep.	9	Roger C. Slaughter	Kansas City	Dem.	5
Louisiana				Marion T. Bennett	Springfield	Rep.	6
F. Edward Hebert	New Orleans	Dem.	1	Dewey Short	Galena	Rep.	7
Paul H. Maloney	New Orleans	Dem.	2	A. S. J. Carnahan	Ellsinore	Dem.	8
James Domengeaux	Lafayette	Dem.	3	Clarence Cannon	Elsberry	Dem.	9
Overton Brooks	Shreveport	Dem.	4	Orville Zimmerman	Kennett	Dem.	10
Charles E. McKenzie	Monroe	Dem.	5	John B. Sullivan	St. Louis	Dem.	11
James H. Morrison	Hammond	Dem.	6	Walter C. Ploesser	Clayton	Rep.	12
Henry D. Larcade, Jr.	Opelousas	Dem.	7	John J. Cochran	St. Louis	Dem.	13
A. Leonard Allen	Winnfield	Dem.	8	Montana			
Maine				Mike Mansfield	Missoula	Dem.	1
Robert Hale	Portland	Rep.	1	Wesley A. D'Ewart	Wilsall	Rep.	2
Margaret Chase Smith	Skowhegan	Rep.	2	Nebraska			
Frank Fellows	Bangor	Rep.	3	Carl T. Curtis	Minden	Rep.	1
				Howard H. Buffett	Omaha	Rep.	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NEBRASKA—Cont.

Name	Home Town	Politics	District	Name	Home Town	Politics	District
Carl Stefan	Norfolk	Rep.	3	John H. Folger	Mount Airy	Dem.	5
L. Miller	Kimball	Rep.	4	Carl T. Durham	Chapel Hill	Dem.	8
Nevada				J. Bayard Clark	Fayetteville	Dem.	7
Herley L. Bunker	Las Vegas	Dem.	at L	W. O. Burgin	Lexington	Dem.	8
New Hampshire				Robert L. Doughton	Laurel Springs	Dem.	9
Hester E. Merrow	Center Ossipee	Rep.	1	Joe W. Ervin	Charlotte	Dem.	10
herman Adams	Lincoln	Rep.	2	Alfred L. Bulwinkle	Gastonia	Dem.	11
New Jersey				Zebulon Weaver	Asheville	Dem.	12
Charles A. Wolverton	Merchantville	Rep.	1	North Dakota			
William H. Hand	Cape May City	Rep.	2	William Lempke	Fargo	Rep.	at L
James C. Auchincloss	Rumson	Rep.	3	Charles R. Robertson	Bismarck	Rep.	at L
Lane Powers	Trenton	Rep.	4	Ohio			
Charles A. Eaton	Watchung, Plainfield	Rep.	5	Charles H. Elston	Cincinnati	Rep.	1
Clifford P. Case	Rahway	Rep.	6	William E. Hess	Cincinnati	Rep.	2
Parnell Thomas	Allendale	Rep.	7	Edward J. Gardner	Hamilton	Dem.	3
ordon Canfield	Paterson	Rep.	8	Robert F. Jones	Lima	Rep.	4
Harry L. Towe	Rutherford	Rep.	9	Cliff Clevenger	Bryan	Rep.	5
ed A. Hartley, Jr.	Kearny	Rep.	10	Edward O. McCowan	Wheelersburg	Rep.	6
Frank L. Sundstrom	East Orange	Rep.	11	Clarence J. Brown	Blanchester	Rep.	7
Robert W. Kean	Livingston	Rep.	12	Frederick C. Smith	Marion	Rep.	8
Harry T. Norton	Jersey City	Dem.	13	Homer A. Ramey	Toledo	Rep.	9
Edward J. Hart	Jersey City	Dem.	14	Thomas A. Jenkins	Ironton	Rep.	10
New Mexico				Walter E. Brehm	Logan	Rep.	11
Antonio M. Fernandez	Santa Fe	Dem.	at L	John M. Vorys	Columbus	Rep.	12
(vacant)			at L	Alvin F. Weichel	Sandusky	Rep.	13
New York				Walter B. Huber	Akron	Dem.	14
ugar A. Sharp	Potchaque	Rep.	1	P. W. Griffiths	Marietta	Rep.	15
onard W. Hall	Oyster Bay	Rep.	2	William R. Thom	Canton	Dem.	16
Henry J. Latham	Queens Village	Rep.	3	J. Harry McGregor	West Lafayette	Rep.	17
William B. Barry	St. Albans	Dem.	4	Earl R. Lewis	St. Clairsville	Rep.	18
James A. Roe	Flushing	Dem.	5	Michael J. Kirwan	Youngstown	Dem.	19
James J. Delaney	Long Island City	Dem.	6	Michael A. Feighan	Cleveland	Dem.	20
John J. Delaney	Brooklyn	Dem.	7	Robert Crosser	Cleveland	Dem.	21
Joseph L. Pfeifer	Brooklyn	Dem.	8	Frances P. Bolton	Tyndhurst	Rep.	22
Regene J. Keogh	Brooklyn	Dem.	9	Oklahoma			
Andrew T. Somers	Brooklyn	Dem.	10	George B. Schwabe	Tulsa	Rep.	1
James J. Heffernan	Brooklyn	Dem.	11	William G. Stigler	Stigler	Dem.	2
John J. Rooney	Brooklyn	Dem.	12	Paul Stewart	Antlers	Dem.	3
Donald L. O'Toole	Brooklyn	Dem.	13	Lyle H. Boren	Seminole	Dem.	4
Leo F. Rayfield	Brooklyn	Dem.	14	A. S. Mike Monroney	Oklahoma City	Dem.	5
Manuel Celler	Brooklyn	Dem.	15	Jed Johnson	Anadarko	Dem.	6
Isworth P. Buck	Staten Island	Rep.	16	Victor Wickersham	Mangum	Dem.	7
Joseph Clark Baldwin	New York City	Rep.	17	Ross Rizley	Guymon	Rep.	8
to Marcantonio	New York City	Am.		Oregon			
			Lab. 18	James W. Mott	Salem	Rep.	1
mucl Dickstein	New York City	Dem.	19	Lowell Stockman	Pendleton	Rep.	2
l Bloom	New York City	Dem.	20	Homer D. Angell	Portland	Rep.	3
mes H. Torrens	New York City	Dem.	21	Harris Ellsworth	Roseburg	Rep.	4
lam C. Powell, Jr.	New York City	Dem.	22	Pennsylvania			
alter A. Lynch	New York City	Dem.	23	William A. Barrett	Philadelphia	Dem.	1
Benjamin J. Rabin	New York City	Dem.	24	William T. Granahan	Philadelphia	Dem.	2
Charles A. Buckley	New York City	Dem.	25	Michael J. Bradley	Philadelphia	Dem.	3
ter A. Quinn	New York City	Dem.	26	John Edward Sheridan	Philadelphia	Dem.	4
lph W. Gwinn	Bronxville	Rep.	27	William J. Green, Jr.	Philadelphia	Dem.	5
lph A. Gamble	Larchmont	Rep.	28	Herbert J. McGlinchey	Philadelphia	Dem.	6
ugustus W. Bennet	Newburgh	Rep.	29	James Wolfenden	Upper Darby	Rep.	7
y Le Fevre	New Plaza	Rep.	30	Charles L. Gerlach	Allentown	Rep.	8
Edward W. (Pat) Kearney	Gloversville	Rep.	31	J. Roland Kinzer	Lancaster	Rep.	9
William T. Byrne	Londonville	Dem.	32	John W. Murphy	Dunmore	Dem.	10
an P. Taylor	Troy	Rep.	33	Daniel J. Flood	Wilkes-Barre	Dem.	11
arence E. Killburn	Malone	Rep.	34	Ivor D. Fenton	Mauney City	Rep.	12
Idwen C. Fuller	Parish	Rep.	35	Daniel K. Hoch	Reading	Dem.	13
arence E. Hancock	Syracuse	Rep.	36	Wilson D. Gillette	Towanda	Rep.	14
lwin Arthur Hall	Binghamton	Rep.	37	Robert F. Rich	Woolrich	Rep.	15
hn Taber	Auburn	Rep.	38	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr.	Penn Wynne	Rep.	16
sterling Cole	Bath	Rep.	39	Richard M. Simpson	Huntingdon	Rep.	17
orge F. Rogers	Rochester	Dem.	40	John C. Kunkel	Harrisburg	Rep.	18
mes W. Wadsworth	Geneseo	Rep.	41	Leon H. Gavin	Oil City	Rep.	19
alter G. Andrews	Buffalo	Rep.	42	Francis E. Walter	Easton	Dem.	20
ward J. Elsaesser	Buffalo	Rep.	43	Chester H. Gross	Manchester	Rep.	21
hn C. Butler	Buffalo	Rep.	44	D. Emmert Brumbaugh	Claysburg	Rep.	22
aniel A. Reed	Dunkirk	Rep.	45	J. Buell Snyder	Perryopolis	Dem.	23
North Carolina				Thomas E. Morgan	Fredericktown	Dem.	24
Robert C. Bonner	Washington	Dem.	1	Louis E. Graham	Beaver	Rep.	25
hn H. Kerr	Warrenton	Dem.	2	Harve Tibbott	Ebensburg	Rep.	26
aham A. Barden	New Bern	Dem.	3	Augustine B. Kelley	Greensburg	Dem.	27
rold D. Cooley	Nashville	Dem.	4	Robert L. Rodgers	Erie	Rep.	28
				Howard E. Campbell	Pittsburg	Rep.	29

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PENNSYLVANIA—Cont.

Name	Home Town	Poli-tics	Dis-trict	Name	Home Town	Poli-tics	Dis-trict
Robert J. Corbett	Bellevue	Rep.	30	Walter K. Granger	Cedar City	Dem.	1
James G. Fulton	Dormont (Pittsburgh)	Rep.	31	J. W. Robinson	Provo	Dem.	2
Herman P. Eberharter	Pittsburgh	Dem.	32	Vermont			
Samuel A. Weiss	Glassport	Dem.	33	Charles A. Plumley	Northfield	Rep.	at L
Rhode Island				Virginia			
Aime J. Forand	Cumberland	Dem.	1	Schuyler Otis Bland	Newport News	Dem.	1
John E. Fogarty	Harmony	Dem.	2	Ralph H. Daughton	Norfolk	Dem.	2
South Carolina				J. Vaughan Gary	Richmond	Dem.	3
L. Mendel Rivers	Charleston	Dem.	1	Patrick H. Drewry	Petersburg	Dem.	4
John J. Riley	Sumter	Dem.	2	Thomas G. Brush	Martinsville	Dem.	5
Butler B. Hare	Saluda	Dem.	3	Clifton A. Woodrum	Roanoke	Dem.	6
Joseph R. Bryson	Greenville	Dem.	4	A. Wiltis Robertson	Lexington	Dem.	7
James P. Richards	Lancaster	Dem.	5	Howard W. Smith	Alexandria	Dem.	8
John J. McMillan	Florence	Dem.	6	John W. Flannagan, Jr.	Bristol	Dem.	9
South Dakota				Washington			
Karl E. Mundt	Madison	Rep.	1	Hugh DeLacy	Seattle	Dem.	1
Francis Case	Custer	Rep.	2	Henry M. Jackson	Everett	Dem.	2
Tennessee				Charles R. Savage	Shelton	Dem.	3
B. Carroll Reece	Johnson City	Rep.	1	Hal Holmes	Ellensburg	Rep.	4
John Jennings, Jr.	Knoxville	Rep.	2	Walt Horan	Wenatchee	Rep.	5
Estes Kefauver	Chattanooga	Dem.	3	John M. Coffee	Tacoma	Dem.	6
Albert Gore	Carthage	Dem.	4	West Virginia			
Harold H. Eathman	Murfreesboro	Dem.	5	Mathew M. Neeley	Fairmont	Dem.	1
J. Percy Priest	Nashville	Dem.	6	Jennings Randolph	Elkins	Dem.	2
Wirt Courtney	Franklin	Dem.	7	Cleveland M. Bailey	Clarksburg	Dem.	3
Tom Murray	Jackson	Dem.	8	Hubert S. Ellis	Huntington	Rep.	4
Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Dem.	9	John Kee	Bluefield	Dem.	5
Clifford Davis	Memphis	Dem.	10	E. H. Hedrick	Beckley	Dem.	6
Texas				Wisconsin			
Wright Patman	Texarkana	Dem.	1	Lawrence H. Smith	Racine	Rep.	1
J. M. Combs	Beaumont	Dem.	2	Robert K. Henry	Jefferson	Rep.	2
Lindley Beckworth	Gladwater, Rt. 2	Dem.	3	William H. Stevenson	La Crosse	Rep.	3
Sam Rayburn	Bonham	Dem.	4	Thad F. Wasielowski	Milwaukee	Dem.	4
Hatton W. Sumners	Dallas	Dem.	5	Andrew J. Biemiller	Milwaukee	Dem.	5
Luther A. Johnson	Corsicana	Dem.	6	Frank B. Keefe	Oshkosh	Rep.	6
Tom Pickett	Palestine	Dem.	7	Reid F. Murray	Ogdensburg	Rep.	7
Albert Thomas	Houston	Dem.	8	John W. Byrnes	Green Bay	Rep.	8
Joseph J. Mansfield	Columbus	Dem.	9	Merlin Hull	Black River Falls	Prog.	9
Lyndon B. Johnson	Johnson City	Dem.	10	Alvin E. O'Konski	Mercer	Rep.	10
W. R. Poage	Waco	Dem.	11	Wyoming			
Fritz G. Lanham	Fort Worth	Dem.	12	Frank A. Barrett	Lusk	Rep.	at
Ed Gossat	Wichita Falls	Dem.	13	Delegates			
John E. Lyle	Corpus Christi	Dem.	14	Alaska			
Milton H. West	Brownsville	Dem.	15	E. L. Bartlett		Dem.	
R. Ewing Thomason	El Paso	Dem.	16	Hawaii			
Sam M. Russell	Stephenville	Dem.	17	Joseph R. Farrington		Rep.	
Eugene Worley	Shamrock	Dem.	18	Commonwealth of the Philippines			
George H. Mahon	Colorado City	Dem.	19	Carlos P. Romulo			
Paul J. Kilday	San Antonio	Dem.	20	Puerto Rico			
O. C. Fisher	San Angelo	Dem.	21	Jesus T. Pinero			

POLITICS OF CONGRESSMEN

SENATE		HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
Democrats	55	Democrats	28
Republicans	40	Republicans	18
Progressives	1	Progressives	
		American Labor	
		Vacant	
Total	96	Total	46

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT SALARIES

The president receives \$75,000 a year. In addition he is allowed \$25,000 for traveling and official entertainment expenses. The government pays for the heating, lighting, care, repair and furnishing of the executive mansion but not for the president's ordinary household or other personal expenses.

When the United States first provided for a president's salary it was fixed at \$25,000 and in 1873 the salary was doubled. In 1909 Congress increased the executive salary to \$75,000.

The vice president receives \$15,000 a year, the same as members of the cabinet. The salary has been increased as was the president's. At first it was \$8,000, in 1873 it was

\$10,000 and from then until 1925 it was \$12,000.

Cabinet officers receive \$15,000 a year. Congress in 1853 placed the entire cabinet on an even basis at \$8,000 a year and 3 years later raised it to \$10,000. In 1925 salaries were fixed at their present rate.

Congressmen first received \$6 a day for their labors until 1856 when they were given \$3,000 annually. The president pro tempore of the senate was given \$8,000 and the speaker of the house \$6,000. The act of March 4, 1925 fixed salaries of representatives, senators and delegates at \$10,000 a year and that of the speaker of the house at \$15,000.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1789-1945

Source: Congressional Directory

Congress	Session	Length in days	Congress	Session	Length in days	Congress	Session	Length in days	Congress	Session	Length in days
1st.....	1	210	22nd.....	1	225	42nd.....	1	48	61st.....	1	144
	2	221		2	91		2	190		2	202
	3	88	23rd.....	1	211		3	92		3	89
2nd.....	1	197		2	93	43rd.....	1	204	62nd.....	1	141
	2	119	24th.....	1	211		2	87		2	267
3rd.....	1	190		2	89	44th.....	1	254		3	92
	2	121	25th.....	1	43		2	90	63rd.....	1	239
4th.....	1	177		2	218	45th.....	1	50		2	328
	2	89		3	91		2	200		3	87
5th.....	1	57	26th.....	1	233	46th.....	3	92	64th.....	1	278
	2	246		2	87		1	106		2	90
	3	91	27th.....	1	106		2	199	65th.....	1	188
6th.....	1	164		2	269		3	88		2	354
	2	107		3	89	47th.....	1	247		3	92
7th.....	1	148	28th.....	1	196		2	90	66th.....	1	185
	2	88		2	92	48th.....	1	218		2	188
8th.....	1	163	29th.....	1	253		2	93		3	88
	2	119		2	87	49th.....	1	242	67th.....	1	227
9th.....	1	141	30th.....	1	254		2	88		2	292
	2	93		2	90	50th.....	1	321		3	15
10th.....	1	182	31st.....	1	302		2	91		4	90
	2	117		2	92	51st.....	1	304	68th.....	1	188
11th.....	1	38	32nd.....	1	275		2	93		2	93
	2	166		2	88	52nd.....	1	251	69th.....	1	209
	3	91	33rd.....	1	246		2	89		2	88
12th.....	1	245		2	90	53rd.....	1	39	70th.....	1	177
	2	122	34th.....	1	260		2	268		2	91
13th.....	1	71		2	10		3	97	71st.....	1	222
	2	134		3	93	54th.....	1	193		2	214
	3	166	35th.....	1	189		2	87		3	93
14th.....	1	148		2	88	55th.....	1	131	72nd.....	1	223
	2	92	36th.....	1	202		2	215		2	89
15th.....	1	141		2	93		3	89	73rd.....	1	99
	2	108	37th.....	1	34	56th.....	1	186		2	167
16th.....	1	162		2	228		2	91	74th.....	1	236
	2	111		3	93	57th.....	1	212		2	170
17th.....	1	157	38th.....	1	209		2	93	75th.....	1	229
	2	92		2	89	58th.....	1	29		2	37
18th.....	1	178	39th.....	1	237		2	144		3	165
	2	88		2	91		3	89	76th.....	1	215
19th.....	1	169	40th.....	1	274	59th.....	1	209		2	44
	2	90		2	345		2	91		3	366
20th.....	1	175		3	87	60th.....	1	181	77th.....	1	365
	2	93	41st.....	1	38		2	87		2	346
21st.....	1	176		2	222				78th.....	1	350
	2	88		3	89					2	345

WHIPS OF CONGRESS

To insure that members of the house of representatives or the senate are present at important times, each major political party appoints "whips" whose duties consist in "rounding up" party members when a roll call is being taken, when a quorum is needed, etc.

Several years ago a system of electric calls was installed in the buildings of the capital which simplified the duties of the whip in seeing that members were present when votes were needed or a quorum desired. Previously, members had to be sent for by messenger. Now, however, bells are rung, announcing the time for convening, roll calls, etc., and no messenger is needed, except when the senator or representative is in some other part of the city or is out of town.

The whip of the majority party is ex-officio floor leader and in the absence of the floor leader and other assistants, may be called upon to represent his party. He is not supposed to introduce bills, lest his attention be diverted from "keeping tab" on all that goes on. At roll calls he reports absentees and pairs (that is, some absentee or present mem-

ber in favor of a proposed question and some absentee or present member who is opposed to the bill at hand).

Under the English system the party whip has patronage privileges which a congressional whip does not have, nor do United States Congress whips have means of enforcing their "commands" upon recalcitrant members.

The whip also is in close connection with the White House. The president occasionally seeks information from the whip as to the sentiment on particular bills and prospects of passage of others.

"The speaker, the party caucus, or the floor leaders may appoint whips in the house and the committee on committees, a party caucus or the floor leaders select them in the senate," according to Senator Lewis.

Rep. Robert Ramspeck of Georgia is majority whip of the House, and Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois is minority whip. In the Senate, majority whip is Lister Hill of Alabama; minority whip is Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SENATE

Agriculture and Forestry: Elmer Thomas, D, Oklahoma; Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; John H. Bankhead, 2d, D, Alabama; Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; Scott W. Lucas, D, Illinois; Tom Stewart, D, Tennessee; Richard B. Russell, D, Georgia; Tom Connally, D, Texas; Sheridan Downey, D, California; Clyde R. Hoey, D, North Carolina; Arthur Capper, R, Kansas; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; Raymond E. Willis, R, Indiana; George D. Aiken, R, Vermont; Harlan J. Bushfield, R, South Dakota; George A. Wilson, R, Iowa; Hugh Butler, R, Nebraska; Guy Cordon, R, Oregon; Milton R. Young, R, North Dakota.

Appropriations: Carter Glass, D, Virginia; Kenneth McKellar, D, Tennessee; Carl Hayden, D, Arizona; Elmer Thomas, D, Oklahoma; Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; Richard B. Russell, D, Georgia; Pat McCarran, D, Nevada; John H. Overton, D, Louisiana; John H. Bankhead, 2d, D, Alabama; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D, Wyoming; Theodore Francis Green, D, Rhode Island; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; James M. Mead, D, New York; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Styles Bridges, R, New Hampshire; Wallace H. White, Jr., R, Maine; Chan Gurney, R, South Dakota; C. Wayland Brooks, R, Illinois; Clyde M. Reed, R, Kansas; Harold H. Burton, R, Ohio; Joseph H. Ball, R, Minnesota; Raymond E. Willis, R, Indiana; Homer Ferguson, R, Michigan; Kenneth S. Wherry, R, Nebraska.

Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate: Scott W. Lucas, D, Illinois; Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; Carl Hayden, D, Arizona; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Charles W. Tobey, R, New Hampshire; C. Wayland Brooks, R, Illinois; Kenneth S. Wherry, R, Nebraska.

Banking and Currency: Robert F. Wagner, D, New York; Carter Glass, D, Virginia; Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; John H. Bankhead, 2d, D, Alabama; George L. Radcliffe, D, Maryland; Sheridan Downey, D, California; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Glen H. Taylor, D, Idaho; J. William Fulbright, D, Arkansas; Hugh B. Mitchell, D, Washington; E. P. Carville, D, Nevada; Charles W. Tobey, R, New Hampshire; Robert A. Taft, R, Ohio; John Thomas, R, Idaho; Hugh Butler, R, Nebraska; Arthur Capper, R, Kansas; C. Douglass Buck, R, Delaware; Eugene D. Millikin, R, Colorado; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R, Iowa.

Civil Service: Sheridan Downey, D, California; Kenneth McKellar, D, Tennessee; Walter F. George, D, Georgia; Harry Flood Byrd, D, Virginia; James M. Mead, D, New York; Glen H. Taylor, D, Idaho; William Langer, R, North Dakota; George D. Aiken, R, Vermont; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R, Iowa; Thomas C. Hart, R, Connecticut.

Claims: Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; James M. Tunnell, D, Delaware; W. Lee O'Daniel, D, Texas; Harley M. Kilgore, D, West Virginia; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; Glen H. Taylor, D, Idaho; Brien McMahon, D, Connecticut; Olin D. Johnston, D, South Carolina; Arthur Capper, R, Kansas; Alexander Wiley, R, Wisconsin; Kenneth S. Wherry, R, Nebraska; George A. Wilson, R, Iowa; Wayne Morse, R, Oregon.

Commerce: Josiah W. Bailey, D, North Carolina; John H. Overton, D, Louisiana; Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; George L. Radcliffe, D, Maryland; Claude Pepper, D, Florida; James M. Mead, D, New York; W. Lee O'Daniel, D, Texas; Pat McCarran, D, Nevada; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; John L. McClellan, D, Arkansas; Warren G. Magnuson, D, Washington; Arthur H. Vandenberg, R, Michigan; Owen Brewster, R, Maine; Harold H. Burton, R, Ohio; Alexander Wiley, R, Wisconsin; Edward V. Robertson, R, Wyoming; Guy Cordon, R, Oregon; C. Wayland Brooks, R, Illinois; Thomas C. Hart, R, Connecticut.

District of Columbia: Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; Carter Glass, D, Virginia; Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; Pat McCarran, D, Nevada; W. Lee O'Daniel, D, Texas; Clyde R. Hoey, D, North Carolina; Olin D. Johnston, D, South Carolina; Frank P. Briggs, D, Missouri; Arthur Capper, R, Kansas; Styles Bridges, R, New Hampshire; Harold H. Burton, R, Ohio; C. Douglass Buck, R, Delaware; H. Alexander Smith, R, New Jersey; Leverett Saltonstall, R, Massachusetts; Milton R. Young, R, North Dakota.

Education and Labor: James E. Murray, D, Montana; David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Elbert D. Thomas, D, Utah; Claude Pepper, D, Florida; Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; Lister Hill, D, Alabama; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; James M. Tunnell, D, Delaware; Joseph F. Guffey, D, Pennsylvania; Olin D. Johnston, D, South Carolina; J. William Fulbright, D, Arkansas; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., P, Wisconsin; Robert A. Taft, R, Ohio; George D. Aiken, R, Vermont; Joseph H. Ball, R, Minnesota; H. Alexander Smith, R, New Jersey; Wayne Morse, R, Oregon; Forrest C. Donnell, R, Missouri.

Enrolled Bills: Clyde M. Reed, R, Kansas.

Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Lister Hill, D, Alabama; Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; Theodore Francis Green, D, Rhode Island; John L. McClellan, D, Arkansas; Brien McMahon, D, Connecticut; George D. Aiken, R, Vermont; Homer Ferguson, R, Michigan; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R, Iowa.

Finance: Walter F. George, D, Georgia; David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; Tom Connolly, D, Texas; Josiah W. Bailey, D, North Carolina; Harry Flood Byrd, D, Virginia; Peter G. Gerry, D, Rhode Island; Joseph F. Guffey, D, Pennsylvania; Edwin C. Johnson, D, Colorado; George L. Radcliffe, D, Maryland; Scott W. Lucas, D, Illinois; Brien McMahon, D, Connecticut; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., P, Wisconsin; Arthur H. Vandenberg, R, Michigan; Robert A. Taft, R, Ohio; John Thomas, R, Idaho; Hugh Butler, R, Nebraska; Eugene D. Millikin, R, Colorado; Owen Brewster, R, Maine; Harlan J. Bushfield, R, South Dakota; Albert W. Hawkes, R, New Jersey.

Foreign Relations: Tom Connolly, D, Texas; Walter F. George, D, Georgia; Robert F. Wagner, D, New York; Elbert D. Thomas, D, Utah; James E. Murray, D, Montana; Claude Pepper, D, Florida; Theodore Francis Green, D, Rhode Island; Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; Joseph F. Guffey, D, Pennsylvania; Carter Glass, D, Virginia.

James M. Tunnell, D, Delaware; Carl A. Hatch, D, New Mexico; Lister Hill, D, Alabama; Scott W. Lucas, D, Illinois; Arthur Apper, R, Kansas; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., P, Wisconsin; Arthur H. Vandenberg, R, Michigan; Wallace H. White, Jr., R, Maine; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; Warren R. Austin, R, Vermont; Styles Bridges, R, New Hampshire; Alexander Wiley, R, Wisconsin.

Immigration: Richard B. Russell, D, Georgia; Charles O. Andrews, D, Florida; George L. Radcliffe, D, Maryland; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; J. William Fulbright, D, Arkansas; Clyde R. Hoey, D, North Carolina; Harold H. Burton, R, Ohio; Joseph H. Ball, R, Minnesota; C. Douglass Buck, R, Delaware; Homer E. Ferguson, R, Michigan; Forrest O. Donnell, R, Missouri; Milton R. Young, R, North Dakota.

Indian Affairs: Joseph C. O'Mahoney, R, Wyoming; Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; Elmer Thomas, D, Oklahoma; Carl A. Hatch, D, New Mexico; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Glen H. Taylor, D, Idaho; E. P. Carille, D, Nevada; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., P, Wisconsin; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; William Langer, R, North Dakota; Aiken J. Bushfield, R, South Dakota; E. H. Moore, R, Oklahoma; Edward V. Robertson, R, Wyoming.

Interoceanic Canals: Tom Stewart, D, Tennessee; Claude Pepper, D, Florida; Sheridan Downey, D, California; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; Warren G. Magnuson, D, Washington; Harlan J. Bushfield, R, South Dakota; Albert W. Hawkes, R, New Jersey; Leverett Saltonstall, R, Massachusetts.

Intrastate Commerce: Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; Edwin C. Johnson, D, Colorado; Tom Stewart, D, Tennessee; James M. McInnell, D, Delaware; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Clyde R. Hoey, D, North Carolina; Olin D. Johnston, D, South Carolina; Francis J. Myers, D, Pennsylvania; Iven McMahon, D, Connecticut; Hugh B. Mitchell, D, Washington; Frank P. Briggs, R, Missouri; Wallace H. White, Jr., R, Maine; Warren R. Austin, R, Vermont; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; Charles W. Maybank, R, New Hampshire; Clyde M. Reed, R, Kansas; Chan Gurney, R, South Dakota; Albert W. Hawkes, R, New Jersey; E. H. Moore, R, Oklahoma; Homer E. Capehart, R, Indiana.

Irrigation and Reclamation: John H. Rankin, D, Alabama; Pat McCarran, D, Nevada; John H. Overton, D, Louisiana; Carl A. Hatch, D, New Mexico; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D, Wyoming; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; Sheridan Downey, D, California; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Lee O'Daniel, D, Texas; Hugh B. Mitchell, D, Washington; Chan Gurney, R, South Dakota; John Thomas, R, Idaho; Hugh Butler, R, Nebraska; Eugene D. Millikin, R, Colorado; William Langer, R, North Dakota; Guy Cordon, R, Oregon.

Judiciary: Pat McCarran, D, Nevada; Carl A. Hatch, D, New Mexico; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D, Wyoming; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; Harley M. Kilgore, D, West Virginia; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; Charles O. Andrews, R, Florida; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; Alexander Wiley, R, Wisconsin; Wil-

liam Langer, R, North Dakota; Homer Ferguson, R, Michigan; Chapman Revercomb, R, West Virginia; Kenneth S. Wherry, R, Nebraska; E. H. Moore, R, Oklahoma; H. Alexander Smith, R, New Jersey.

Library: Alben W. Barkley, D, Kentucky; Kenneth McKellar, D, Tennessee; Elmer Thomas, D, Oklahoma; Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; George L. Radcliffe, D, Maryland; Theodore Francis Green, D, Rhode Island; Owen Brewster, R, Maine; Albert W. Hawkes, R, New Jersey; Guy Cordon, R, Oregon; Leverett Saltonstall, R, Massachusetts.

Manufactures: John H. Overton, D, Louisiana; Richard B. Russell, D, Georgia; Peter G. Gerry, D, Rhode Island; Joseph F. Guffey, D, Pennsylvania; James M. Mead, D, New York; John L. McClellan, D, Arkansas; Robert M. La Follette, Jr., P, Wisconsin; Eugene D. Millikin, R, Colorado; Joseph H. Ball, R, Minnesota; C. Douglass Buck, R, Delaware; Homer E. Capehart, R, Indiana; Thomas C. Hart, R, Connecticut; Milton R. Young, R, North Dakota.

Military Affairs: Elbert D. Thomas, D, Utah; Edwin C. Johnson, D, Colorado; Lister Hill, D, Alabama; Sheridan Downey, D, California; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; Harley M. Kilgore, D, West Virginia; James E. Murray, D, Montana; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D, Wyoming; Robert F. Wagner, D, New York; Tom Stewart, D, Tennessee; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Warren R. Austin, R, Vermont; Styles Bridges, R, New Hampshire; Chan Gurney, R, South Dakota; Chapman Revercomb, R, West Virginia; George A. Wilson, R, Iowa; John Thomas, R, Idaho; Harold H. Burton, R, Ohio.

Mines and Mining: Joseph F. Guffey, D, Pennsylvania; Elbert D. Thomas, D, Utah; Edwin C. Johnson, D, Colorado; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; Harley M. Kilgore, D, West Virginia; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Hugh B. Mitchell, D, Washington; E. P. Carville, D, Nevada; Clyde M. Reed, R, Kansas; Eugene D. Millikin, R, Colorado; Chapman Revercomb, R, West Virginia; Edward V. Robertson, R, Wyoming; Wayne Morse, R, Oregon.

Naval Affairs: David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; Richard B. Russell, D, Georgia; Harry Flood Byrd, D, Virginia; Peter G. Gerry, D, Rhode Island; Charles O. Andrews, D, Florida; Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; John L. McClellan, D, Arkansas; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; Warren G. Magnuson, D, Washington; Francis J. Myers, D, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Tobey, R, New Hampshire; Raymond E. Willis, R, Indiana; C. Wayland Brooks, R, Illinois; Owen Brewster, R, Maine; Edward V. Robertson, R, Wyoming; Leverett Saltonstall, R, Massachusetts.

Patents: Claude Pepper, D, Florida; Scott W. Lucas, D, Illinois; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D, Wyoming; Francis J. Myers, D, Pennsylvania; Wallace H. White, Jr., R, Maine; Albert W. Hawkes, R, New Jersey; Homer E. Capehart, R, Indiana.

Pensions: James M. Tunnell, D, Delaware; Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Elbert D. Thomas, D, Utah; Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; Ernest W. McFarland, D, Arizona; Francis J. Myers, D, Pennsylvania; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; George D. Aiken, R, Vermont; E. H. Moore, R, Oklahoma; Forrest O. Donnell, R, Missouri.

Post Offices and Post Roads: Kenneth McKellar, D, Tennessee; Carl Hayden, D, Arizona; Josiah W. Bailey, D, North Carolina; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; James M. Mead, D, New York; W. Lee O'Daniel, D, Texas; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; John L. McClellan, D, Arkansas; Glen H. Taylor, D, Idaho; E. P. Carville, D, Nevada; Clyde M. Reed, R, Kansas; William Langer, R, North Dakota; C. Douglass Buck, R, Delaware; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R, Iowa; Homer E. Capehart, R, Indiana; Wayne Morse, R, Oregon; Leverett Saltonstall, R, Massachusetts; Forrest C. Donnell, R, Missouri.

Printing: Carl Hayden, D, Arizona; David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Claude Pepper, D, Florida; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Frenk P. Briggs, D, Missouri; Raymond E. Willis, R, Indiana; Joseph H. Ball, R, Minnesota; Forrest C. Donnell, R, Missouri.

Privileges and Elections: Theodore Francis Greene, D, Rhode Island; Tom Connally, D, Texas; Carl A. Hatch, D, New Mexico; James M. Mead, D, New York; Tom Stewart, D, Tennessee; Albert B. Chandler, D, Kentucky; James M. Tunnell, D, Delaware; Harley M. Kilgore, D, West Virginia; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Olin D. Johnston, D, South Carolina; Styles Bridges, R, New Hampshire; Homer Ferguson, R, Michigan; E. H. Moore, R, Oklahoma; Chapman Revercomb, R, West Virginia; George A. Wilson, R, Iowa; H. Alexander Smith, R, New Jersey; Homer E. Capehart, R, Indiana.

Public Buildings and Grounds: Charles O. Andrews, D, Florida; Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; David I. Walsh, D, Massachusetts; Tom Connally, D, Texas; Theodore Francis Green, D, Rhode Island; J. William Fulbright, D, Arkansas; Hugh B.

Mitchell, D, Washington; Robert A. Taft, R, Ohio; Chapman Revercomb, R, West Virginia; Kenneth S. Wherry, R, Nebraska; George A. Wilson, R, Iowa; H. Alexander Smith, R, New Jersey; Wayne Morse, Oregon; Thomas C. Hart, R, Connecticut.

Public Lands and Surveys: Carl Hatch, D, New Mexico; Robert F. Wagner, D, New York; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, R, Wyoming; James E. Murray, D, Montana; Pat MacCarran, D, Nevada; Charles O. Andrews, D, Florida; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Edwin C. Johnson, D, Colorado; Glen Taylor, D, Idaho; Chan Gurney, R, South Dakota; John Thomas, R, Idaho; Raymo E. Willis, R, Indiana; Edward V. Roberts, R, Wyoming; Guy Cordon, R, Oregon; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R, Iowa.

Rules: Harry Flood Byrd, D, Virginia; Kenneth McKellar, D, Tennessee; Char O. Andrews, D, Florida; Scott W. Lucas, Illinois; John H. Bankhead, 2d, D, Alabama; Burnet R. Maybank, D, South Carolina; Peter G. Gerry, D, Rhode Island; Theodore G. Bilbo, D, Mississippi; Arthur Vandenberg, R, Michigan; Wallace White, Jr., R, Maine; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; Henrik Shipstead, R, Minnesota; Harlan J. Bushfield, R, South Dakota.

Territories and Insular Affairs: Millard E. Tydings, D, Maryland; Carl Hayden, D, Arizona; Burton K. Wheeler, D, Montana; Peter G. Gerry, D, Rhode Island; Dennis Chavez, D, New Mexico; Abe Murdock, D, Utah; Allen J. Ellender, D, Louisiana; James O. Eastland, D, Mississippi; Frank P. Briggs, D, Missouri; Warren G. Magnuson, D, Washington; Arthur H. Vandenberg, R, Michigan; Warren R. Austin, R, Vermont; Robert A. Taft, R, Ohio; Owen Brewster, R, Maine; Hugh Butler, R, Nebraska; Charles W. Tobey, R, New Hampshire; Wayland Brooks, R, Illinois.

PUERTO RICO

Governor—Rexford G. Tugwell, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Resident Commissioner in U. S.—Jesus T. Pinero, Canovanas, Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898 and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. Following the establishment of a civil government members of the house of delegates to the Puerto Rican legislature and a commissioner to Washington were chosen. The question of church lands arose soon after Puerto Rico was ceded and

the dispute finally was settled by a commission of six members appointed by the United States and Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico now is under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior.

Under an act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Puerto Rico was vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, the senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of 19 members elected for four years. The 39 members of the house are elected for four years. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, commencing on the second Monday in February.

CONFEDERATE STATES READMITTED TO THE UNION

State*	Date	New Constitution	
		Adopted	Ratified
Alabama.....	June 25, 1868	Nov. 5, 1867	Nov. 16, 1868
Arkansas.....	June 22, 1868	Jan. 7, 1868	Mar. 13, 1868
Florida.....	June 25, 1868	Feb. 25, 1868	May 4, 1868
Georgia.....	July 15, 1870	Dec. 8, 1867	April 20, 1868
Louisiana.....	June 25, 1868	Nov. 23, 1867	Aug. 17, 1868
Mississippi.....	Feb. 23, 1870	Jan. 7, 1868	Dec. 1, 1868
North Carolina.....	June 25, 1868	Feb. 14, 1868	July 2, 1868
South Carolina.....	June 25, 1868	Jan. 14, 1868	April 14, 1868
Tennessee.....	July 24, 1866	Jan. 9, 1865	Feb. 22, 1866
Texas.....	Mar. 30, 1870	Feb. 10, 1866	June 25, 1866
Virginia.....	Jan. 26, 1870	Dec. 3, 1867	July 6, 1868

*All states represented in both houses of the United States Congress, May 23, 1872.

COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Accounts: John J. Cochran, D. Missouri; Frank W. Boykin, D. Alabama; Herbert C. Bonner, D. North Carolina; Alfred J. Elliott, D. California; Donald L. O'Toole, D. New York; Berkeley L. Bunker, D. Nevada; Tom Pickett, D. Texas; Leo E. Allen, R. Illinois; Frank L. Sundstrom, R. New Jersey; Max Schwabe, R. Missouri; Robert F. Rich, R. Pennsylvania.

Agriculture: John W. Flannagan, Jr., D. Virginia; Harold D. Cooley, D. North Carolina; Orville Zimmerman, D. Missouri; Stephen Pace, D. Georgia; W. R. Poage, D. Texas; George M. Grant, D. Alabama; Pat Cannon, D. Florida; Victor Wickersham, D. Oklahoma; Jerry Voorhis, D. California; Walter K. Granger, D. Utah; E. C. Gathings, D. Arkansas; John L. McMillan, South Carolina; Eugene Worley, D. Texas; Thomas G. Abernethy, D. Mississippi; Earle C. Clements, D. Kentucky; Harold H. Earthman, D. Tennessee; Jesus T. Pincro, D. Puerto Rico; Clifford R. Hope, R. Kansas; J. Roland Kinzer, R. Pennsylvania; August H. Andresen, R. Minnesota; Anton J. Johnson, R. Illinois; Reid F. Murray, R. Wisconsin; Cliff Clevenger, R. Ohio; George W. Gillie, R. Indiana; Edwin Arthur Hall, R. New York; Ross Rizley, R. Oklahoma; William S. Hill, R. Colorado; John Phillips, R. California; Charles B. Hoeven, R. Iowa; Joseph R. Farrington, R. Hawaii.

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PAGE—84

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Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress: Herbert C. Bonner, D. North Carolina; John E. Rankin, D. Mississippi; Carter Manasco, D. Alabama; John S. Gibson, D. Georgia; John Lesinski, D. Michigan; Edward J. Hart, D. New Jersey; J. M. Combs, D. Texas; Ellis E. Patterson, D. California; Ralph A. Gamble, R. New York; Karl M. LeCompte, R. Iowa; Harris Ellsworth, R. Oregon; Charles W. Vursell, R. Illinois; Leon H. Gavin, R. Pennsylvania.

Elections No. 1: James Domengeaux, D. Louisiana; C. Jasper Bell, D. Missouri; Charles A. Buckley, D. New York; Antonio M. Fernandez, D. New Mexico; James J. Delaney, D. New York; Clarence E. Hancock, R. New York; John Jennings, Jr., R. Tennessee.

Elections No. 2: Ed Gossett, D. Texas; Dan R. McGehee, D. Mississippi; A. Leonard Allen, D. Louisiana; Leo F. Rayfield, D. New York; Joe W. Ervin, D. North Carolina; Gerald W. Landis, R. Indiana; Rolla C. McMillen, R. Illinois; Augustus W. Bennet, R. New York; Sherman Adams, R. New Hampshire.

Elections No. 3: O. C. Fisher, D. Texas; Hugh Peterson, D. Georgia; Eugene J. Keogh, D. New York; William T. Granahan, D. Pennsylvania; Charles A. Plumley, R. Vermont; Ralph A. Gamble, R. New York; Angier L. Goodwin, R. Massachusetts; Homer A. Ramey, R. Ohio.

Enrolled Bills: George F. Rogers, D. New York; Mary T. Norton, D. New Jersey; John J. Cochran, D. Missouri; Thomas E. Morgan, D. Pennsylvania; B. Carroll Reece, R. Tennessee; Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., R. Pennsylvania; Edgar A. Sharp, R. New York.

Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Carter Manasco, D. Alabama; John J. Cochran, D. Missouri; William M.

Whittington, D. Mississippi; Edward J. Hart, D. New Jersey; Joseph J. Mansfield, D. Texas; William L. Dawson, D. Illinois; Donald L. O'Toole, D. New York; John S. Gibson, D. Georgia; Jennings Randolph, D. West Virginia; Alfred J. Elliott, D. California; Ed Gossett, D. Texas; Joe W. Ervin, D. North Carolina; Alexander J. Resa, D. Illinois; Clare E. Huffman, R. Michigan; George H. Bender, R. Ohio; Ralph E. Church, R. Illinois; Walter H. Judd, R. Minnesota; Charles M. LaFollette, R. Indiana; Robert F. Rich, R. Pennsylvania; Henry J. Latham, R. New York; Robert K. Henry, R. Wisconsin.

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Revision of the Laws: Eugene J. Keogh, D, New York; Ed Gossett, D, Texas; Edward J. Hart, D, New Jersey; William I. Granahan, D, Pennsylvania; Joe W. Ervin, D, North Carolina; J. M. Combs, D, Texas; John M. Robson, R, Kentucky; John C. Kunkel, R, Pennsylvania; William Lemke, R, North Dakota; Homer A. Ramey, R, Ohio; Howard E. Campbell, R, Pennsylvania.

Rivers and Harbors: Joseph J. Mansfield, D, Texas; Hugh Peterson, D, Georgia; C. Jasper Bell, D, Missouri; Graham A. Barden, D, North Carolina; John E. Rankin, D, Mississippi; Frank W. Boykin, D, Alabama; Henry M. Jackson, D, Washington; O. C. Fisher, D, Texas; Henry D. Larcade, Jr., D, Louisiana; J. Hardin Peterson, D, Florida.

Florida; Clyde Doyle, D, California; James P. Geelan, D, Connecticut; Herbert J. McGlinchey, D, Pennsylvania; William W. Link, D, Illinois; James J. Delaney, D, New York; E. L. Bartlett, D, Alaska; George A. Dondero, R, Michigan; William A. Pittenger, R, Minnesota; Robert L. Rodgers, R, Pennsylvania; Homer D. Angell, R, Oregon; George H. Bender, R, Ohio; Sid Simpson, R, Illinois; James C. Auchincloss, R, New Jersey; John C. Butler, R, New York; William C. Cole, R, Missouri; Alvin E. 'Konski, R, Wisconsin; Gordon L. McDonough, R, California; Joseph R. Farrington, R, Hawaii.

Roads: J. W. Robinson, D, Utah; William M. Whittington, D, Mississippi; Jennings Randolph, D, West Virginia; Hugh Peterson, D, Georgia; Alfred J. Elliott, D, California; Herbert C. Bonner, D, North Carolina; O. C. Fisher, D, Texas; Clair Engle, D, California; William G. Stigler, D, Oklahoma; James H. Morrison, D, Louisiana; William W. Link, D, Illinois; George I. Fallon, D, Maryland; E. L. Barrett, D, Alaska; Jesse P. Wolcott, R, Michigan; James W. Mott, R, Oregon; Paul Cunningham, R, Iowa; J. Harry McGregor, R, Ohio; Glenn Beall, R, Maryland; Leon H. Gavin, D, Pennsylvania; Dean P. Taylor, R, New York; Hadwen C. Fuller, R, New York; Ubert M. Cole, R, Kansas.

Rules: Adolph J. Sabath, D, Illinois; E. J. Cox, D, Georgia; Howard W. Smith, D, Virginia; J. Bayard Clark, D, North Carolina; John J. Delaney, D, New York; William M. Colmer, D, Mississippi; Joe B. Bates, D, Kentucky; Roger C. Slaughter, D, Missouri; Leo E. Allen, R, Illinois; Earl C. Fichener, R, Michigan; Charles A. Halleck, D, Indiana; Clarence J. Brown, R, Ohio.

Territories: Hugh Peterson, D, Georgia; J. W. Robinson, D, Utah; Ed Gossett, D, Texas; Augustine B. Kelley, D, Pennsylvania; John S. Gibson, D, Georgia; Henry L. Arcade, Jr., D, Louisiana; Mike Mansfield, D, Montana; James J. Delaney, D, New York; George P. Miller, D, California; James P. Geelan, D, Connecticut; Alexander Resa, D, Illinois; A. S. J. Carnahan, D, Missouri; E. L. Bartlett, D, Alaska; Jesus P. Pinero, D, Puerto Rico; Homer D. Angell, R, Oregon; Paul Cunningham, R, Iowa; Dean P. Taylor, R, New York; A. L. Miller, R, Nebraska; Marion T. Bennett, R, Missouri; Harold C. Hagen, R, Minnesota; Charles E. Robertson, R, North Dakota; Gordon L. McDonough, R, California; Henry J. Latham, R, New York; Joseph R. Farrington, R, Hawaii.

Un-American Activities: John S. Wood, D, Georgia; John E. Rankin, D, Mississippi; J. Hardin Peterson, D, Florida; J. W. Robinson, D, Utah; John R. Murdock, D, Arizona; Herbert C. Bonner, D, North Carolina; J. Parnell Thomas, R, New Jersey; Karl E. Mundt, R, South Dakota; Gerald W. Landis, R, Indiana.

War Claims: Clair Engle, D, California; Edward J. Hart, D, New Jersey; Herbert C. Bonner, D, North Carolina; Samuel Dickstein, D, New York; Donald L. O'Toole, D, New York; Ralph H. Daughton, D, Virginia; Frank E. Hook, D, Michigan; William J. Green, Jr., D, Pennsylvania; Ellis E. Patterson, D, California; Alexander J. Resa, D, Illinois; Clare E. Hoffman, R, Michigan; Earl Wilson, R, Indiana; Chester H. Gross, R, Pennsylvania; Wat Arnold, R, Missouri; Ralph E. Church, R, Illinois; Walter E. Brehm, R, Ohio; John W. Byrnes, R, Wisconsin.

Ways and Means: Robert L. Doughton, D, North Carolina; Jere Cooper, D, Tennessee; John D. Dingell, D, Michigan; A. Willis Robertson, D, Virginia; Milton H. West, D, Texas; Wilbur D. Mills, D, Arkansas; Noble J. Gregory, D, Kentucky; A. Sidney Camp, D, Georgia; Walter A. Lynch, D, New York; Aime J. Forand, D, Rhode Island; Thad F. Wasielewski, D, Wisconsin; Paul H. Maloney, D, Louisiana; Herman P. Eberharter, D, Pennsylvania; Cecil R. King, D, California; Harold Knutson, R, Minnesota; Daniel A. Reed, R, New York; Roy O. Woodruff, R, Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins, R, Ohio; Bertrand W. Gearhart, E, California; Frank Carlson, R, Kansas; Richard M. Simpson, R, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Kean, R, New Jersey; Charles L. Gifford, R, Massachusetts; Carl T. Curtis, R, Nebraska.

World War Veterans' Legislation: John E. Rankin, D, Mississippi; J. Hardin Peterson, D, Florida; A. Leonard Allen, D, Louisiana; John S. Gibson, D, Georgia; James Domengeau, D, Louisiana; Clair Engle, D, California; William G. Stigler, D, Oklahoma; Joe W. Ervin, D, North Carolina; A. S. J. Carnahan, D, Missouri; Tom Pickett, D, Texas; William J. Green, Jr., D, Pennsylvania; Leo F. Rayfiel, D, New York; Walter B. Huber, D, Ohio; Edith Nourse Rogers, R, Massachusetts; Paul Cunningham, R, Iowa; Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney, R, New York; Marion T. Bennett, R, Missouri; Errett P. Scrivener, R, Kansas; James C. Auchincloss, R, New Jersey; Charles W. Vursell, R, Illinois; Homer A. Ramey, R, Ohio.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Governor—Ernest Gruening, Juneau, Alaska
Secretary—Llewellyn Williams.
Delegates to Congress—E. L. Bartlett, Juneau, Alaska.

The Territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia in March, 1867 for \$1,720,000 and organized as a noncontiguous possession by act of Congress March 7, 1868. For several years the boundary line between British territory in Canada and Alaska had been the cause of dispute between the two countries and finally in 1902 a dispute, after the Anglo-American commission had failed to settle it, was referred to an Alaska Boundary tribunal which was created by a treaty between the United

States and Great Britain. In 1903 the tribunal reached an agreement, which supported most of the United States' claims except several islands which were divided between the two countries.

The governor of Alaska is appointed by the United States. The senate of the legislature has eight members, elected for four years. The house has 16 members, elected for two years. The sessions are biennial, on odd-numbered years, beginning the second Monday in January. The limit of regular sessions is 60 days, and of special sessions, 15 days. The delegate to Congress is elected on the second Tuesday in September on even-numbered years.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE SENATE

Source: Congressional Directory

Year	Date of Beginning	Date of Adjournment
1791	Friday, March 4	Friday, March 4
1793	Monday, March 4	Monday, March 4
1795	Monday, June 8	Friday, June 26
1797	Saturday, March 4	Saturday, March 4
1798	Tuesday, July 17	Thursday, July 19
1801	Wednesday, March 4	Thursday, March 5
1805	Tuesday, March 4	Thursday, March 6
1809	Saturday, March 4	Tuesday, March 7
1817	Monday, March 4	Monday, March 4
1825	Friday, March 4	Wednesday, March 9
1829	Wednesday, March 4	Tuesday, March 17
1837	Saturday, March 4	Friday, March 10
1841	Thursday, March 4	Thursday, March 15
1845	Tuesday, March 4	Thursday, March 20
1849	Monday, March 5	Friday, March 23
1851	Tuesday, March 4	Thursday, March 13
1853	Friday, March 4	Monday, April 11
1857	Wednesday, March 4	Saturday, March 14
1858	Tuesday, June 15	Wednesday, June 16
1859	Friday, March 4	Thursday, March 10
1860	Tuesday, June 26	Thursday, June 28
1861	Monday, March 4	Thursday, March 28
1863	Wednesday, March 4	Saturday, March 14
1865	Saturday, March 4	Saturday, March 11
1867	Monday, April 1	Saturday, April 20
1869	Monday, April 12	Thursday, April 22
1871	Wednesday, May 10	Saturday, May 27
1873	Tuesday, March 4	Wednesday, March 26
1875	Friday, March 5	Wednesday, March 24
1877	Monday, March 5	Saturday, March 17
1881	Friday, March 4	Friday, May 20
1885	Monday, Oct. 10	Saturday, Oct. 29
1889	Wednesday, March 4	Thursday, April 2
1889	Monday, March 4	Tuesday, April 2
1893	Saturday, March 4	Friday, April 15
1897	Thursday, March 4	Wednesday, March 10
1901	Monday, March 4	Saturday, March 9
1903	Thursday, March 5	Thursday, March 19
1905	Saturday, March 5	Saturday, March 18
1909	Thursday, March 4	Saturday, March 6
1913	Tuesday, March 4	Monday, March 17
1917	Monday, March 5	Friday, March 16
1921	Friday, March 4	Tuesday, March 15
1925	Wednesday, March 4	Wednesday, March 18
1929	Monday, March 4	Tuesday, March 5
1930	Monday, July 7	Monday, July 21
1933	Saturday, March 4	Monday, March 6

WAKE ISLAND

Wake Island, 2,000 miles west of Hawaii and annexed to the U. S. in 1898, has become one of the most useful places in the North Pacific since development of trans-Pacific aviation. The U. S. put powerful naval and

air establishments there in 1939-1941. Japs attacked and occupied the atoll Decemb 24, 1941. It was returned to the U. August 31, 1945. Peale and Wilkes islets a part of Wake.

MIDWAY ISLAND

Midway Island is at the end of a chain of rocks extending from Hawaii 1,200 miles

from Honolulu. The reef has a circumference of 15 miles. It is used for defensive purposes.

EQUATORIAL ISLANDS

Jarvis, Howland and Baker Islands, situated approximately on the equator south of the Hawaiian Islands were placed under the

jurisdiction of the department of interior President Roosevelt in 1936 for administration.

OTHER UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS

Swan Island in the Caribbean sea.
Swains Island in the Pacific ocean.
Johnston Island off Hawaii.
Guam Island in the Pacific ocean.
Virgin Islands of the U. S.
Panama Canal Zone.

Antarctica—Approximately 200,000 square miles of frozen wastes in the antarctic have been added to the United States through the explorations of Adm. Richard Byrd in 1929-1935.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1900-1936 BY PARTIES AND STATES

	1900.		1904.		1908.		1912.		1916.		1920.		1924.		1928.		1932.		1936...	
	McKinley	Bryan	Roosevelt	Parker	Taft	Bryan	Wilson	Roosevelt	Hughes	Wilson	Harding	Cox	Coolidge	Davis	Hoover	Smith	Hoover	Roosevelt	Landon	Roosevelt
State.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	Pr.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ala.		11		11		11	12			12		12		12		12		11		11
Ark.		8		9		9	3			3	3		3		3		3		3	3
Calif.	9		10		10	9	2	11		9	13	9	13	9		9		9		9
Colo.		4	5			5	6			6	6	6	6	6	6		6		6	6
Conn.	6		7		7		7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7		7	7
Del.	3		3		3		3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3		3	3
Fla.		4		5		5	6			6		6		6		6		7		7
Ga.		13		13		13	14			14		14		14		14		12		12
Id.		3	3		3		4			4	4		4		4		4		4	4
Ill.	24		27		27		29		29	29	29		29		29		29		29	29
Ind.	15		15		15		15		15	15	15		15		15		15		15	15
Ia.	13		13		13		13		13	13	13		13		13		13		13	13
Kan.	10		10		10		10		10	10	10		10		10		10		10	10
Ky.		13		13		13	13		13	13	13		13		13		13		13	13
La.		8		9		9	10		10	10	10		10		10		10		10	10
Me.	6		6		6		6		6	6	6		6		6		6		6	6
Md.	8		1	7	2	6	8		8	8	8		8		8		8		8	8
Mass.	15		16		16		18		18	18	18		18		18		18		18	18
Mich.	14		14		14		15		15	15	15		15		15		15		15	15
Minn.	9		11		11		12		12	12	12		12		12		12		12	12
Miss.		9		10		10	10		10	10	10		10		10		10		10	10
Mo.		17	18		18		18		18	18	18		18		18		18		18	18
Mont.		3	3		3		4		4	4	4		4		4		4		4	4
Nebr.	8		8		8		8		8	8	8		8		8		8		8	8
Nev.		3	3		3		3		3	3	3		3		3		3		3	3
N. H.	4		4		4		4		4	4	4		4		4		4		4	4
N. J.	10		12		12		14		14	14	14		14		14		14		14	14
N. M.							3		3	3	3		3		3		3		3	3
N. Y.	36		39		39		45		45	45	45		45		45		45		45	45
N. C.		11		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12		12		12	12
N. D.	3		4		4		5		5	5	5		5		5		5		5	5
Ohio	23		23		23		24		24	24	24		24		24		24		24	24
Okla.					7		10		10	10	10		10		10		10		10	10
Oreg.	4		4		4		5		5	5	5		5		5		5		5	5
Penn.	32		34		34		38		38	38	38		38		38		38		38	38
R. I.	4		4		4		5		5	5	5		5		5		5		5	5
S. C.		9		9		9	9		9	9	9		9		9		9		9	9
S. D.	4		4		4		5		5	5	5		5		5		5		5	5
Tenn.		12		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12		12		12	12
Tex.		15		18		18	20		20	20	20		20		20		20		20	20
Utah	3		3		3		*		*	4	4		4		4		4		4	4
Vt.	4		4		4		*		*	4	4		4		4		4		4	4
Va.		12		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12		12		12	12
Wash.	4		5		5		7		7	7	7		7		7		7		7	7
W. Va.		6		7		7	8		7	7	7		7		7		7		7	7
Wis.	12		13		13		13		13	13	13		13		13		13		13	13
Wyo.	3		3		3		3		3	3	3		3		3		3		3	3
Total.	292	155	336	140	321	162	435	88	254	277	404	127	382	136	444	87	59	472	8	523
Plu.	137		196		159		347			23	277		246		357			413		515

The electoral vote for vice-president in 1900 was 696 for Republican, 271 for Democratic, 149 for Populist, 27. *The 4 electoral votes of Utah and the 4 electoral votes of Vermont in 1912 were cast for the Republican candidates

W. H. Taft for president and Nicholas Murray Butler for vice-president. †The 13 votes of Wisconsin in 1924 were cast for the Progressive candidate, Robert M. La Follette.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Governor—U. S. Naval officer appointed by President.

By agreement between U. S., Great Britain and Germany Dec. 2, 1899, the Samoan Islands were partitioned between Germany and the U. S.

American Samoa, the eastern section of the islands made up of Tutuila, Manua and

uninhabited Rose islands, has a total area of 60 square miles and a population of 12,908 according to 1940 census reports. The administrative seat, Pago Pago, Tutuila, acquired as a coaling station in 1872, is one of the best harbors in the South Seas. Islands are partially self-governing. Copra is grown for export.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1940-1944 BY PARTIES AND STATES

State	1940		1944		State	1940		1944	
	Wilkie	Roosevelt	Dewey	Roosevelt		Wilkie	Roosevelt	Dewey	Roosevelt
	R.	D.	R.	D.		R.	D.	R.	D.
Alabama		11		11	New Hampshire		4		4
Arizona		3		4	New Jersey		16		16
Arkansas		9		9	New Mexico		3		4
California		22		25	New York		47		47
Colorado	6		6		North Carolina		13		14
Connecticut		8		8	North Dakota	4		4	
Delaware		3		3	Ohio		26	25	
Florida		7		8	Oklahoma		11		10
Georgia		12		12	Oregon		5		6
Idaho		4		4	Pennsylvania		36		35
Illinois		29		28	Rhode Island		4		4
Indiana	14		13		South Carolina		8		8
Iowa	11		10		South Dakota	4		4	
Kansas	9		8		Tennessee		11		12
Kentucky		11		11	Texas		23		23
Louisiana		10		10	Utah		4		4
Maine	5		5		Vermont	3		3	
Maryland		8		8	Virginia		11		11
Massachusetts		17		16	Washington		8		8
Michigan	19		19		West Virginia		8		8
Minnesota		11		11	Wisconsin		12	12	
Mississippi		9		9	Wyoming		3	3	
Missouri		15		15	Total	82	449	99	432
Montana		4		4	Plurality		367		333
Nebraska	7		6						
Nevada		3		3					

SENATE FUNERALS

The state funeral of Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, was the 14th such funeral to be held in the senate chambers since the Civil war.

Others have been: Solomon Fott, 1866; John E. Kenna, 1893; Zebulon B. Vance, 1894; Isham G. Harris, 1897; Edward O. Walthall, 1898; Marcus A. Hanna, 1904;

William B. Bate, 1905; Augustus O. Bacon, 1914; Theodore E. Burton, 1929; Francis E. Warren, 1929; Lee S. Overman, 1930; William J. Harris, 1932, and Thomas J. Walsh, 1933.

Usually Congress designates one day during a session to eulogize recently deceased members of Congress and to offer memorials.

HEART DISEASES CAUSE THREE DEATHS IN TEN

During the war decreases occurred in the death rates for nephritis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Diseases of the heart accounted for 29.6 percent of deaths in 1944, excluding armed forces overseas, compared with 29.2 percent in 1943 and 26.9 percent in the three-year period, 1939-1941.

The second leading cause of death, cancer and other malignant tumors, resulted in 12.1 percent of the deaths in 1944 compared with 11.4 percent of the deaths in 1943 and 11.2 percent in the 1939-1941 period. The third leading cause of death, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, was responsible for 8.8 percent of the deaths in 1944 compared with 8.7 percent of the deaths in 1943 and 8.4 percent of the deaths in the 1939-1941 period.

Nephritis caused 6.5 percent of the deaths

in 1944 compared with 7.5 percent of the deaths in the 1939-1941 period, deaths from pneumonia and influenza were 5.8 percent in 1944 compared with 6.6 percent in the 1939-1941 period. Tuberculosis caused 3.9 percent of the deaths in 1944 compared with 4.3 percent of the deaths in the 1939-1941 period.

While there were 1,411,338 deaths from all causes in 1944, a decline of 48,206 from 1943, there were 4,323 more deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors and 459 more deaths from motor vehicle accidents. Yet the 1944 death rate for motor-vehicle accidents, 18.3 per 100,000 population, was 32.2 percent below the motor-vehicle accident rate of 27.0 for the 1939-1941 period, a decrease due chiefly, if not entirely, to war-time restrictions on speed, tires and gasoline.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births rose 5.3 per cent between 1943 and 1944 according to the Census Bureau. Reports from 38 state

governments and the District of Columbia listed 87,001 such births in 1944 as compared with 81,586 in the previous year.

MILITARY¹ VOTING IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1944

State	Applications for State ballots		Ballots Received ²		Popular vote for President ³	Percent effective military ballots to vote for President
	Total	Effective	Total	Effective		
United States total...	4,487,540	4,377,159	2,793,203	2,691,160	48,025,684	5.6
Alabama.....	38,713	28,423	5,445	⁴ 5,000	244,743	2.0
Arizona.....	12,511	11,967	6,932	⁴ 6,776	137,634	4.9
Arkansas.....	27,280	24,382	6,400	⁴ 5,500	212,954	2.6
California.....	238,865	238,865	186,811	181,421	3,520,875	5.2
Colorado.....	44,250	45,525	30,044	⁴ 28,348	505,039	5.6
Connecticut.....	70,995	64,485	64,095	59,616	831,950	7.2
Delaware.....	13,862	13,170	3,408	⁴ 2,700	125,361	2.2
Florida.....	46,141	45,965	30,540	29,423	482,592	6.1
Georgia.....	43,215	43,100	36,528	32,941	328,111	10.0
Idaho.....	19,955	18,846	13,037	⁴ 11,276	208,321	5.4
Illinois.....	202,182	201,191	173,244	⁴ 162,256	4,036,061	4.0
Indiana.....	98,494	95,528	79,513	⁴ 77,060	1,672,091	4.6
Iowa.....	70,021	69,896	50,290	⁴ 47,362	1,052,599	4.5
Kansas.....	41,612	41,156	31,303	⁴ 30,593	733,776	4.2
Kentucky.....	61,046	59,870	33,510	⁴ 31,634	867,921	3.6
Louisiana.....	56,515	38,936	13,733	⁴ 10,387	349,383	3.0
Maine.....	17,973	17,973	14,300	13,745	296,400	4.6
Maryland.....	43,805	43,209	35,244	34,543	608,439	5.7
Massachusetts.....	186,443	186,409	124,530	115,990	2,009,993	5.8
Michigan.....	165,251	164,566	155,258	146,650	2,205,217	6.7
Minnesota.....	84,302	82,027	65,651	⁴ 62,517	1,125,529	5.6
Mississippi.....	23,454	19,360	7,121	⁴ 5,270	180,080	2.9
Missouri.....	103,476	103,305	77,671	⁴ 74,439	1,571,678	4.7
Montana.....	14,664	12,568	9,425	⁴ 9,340	207,355	4.5
Nebraska.....	39,172	37,563	27,359	23,454	563,126	4.2
Nevada.....	4,768	4,768	3,289	⁴ 3,065	54,234	5.7
New Hampshire.....	23,209	22,009	13,514	12,812	229,625	5.6
New Jersey.....	511,000	511,000	168,072	164,186	1,963,761	8.4
New Mexico.....	9,638	9,638	7,221	7,032	152,225	4.6
New York.....	561,739	554,445	429,012	⁴ 422,698	6,316,790	6.7
North Carolina.....	86,999	86,999	49,837	49,541	790,554	6.3
North Dakota.....	16,341	16,318	11,016	⁴ 10,440	220,171	4.7
Ohio.....	271,774	258,333	167,676	⁴ 164,472	3,153,056	5.2
Oklahoma.....	52,155	51,179	34,163	32,491	722,636	4.5
Oregon.....	39,494	39,458	34,039	33,377	480,147	7.0
Pennsylvania.....	554,532	554,332	255,769	⁴ 255,226	3,794,787	6.7
Rhode Island.....	55,678	55,666	24,488	23,059	299,276	7.7
South Carolina.....	3,429	3,429	3,126	⁴ 2,268	103,375	2.2
South Dakota.....	13,055	12,939	10,100	⁴ 9,647	232,076	4.2
Tennessee.....	61,500	49,903	28,896	⁴ 27,933	510,792	5.5
Texas.....	91,102	78,569	31,301	28,162	1,150,330	2.4
Utah.....	19,353	19,244	14,331	13,756	248,319	5.5
Vermont.....	7,046	7,046	6,094	5,763	125,361	4.6
Virginia.....	70,355	70,355	38,579	⁴ 38,475	388,485	9.9
Washington.....	61,824	61,824	51,963	51,026	856,328	6.0
West Virginia.....	56,016	54,237	40,162	⁴ 38,993	715,596	5.4
Wisconsin.....	143,298	140,238	80,844	⁴ 80,347	1,339,152	6.0
Wyoming.....	9,038	8,945	8,319	⁴ 8,150	101,340	8.0

¹ "Military" voting is used here to include voting by members of the Army, the Navy, and the Merchant Marine, and by civilian members of organizations attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States, including (as defined by Public Law 277 of the 78th Congress, 2nd Session) the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, and the United Service Organizations. Some slight variations occur among the States for the use of State ballots, as shown in table 6.

² Includes State ballots and Federal war ballots.

³ Source: Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of November 7, 1944 compiled by the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, corrected to January 16, 1945.

⁴ Includes State ballots only. Federal War Ballot not accepted as valid.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: Diplomatic List of the Department of State, March, 1945

Afghanistan —Abdol Hosayn Aziz, E. E. and M. P.	Iraq —Ali Jawdat, E. E. and M. P.
Argentina —Dr. Don Adrian C. Escobar, A. E. and P., absent; and Don Rodolfo Garcia Arias, E. E. and M. P.	Ireland —Robert Brennan, E. E. and M. P.
Australia —Sir Frederick Eggleston, E. E. and M. P.	Italy —Aberto Tarchiani, A. E. and P.
Belgium —Baron Robert Silvercruys, A. E. and P.	Latvia —Alfred Bilmanis, E. E. and M. P.
Bolivia —Don Victor Andrade, A. E. and P.	Lithuania —Povilas Zadeikis, E. E. and M. P.
Brazil —Carlos Martins, A. E. and P.	Luxembourg —Hugues Le Gallais, E. E. and M. P.
Canada —Lester B. Pearson, O. B. E., A. E. and P.	Mexico —Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, A. E. and P.
Chile —Don Macial Mora, A. E. and P.	Netherlands —Dr. A. London, A. E. and P.
China —Dr. Wei Tao-ming, A. E. and P.	New Zealand —C. A. Berendsen, C. N. G. E. E. and M. P.
Colombia —Dr. Don Gabriel Turbey, A. E. and P.	Nicaragua —Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, A. E. and P.
Costa Rica —Don Francisco de P. Gutierrez, A. E. and P.	Norway —Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, A. E. and P.
Cuba —Don Guillermo Belt, A. E. and P.	Panama —Don Enrique A. Jimenez, A. E. and P.
Czechoslovakia —Vladimir Hurban, A. E. and P.	Paraguay —Dr. Don Celso R. Velazquez, A. E. and P.
Denmark —Henrik de Kaufman, E. E. and M. P.	Peru —Don Pedro Betran, A. E. and P.
Dominican Republic —Don Emilio Garcia Gadoy, A. E. and P.	Poland —Jan Cuchanowsky, A. E. and P.
Ecuador —Galo Plaza, A. E. and P.	Portugal —Dr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi, A. E. and P.
Egypt —Mahmoud Hassan, E. E. and M. P.	Spain —Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, A. E. and P.
El Salvador —Don Felipe Vega-Gomez.	Sweden —W. Bostrom, E. E. and M. P.
Estonia —Johannes Kaly, acting consul general of Estonia.	Switzerland —Charles Bruggmann, E. E. and M. P.
France —Henri Bonnet, A. E. and P.	Thailand —Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, E. E. and M. P.
Great Britain —Right Honorable Earl of Halifax, K. G., A. E. and P.	Turkey —Orhan H. Erol.
Greece —Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, A. E. and P.	Union of South Africa —Dr. S. F. N. G. E. E. and M. P.
Guatemala —Don Eugenio Silva Pena, A. E. and P.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics —Andrei A. Gromyko, A. E. and P.
Haiti —Andre Liautaud, A. E. and P.	Uruguay —Dr. Juan Carlos Blanca, A. E. and P.
Honduras —Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, A. E. and P.	Venezuela —Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, A. E. and P.
Iceland —Thor Thors, E. E. and M. P.	Yugoslavia —Dr. Ivan Franges.
Iran —Mohammed Shavesteh, E. E. and M. P.	

SALARIES IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary	\$17.50
Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary	10.00

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class 1	\$9,000 to \$10,000	Class 7	\$4,000 to \$4,400
Class 2	8,000 to 8,900	Class 8	3,500 to 3,900
Class 3	7,000 to 7,900	Unclassified (a)	3.00
Class 4	6,000 to 6,900	Unclassified (b)	2.75
Class 5	5,000 to 5,900	Unclassified (c)	2.50
Class 6	4,500 to 4,900		

CLERKS

Senior Clerks	Junior Clerks
Class 1	Class 1
Class 2	Class 2
Class 3	Class 3
Class 4	
Class 5	

A SENATOR'S COSTS

Source: Taken from Report of the Secretary of the Senate, 1944.

A Senator gets \$10,000 per year. The total cost of the Senate at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1944 was \$4,954,164.51. This included salaries of 96 Senators; franking privileges; fuel and heating; storage of documents; automobiles, maintenance of an mileage. Total salaries of "officers and employees," was \$2,481,973. Thus, for upkeep of the senators and the Senate chambers total of \$2,472,191.51 above salaries was paid.

STATISTICS OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1942

Following is presented the usual statistical information regarding the activities of the Patent Office.

* Applications received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942¹.

With fees:

Applications for patents for inventions.....	47,710	
Applications for patents for designs.....	5,568	
Applications for reissue of patents.....	273	
Applications for registration of trade-marks.....		53,551
Total, with fees.....		212,103

Without fees:

Applications for inventions (act March 3, 1883).....	759	
Applications for reissue (act March 3, 1883).....	2	
Applications for reissue (rule 170).....	3	
Total, without fees.....		764

Grand total..... 66,418

¹ Including applications in which fees were refunded and transferred.

² Includes 3,106 applications for renewal of trade-mark registrations.

Applications for patents for inventions with fees

Year ended June 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1933.....	59,408	1938.....	66,050
1934.....	56,095	1939.....	66,166
1935.....	56,832	1940.....	61,425
1936.....	59,809	1941.....	56,578
1937.....	63,772	1942.....	47,710

Applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, labels and prints, with fees¹

Year ended June 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1933.....	79,469	1938.....	92,018
1934.....	79,367	1939.....	91,163
1935.....	81,000	1940.....	87,059
1936.....	85,102	1941.....	79,658
1937.....	89,980	1942.....	65,654

¹ Labels and prints not included after July 1, 1940; transferred to Register of Copyrights.

Patent applications awaiting action

June 30—		June 30—	
1933.....	49,050	1938.....	45,723
1934.....	39,226	1939.....	42,215
1935.....	31,920	1940.....	44,902
1936.....	33,540	1941.....	42,112
1937.....	38,121	1942.....	46,239

Patents granted and trade-marks, labels and prints registered¹

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Letters patent.....	36,672	41,908	41,708	41,335	40,613
Plant patents.....	28	52	73	71	52
Design patents.....	5,142	5,154	5,779	6,695	4,980
Reissue patents.....	343	359	364	348	281
Trade-marks.....	10,529	10,591	10,254	9,439	7,763
Labels.....	1,806	1,770	1,856		
Prints.....	609	545	614		
Total.....	55,129	60,379	60,648	57,888	53,689

¹ Labels and prints not included after July 1, 1940; transferred to Register of Copyrights.

U. S. POPULATION PASSES 140 MILLION MARK

The population of the United States passed the 140,000,000 mark about October 1, according to an estimate by Director J. C. Capron of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

On this basis, the population increased by

about 8,330,725 in five and one-half years following the 1940 Census, compared with an increase of 8,894,229 during the 10 years between the 1930 and 1940 Censuses. The population of the United States in 1930 was 122,775,046 and in 1940 was 131,669,275.

TRUMAN'S RECONVERSION PROGRAM

In one of the longest presidential messages to Congress, President Truman outlined the following 21-point reconversion program on Sept. 6, 1945:

1. Unemployment compensation—supplementing of state benefits to provide 26 weeks' protection at a \$25 a week maximum.
2. Fair Labor Standards act—a "substantial" increase over the current 40 cents an hour minimum wage to eliminate living substandards.
3. Wartime controls—caution on removal by Congress.
4. Executive agencies reorganization—authorization to the President to reorganize the executive branch of the government.
5. Full employment—early action on the bill to provide machinery for a continuous full employment policy.
6. Fair Employment Practice commission—putting it on a permanent basis.
7. U. S. Employment Service extension—continuation until at Least June 30, 1947 before returning it to the states.
8. Labor disputes and wage stabilization—labor-management cooperation in peace as in war to keep disputes "at a minimum" and adjustments in wage rates to eliminate inequities.
9. Agriculture—transfer of \$500,000,000 of lend-lease funds to the CCC for price support; crop insurance; scientific research; development of farm export markets.
10. Selective service—inducements for voluntary enlistments and induction from the 18-25 age group for a maximum of two years' service.
11. Housing—aid to private enterprise in building 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 houses in the next 10 years; slum clearance; low rent housing; speeding rural housing.
12. Research—a single agency for federal scientific research and promotion and support of private research.
13. Transition tax revision—limited tax reduction for 1946 and later modernization and cuts.
14. Surplus property disposal—a single administration.
15. Small business—protection and encouragement.
16. Veterans—liberalized hospital and medical care; vocational training and education; loan guarantees and life insurance; social security coverage for the period of service.
17. Public works and national resources—regional development of the nation's river valleys; construction of federal buildings, roads and airports; grants to states and municipalities for public works and hospitals.
18. Lend-lease and post war reconstruction—liberal settlements to permit "a sound world wide economy;" continued economic assistance abroad; appropriations of \$550,000,000 and \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA.
19. Congressional salaries—increase to \$20,000 for House and Senate members; repeal of House expense allowance; adequate retirement system for members of Congress; adequate wage scale for executive and judicial branches.
20. Sale of ships—disposal of surplus tonnage to expedite resumption of normal merchant operations.
21. Stockpiling of strategic materials—acquisition and retention of materials in which the U. S. was naturally deficient but which were necessary to national defense.

TRUMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

In a Navy day dedication of the 45,000-ton carrier, "Franklin D. Roosevelt," Oct. 27, at the New York Navy yard, President Truman outlined the following 12 points of American foreign policy:

1. We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.
2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.
3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.
4. We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere.
5. By the combined and cooperative action of our war allies, we shall help the defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice. And we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism, and military aggression cannot exist.
6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.
7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.
8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.
9. We believe that the sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere, without interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors in the solution of their common problems.
10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and to the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.
11. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.
12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to insure peace."

Post Office Department

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE STATISTICS

(Source: Post Office department)

Year	Number of Post Offices	Extent of post routes, miles	Gross revenue \$	Gross expenditures \$	Postage stamps issued	Dead letters received
1789	75		7,510	7,560		
1793	209	5,642	104,746	72,039		
1800	903	20,817	280,804	213,994		
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969		
1815	3,000	43,966	1,043,065	748,121		
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926		
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043		
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708		
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,556	2,757,350		
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236		
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732		
1850	18,417	178,672	5,499,984	5,212,953	1,540,545	
1855	24,410	227,908	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300	
1860	28,498	240,594	8,518,067	10,170,610	216,370,660	2,000,000
1865	20,550	142,340	14,556,159	13,694,728	387,419,455	4,368,087
1870	28,492	231,232	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445	4,152,460
1875	35,547	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	682,342,470	3,628,808
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970	3,057,141
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,444	50,046,235	1,465,122,935	4,710,240
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060	6,517,556
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	87,179,551	2,795,424,808	6,319,873
1900	76,688	500,989	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544,564	7,536,158
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915	10,973,361
1910	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	9,067,164,886	12,545,133
1915	56,380	433,334	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415	10,781,927
1920	52,638	435,342	437,150,212	454,322,609	13,212,790,033	19,353,413
1925	50,957	464,269	599,591,477	639,281,648	17,386,555,506	21,332,232
1930	49,063	503,410	705,484,098	803,667,219	16,268,856,071	22,685,940
1931	48,733	528,571	656,463,383	802,484,840	15,559,164,487	19,957,684
1932	48,159	537,544	588,171,923	793,684,323	14,650,970,133	17,210,588
1933	47,642	536,679	587,631,364	599,887,186	11,917,442,423	10,708,353
1934	46,507	536,775	586,733,166	630,732,934	12,525,716,839	11,466,622
1935	45,687	514,128	630,795,302	696,503,235	13,610,497,410	12,567,130
1936	45,233	517,864	665,343,356	753,616,212	13,835,399,920	12,328,618
1937	44,877	519,844	726,201,110	772,815,842	15,108,639,409	
1938	44,667	526,254	728,634,051	772,445,607	14,912,092,916	
1939	44,400	553,981	746,955,075	784,646,938	15,073,745,772	
1940	44,315	541,514	766,948,627	807,732,865	16,381,427,297	
1941	43,806	550,951	812,327,735	836,945,548	16,381,321,410	
1942	43,638	560,093	859,817,491	873,956,528	19,492,121,339	
1943	42,680	545,128	966,227,289	952,535,379	19,123,977,153	

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are payable in the United States, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and Tutila (Samoa) and also for orders payable in Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis,

Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

Rates are:

Amount	Cts.	Amount	Cts.
up to \$2.50	6	\$20.01-\$40.00	15
\$ 2.51- 5.00	8	40.01- 60.00	18
5.01- 10.00	11	60.01- 80.00	20
10.01- 20.00	13	80.01-100.00	22

International Money Orders

International money orders are payable in Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, French Levant, Germany, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Natal and Zululand, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Orange Free State, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Queensland, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, South Australia, Spain, Surinam (or Dutch Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Tunis, Uruguay, Victoria, Western Australia and Yugoslavia.

International money orders are issued up

to \$100 for the following fees:

Amount	Cents	Amount	Cents
Up to \$10	10	\$50.01-\$60	60
\$10.01- 20	20	60.01- 70	70
20.01- 30	30	70.01- 80	80
30.01- 40	40	80.01- 90	90
40.01- 50	50	90.01-100	\$1

*Money order business temporarily suspended with Spain.

The following countries have had International money order business temporarily suspended: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde Islands, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaya, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Siam), Regency of Tunis, and Yugoslavia.

UNITED STATES POSTAL INFORMATION

Domestic Mail

The domestic rates and conditions apply to the United States, including Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Archipelago, Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group

east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich and the Canal Zone which includes the islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos Culebra and Flamenco.

Air Mail

The rate of postage on air mail is 8 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, including Alaska, and also from one post office to another in the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and between the latter islands and Puerto Rico, but not between the mainland of the United States and any of these islands.

The air mail rate to members of the armed forces and also to civilian employees and contractors receiving mail through Army and Navy post offices outside continental United States is 6 cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof.

Effective June 30, 1945, air mail postage rate to Cuba was reduced to 8 cents per half ounce, from the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The air mail rate was reduced to 8 cent per half ounce on mail to Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, from the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The postage on articles mailed in the United States possessions in the Pacific to be carried by the trans-Pacific air service to the United States and thence by air to Cuba or the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo will be the prescribed postage carriage by air to the continental United States plus the postage for air service from the United State to destination.

Air mail rates from the United States or Alaska to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is 30 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

First Class

First class matter includes letters, postal cards, private post cards, business reply cards and letters in business reply envelopes and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or

corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law to be placed upon matter of other classes. Matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class.

Second Class

Second class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as

second class matter. No limit of weight prescribed.

Postage

Fee

Letters and written and sealed matter, each ounce or fraction thereof..... 3¢
For local delivery..... 3¢
Government post cards and other private

mailing cards conforming to Post Office regulations.....
Business reply cards and on letters in business reply envelopes, regular postage plus.....

Postage

Newspapers and magazines, each two ounces or fraction of, except when the

postage at the fourth class rate is lower, in which the lower rate applies.....

Third Class

Third class matter embraces books (including catalogues) having, including the covers, 24 pages or more, and other printed matter on paper not having the nature of personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy, accompanying the same, matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind,

drawings, merchandise, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes when sent in packages weighing up to and including 8 ounces. The same matter when sent in parcels exceeding 8 ounces in weight is embraced in fourth class or parcel post mail.

Postage

Merchandise and loose printed matter, for each 2 ounces or fraction to 8 ounces inclusive..... 1½¢
Books and catalogues, seeds, scions and bulbs, for each 2 ounces or fraction to

8 ounces inclusive..... 1¢
Bulk mail of not less than 20 pounds, not less than 200 separately addressed identical pieces. Apply at post office for privilege

Fourth Class

Fourth class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail exceeding 8 ounces in weight and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, books (including catalogues), circulars and other printed matter and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second class.

The limit in size of fourth class matter is 100 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel, the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not

around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

On parcels exceeding 84 inches the minimum postage charge is the 10-pound rate for zone addressed.

The limit of weight for fourth class matter is 70 pounds for all zones.

Registered C. O. D. Mail

The fees for collect-on-delivery service for registered sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate and the limits of indemnity for the loss, rifling, or damage thereof in the mails, shall, in addition to postage and any other required additional fees, be as follows:

Amount Collectible and Limit of Indemnity Payable	Fee, including Registration
From \$.01 to \$ 10.00	\$.40
From 10.01 to 50.00	.55
From 50.01 to 100.00	.75
From 100.01 to 200.00	1.00

When indemnity in excess of \$200 is desired, the fees for domestic registered C. O. D. mail, shall, in addition to postage and any other required additional fees, be as follows:

Amount of Indemnity	Fee, including Registration
From \$200.01 to \$300	\$1.05
From 300.01 to 400	1.10
From 400.01 to 500	1.15
From 500.01 to 600	1.20
From 600.01 to 700	1.25
From 700.01 to 800	1.35
From 800.01 to 1000	1.40

Demurrage Charges—Domestic C. O. D. Mail

(Registered and Unregistered)

C. O. D. mail held at office of address longer than 20 days will be subject to a demurrage charge of 5c a day. Parcels will not be held longer than 30 days. Collect-on-Delivery mail is not subject to demurrage

when it bears the instructions of the sender limiting its retention to not exceeding 20 days after the day of receipt at any post office of address.

Charge for Service

(Covering C. O. D. Mail at Office Where Held)

Each request for the alteration or cancellation of charges on a C. O. D. article or for the delivery of the article to other than the addressee at the postoffice where held must be accompanied with 10 cents. Requests of this character should be filed with the postmaster at the mailing office and not transmitted direct to the postmaster at the office of address. This charge is in addition to the postage at the local rate required for the second attempt at delivery if the parcel is

addressed for delivery by carrier (city, village or rural) or for delivery to other than the original addressee at the post office where held.

When a C. O. D. article is undeliverable, the sender or sender's representative shall be so notified only when the article is endorsed to show that notice is desired, and for such notice a charge of 5 cents shall be made and will be collected on delivery of the notice.

First Class vs. Air Mail to 20 Cities

Elapsed time required for delivery of letters sent by air mail and first class mail between Chicago and 20 other cities. Figures for time are in hours and minutes:

	Air mileage	From Chicago		To Chicago	
		Air mail	First class	Air mail	First class
Washington, D. C.	625	18:54	32:53	21:54	37:43
New York City	752	19:24	36:43	25:27	37:08
Boston, Mass.	998	20:39	34:41	22:07	42:44
Philadelphia, Pa.	690	21:45	26:08	23:06	33:01
Miami, Fla.	1,312	20:24	66:42	23:09	63:33
Atlanta, Ga.	681	18:21	42:23	21:55	43:26
New Orleans, La.	871	24:43	43:46	20:48	40:10
Houston, Tex.	1,046	27:06	47:21	20:08	44:21
Birmingham, Ala.	816	25:00	43:34	19:33	39:19
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,741	43:57	68:39	32:35	73:43
San Francisco, Cal.	1,855	40:38	82:34	38:48	77:44
Seattle, Wash.	1,743	30:39	69:24	28:30	71:29
Billings, Mont.	1,187	22:38	46:00	19:37	50:05
Denver, Colo.	918	21:10	35:51	18:43	39:15
Minneapolis, Minn.	356	20:52	20:59	19:00	21:08
St. Louis, Mo.	259	17:44	18:53	16:56	19:42
Des Moines, Ia.	306	20:42	19:58	19:21	20:59
Detroit, Mich.	236	18:01	18:01	20:04	20:03
Indianapolis, Ind.	174	17:48	16:24	19:35	20:43
Green Bay, Wis.	197	29:18	17:54	18:48	18:48

Parcel Post Rates

ZONES

Wgt. in Pounds	Local	1st & 2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Books
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.04
2	.09	.11	.12	.15	.18	.20	.24	.27	.07
3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23	.27	.33	.38	.10
4	.10	.13	.16	.22	.28	.34	.42	.49	.13
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34	.41	.52	.61	.16
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39	.48	.61	.72	.19
7	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44	.56	.70	.83	.22
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50	.63	.79	.95	.25
9	.12	.18	.26	.39	.56	.70	.89	1.06	.28
*10	.13	.19	.28	.43	.61	.77	.98	1.17	.31
11	.13	.20	.30	.46	.66	.84	1.07	1.29	.34
12	.14	.22	.32	.50	.72	.92	1.16	1.40	.37
13	.14	.23	.34	.54	.77	.99	1.26	1.51	.40
14	.15	.24	.36	.58	.82	1.06	1.35	1.63	.43
15	.15	.25	.38	.61	.89	1.13	1.44	1.74	.46
16	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94	1.21	1.53	1.85	.49
17	.16	.27	.42	.68	.99	1.28	1.63	1.97	.53
18	.17	.28	.44	.72	1.05	1.35	1.72	2.08	.56
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10	1.42	1.81	2.19	.59
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	1.15	1.49	1.91	2.31	.62
21	.18	.31	.50	.82	1.21	1.57	2.00	2.42	.65
22	.19	.33	.53	.87	1.27	1.64	2.09	2.53	.68
23	.19	.34	.55	.90	1.32	1.71	2.18	2.65	.71
24	.20	.35	.57	.94	1.37	1.78	2.28	2.76	.74
25	.20	.36	.59	.97	1.43	1.85	2.37	2.87	.77
26	.21	.37	.61	1.01	1.48	1.93	2.46	2.99	.80
27	.21	.38	.63	1.04	1.53	2.00	2.55	3.10	.83
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.07	2.65	3.21	.87
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65	2.14	2.74	3.33	.90
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.21	2.83	3.44	.93
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75	2.29	2.93	3.55	.96
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67	.99
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78	1.02
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89	1.05
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98	2.58	3.30	4.01	1.08
36	.26	.48	.81	1.37	2.03	2.65	3.39	4.12	1.11
37	.26	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.72	3.48	4.23	1.14
38	.27	.50	.85	1.44	2.14	2.79	3.57	4.35	1.17
39	.27	.52	.88	1.47	2.19	2.86	3.67	4.46	1.21
40	.28	.53	.90	1.51	2.25	2.94	3.76	4.57	1.24
41	.28	.54	.92	1.55	2.30	3.01	3.85	4.69	1.27
42	.29	.56	.94	1.59	2.36	3.08	3.94	4.80	1.30
43	.29	.57	.96	1.62	2.41	3.15	4.04	4.91	1.33
44	.30	.58	.98	1.66	2.46	3.22	4.13	5.03	1.36
45	.30	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52	3.30	4.22	5.14	1.39
46	.31	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58	3.37	4.32	5.25	1.42
47	.31	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63	3.44	4.41	5.37	1.45
48	.32	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69	3.51	4.50	5.48	1.48
49	.32	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74	3.58	4.59	5.59	1.51
50	.33	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79	3.66	4.69	5.71	1.55
51	.33	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84	3.73	4.78	5.82	1.58
52	.34	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90	3.80	4.87	5.93	1.61
53	.34	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96	3.87	4.96	6.05	1.64
54	.35	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01	3.94	5.06	6.16	1.67
55	.35	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07	4.02	5.15	6.27	1.70
56	.36	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12	4.09	5.24	6.39	1.73
57	.36	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17	4.16	5.34	6.50	1.76
58	.37	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23	4.23	5.43	6.61	1.79
59	.37	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29	4.31	5.52	6.73	1.82
60	.38	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34	4.38	5.61	6.84	1.85
61	.38	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39	4.45	5.71	6.95	1.88
62	.39	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.52	5.80	7.07	1.92
63	.39	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50	4.59	5.89	7.18	1.95
64	.40	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55	4.67	5.98	7.29	1.98
65	.40	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62	4.74	6.08	7.41	2.01
66	.41	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52	2.04
67	.41	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63	2.07
68	.42	.84	1.47	2.52	3.78	4.95	6.36	7.75	2.10
69	.42	.85	1.49	2.55	3.83	5.03	6.45	7.86	2.13
70	.43	.87	1.51	2.60	3.88	5.10	6.54	7.97	2.16

*The postage on any parcel over 84 inches in length and girth combined, and weighing less than 10 lbs. will be that chargeable for 10 lbs. at the zone rate.

Closed Against Inspection

Third and fourth class parcels, except first class parcels containing circulars or miscellaneous printed matter, may be sealed when they bear the following statement in print (writing or hand stamp not permissible): **CONTENTS: MERCHANDISE.** Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary.

Special Delivery

Special delivery fees in addition to regular postage are:

First Class

to pounds or less.....	13¢	Over 10 pounds.....	25¢
er 2 pounds, not over 10 pounds.....	20¢		

Second, Third and Fourth Classes

to pounds, less.....	17¢	Over 10 pounds.....	35¢
er two pounds, not over 10 pounds.....	25¢		

Special Handling

(Fourth Class Only)

to pounds, or less.....	10¢	Over 10 pounds.....	20¢
er two pounds, not over 10 pounds.....	15¢		

Insurance

(Third and Fourth Class Only)

(\$100.00 Limit to Philippine Islands)

emnity from \$ 0.01 to \$ 5.00.....	\$0.13	Indemnity from 25.01 to 50.00.....	.15
emnity from 5.01 to 25.00.....	.10	Indemnity from 50.01 to 200.00.....	.25

International Ordinary (Parcel Post) Mail

Limited indemnity may be paid in the amount of the loss, rifling, or damage to ordinary parcel post packages exchanged with certain countries.

Fees

A charge of 5 cents shall be made for an inquiry or complain concerning any ordinary article (parcel-post package or Postal Union article) addressed for delivery in a foreign country, unless the sender is able to show, as prescribed, prima facie loss or other irregularity through fault of the postal service.

Return Receipts

(Domestic Insured and Registered Mail)

Upon payment of a fee of 4 cents at the time of mailing, or of 7 cents subsequent to time of mailing, a receipt will be obtained insured or registered mail matter showing whom and when the article was delivered, which receipt will be returned to the sender. These charges are plus postage and fee for insurance and registration. An additional charge of 10 cents is made when domestic registered insured, or C. O. D. mail is restricted in delivery to addressee only, or to the addressee or order.

U. S. POSTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES — 1944

of City Delivery.....	\$ 206,569,486	Gross Revenue of Department...	\$ 1,112,877,174
Offices (number as of June 30).....	42,161	Gross Expenditure of Department.....	\$ 1,068,985,618
ent of Post Routes (miles).....	549,107	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.....	19,106,171,157
as. Compensation to Postmasters.....	\$ 63,874,562		

U. S. POSTAL RECEIPTS AT BIG CITIES — 1944

York.....	\$125,170,661	Detroit.....	17,697,060
ago.....	69,258,341	Brooklyn.....	13,076,202
delphia.....	25,509,581	Kansas City.....	10,921,752
ouis.....	14,194,858		
on.....	21,463,221	Total Postal Savings on Deposit at the Close of 1944: \$2,034,136,507.	
Angeles.....	\$20,687,297		

Foreign Mail

(Consult postmaster for details)

The foreign letter rate is 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof to the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic of), Mexico, Newfoundland, (including Labrador), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador (El), Spain (including Andorra, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Morocco (Spanish zone), Rio de Oro, Spanish Guinea (including Annobon Island) and the Spanish possessions in northern Africa), Uruguay and Venezuela.

The postage rate on letters to all other

foreign destinations is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on single post cards for any destination above named is 2 cents each; for all other foreign destinations, cents each.

The postage rate for all parcel post packages to foreign destinations is 14 cents pound or fraction thereof. In addition there are in many countries transit charges to be paid. For particular countries, consult local post office.

Canada and Newfoundland

Mailable merchandise and printed matter designated as third and fourth-class matter and Postal Union "prints" addressed to Canada or Newfoundland may be insured for the same fees and under the same conditions in so far as applicable, including payment of indemnity, as apply to domestic mail of these classes. Third-class or "printed matter" may be registered, if desired, but fourth-class parcels of general merchandise may be registered only when sealed and postage is paid at letter rate.

Senders' return receipts are not obtained for insured parcels addressed to Canada, but may be obtained for insured parcels addressed to Newfoundland by payment of a fee of 5 cents, in addition to postage and insurance fee, when requested at the time of mailing; when requested subsequent to the time of mailing, a charge of 10 cents is made.

The following articles and those of simi-

lar character shall not be accepted for transmission as insured mail for or from Canada or Newfoundland, but when mailable, may be sent as registered matter provided they are sealed and the letter rate of postage paid: Precious stones, mounted or unmounted; all articles commonly known as jewelry used for personal adornment, such as rings, brooches, tie pins, chains, cuff link dress sets, fobs, bracelets, rosary beads, lockets, necklaces, etc.; all articles of gold or other precious metals for personal use, such as cigarette holders, cigarette cases, vanity cases, card-cases, gold and silver pencil lorgnettes, mesh bags, watches, etc.; gold scrap, jeweler's filings, fountain pens, money packets (which are construed as including bank notes, coin, including coins not current in bullion, gold dust, bonds, and coupons payable to bearer, stocks, and other securities negotiable by bearer).

International C. O. D. Service

International C. O. D. service is in effect with Denmark, Finland, Norway, Mexico and Sweden.

The C. O. D. service with Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden applies to insured parcels, whereas the C. O. D. service with Mexico applies to registered parcels. Also, the C. O. D. service with Mexico is extended

to postal union printed matter, 8-ounce packages of merchandise and small packet.

The C. O. D. service to Austria, Germany and Hungary has been suspended.

The C. O. D. service to Belgium, Denmark, (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden is temporarily suspended.

C. O. D. Fees

C. O. D. fees which provide limited indemnity, range from 30 cents to 70 cents. (Consult postmaster.)

Return receipts for C. O. D. parcels sent to the countries mentioned above, except

Mexico, will be furnished upon request to the sender and upon payment of a fee of 5 cents for each receipt; 10 cents for each receipt requested after mailing.

International Registered Mail

Letters, prints of all kinds, including raised prints for the blind, single and reply paid post cards, small packets, samples of merchandise and commercial papers may be registered to practically all foreign countries.

A registration fee of 15 cents in addition to postage is chargeable to all postal union articles addressed to foreign countries. Parcel post packages may be registered to certain foreign countries, subject to fees ranging from 15 cents to 60 cents.

A charge of 5 cents is collected from the sender, in addition to the postage and registry fee, for a return receipt for a postal

union registered article requested at the time of mailing, and 10 cents if requested after mailing. Consult postmaster as to fee chargeable for return receipts for registered international parcel post packages.

A charge of 10 cents is made for an inquiry as to the disposal of any registered or insured article addressed to a foreign country unless the sender has failed to receive a return receipt for which he paid the required fee, or able to show, as prescribed, *prima facie* evidence of other irregularity through fault of the postal service. (Consult postmaster.)

Indemnity

Limited indemnity is payable for the total loss (cover and content) of postal union registered articles addressed to foreign countries. Limited indemnity in the case of a

few foreign countries only, is payable also for the loss, rifling, or damage of international parcel post packages. (Consult postmaster.)

International Insured Mail

International insured parcel post service has been inaugurated between the United States and Austria, the Bahamas, Brunei, Canada, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, Fanning Island, Federated Malay States, Finland, France (including Algeria and Corsica), French Indo-China, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy and colonies, Leeward Islands, Macao, Malay states (non-federated), The Netherlands, Newfoundland (including Labrador), New Zealand, North

Borneo (state of), Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Portuguese West Africa, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Western Samoa and Windward Islands. Parcel post packages for Ecuador, Macao, The Netherlands, Portugal and Portuguese West Africa also may be registered. In the case of Canada and Newfoundland (including Labrador) prints and packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less may be insured.

Insurance Fees

Insurance fees range from 5 cents to 55 cents, providing for indemnity, in the event of loss, rifling or damage. The limit of indemnity in most cases is \$100. (Consult postmaster). The insurance fees, however, on parcels exchanged between continental United States (not including Alaska) and Great Britain and Northern Ireland range from 20 cents to \$1.50, providing for indemnity, in the event of loss, rifling or damage, up to \$2,000. Also, the maximum

indemnity payable for the loss, rifling or damage of insured parcels addressed to Canada is \$200; to Portuguese West Africa, \$9.65; to Ecuador, \$50 and to Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), \$50.

Return receipts for insured parcels addressed to foreign countries except Canada will be furnished only upon request by the sender and upon payment of a fee of 5 cents for each receipt requested at time of mailing and 10 cents if requested after mailing.

AIR MAIL RATES TO SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Per Half Ounce)

(As of March 31, 1945)

	Cents		Cents		Cents
Argentina	20	Curacao	10	Panama	10
Barbados	10	Ecuador	15	Paraguay	20
Bolivia	20	Falkland Isles	20	Peru	15
Brazil	20	Fr. Guiana	15	El Salvador	10
Brit. Guiana	25	Guadeloupe	10	Surinam	15
Brit. Honduras	10	Guatemala	10	Trinidad	10
Canal Zone	10	Rep. of Honduras	10	Uruguay	20
Chile	20	Leeward Isles	10	Venezuela	15
Colombia	25	Martinique	10	Windward Islands	10
Costa Rica	10	Nicaragua	10		

Money Order Fees

For orders from—

\$ 0.01 to \$ 2.50.....	6¢	20.01 to 40.....	15¢
2.51 to 5.....	8¢	40.01 to 60.....	18¢
5.01 to 10.....	11¢	60.01 to 80.....	20¢
10.01 to 20.....	13¢	80.01 to 100.....	22¢

OTHER AIR MAIL RATES

Per half ounce (cents)		Per half ounce (cents)	
United States (mainland) to or from—		Hawaii.....	23
Canal Zone.....	10	Philippine Islands.....	58
Canton Island.....	25	Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo (Cuba) to or from—	
Guam.....	35	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States.....	8
Hawaii.....	15	Hawaii to or from—	
Philippine Islands.....	50	Canal Zone.....	25
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo (Cuba).....	8	Canton Island.....	10
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo (Cuba) to or from—		Guam.....	20
Canal.....	10	Philippine Islands.....	30
Canton Island.....	33	Guam to or from—	
Guam.....	43	Canal Zone.....	45
		Canton Island.....	30
		Philippine Islands.....	10

COD BANKS

The cod resource, perhaps the largest of the North American banks, yields a billion pounds of fish a year to fishermen of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

CITY AND RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND STAR-ROUTE SERVICE, 1870 TO 1942

Source: U. S. Statistical Abstract

As of June 30—	City Free Delivery			Rural Free Delivery				Star Routes	
	Number of offices	Number of car- riers	Annual cost ¹ (1,000 dollars)	Number of routes	Length of routes (miles)	Annual travel (1,000 miles)	Annual cost (1,000 dollars)	Number of routes (regular service)	Annual cost (1,000 dollars)
1870.....	51	1,362	1,231					7,295	5.05
1880.....	104	2,628	¹ 2,364					9,863	7.32
1890.....	454	9,066	¹ 7,978					15,887	5.32
1895.....	604	12,714	12,145					20,733	5.75
1900.....	796	15,322	14,671	1,259	28,685		420	22,834	5.08
1905.....	1,144	21,778	20,923	32,110	721,237		20,865	17,199	7.34
1910.....	1,492	28,715	31,738	41,079	993,068	303,007	36,915	13,425	6.92
1915.....	1,808	32,902	39,829	43,866	1,076,235	325,305	52,566	11,557	8.71
1920.....	2,086	36,142	62,841	43,445	1,151,832	348,627	75,562	10,739	11.10
1925.....	2,401	46,251	93,567	45,189	1,227,654	370,273	102,945	10,906	12.77
1927.....	2,812	50,117	113,301	44,730	1,270,746	383,851	104,447	11,215	12.99
1928.....	2,899	51,293	117,490	44,288	1,289,613	390,054	105,008	11,472	13.54
1929.....	2,970	52,719	122,515	43,840	1,316,420	398,444	106,202	11,695	13.96
1930.....	3,050	53,762	126,426	43,278	1,334,842	404,738	106,378	11,788	14.28
1931.....	3,098	53,387	126,179	42,412	1,354,759	412,382	106,502	12,089	14.53
1932.....	3,111	52,767	125,700	41,602	1,358,030	412,084	105,824	12,443	14.76
1933.....	3,111	51,229	107,410	40,013	1,365,712	414,417	103,693	12,596	14.30
1934.....	3,111	48,275	96,947	37,108	1,359,895	412,721	92,285	12,237	12.94
1935.....	3,111	49,084	111,648	34,848	1,355,078	411,361	92,061	11,853	11.35
1936.....	3,134	53,852	126,371	34,118	1,368,083	415,433	92,438	11,663	10.88
1937.....	3,173	54,944	133,908	33,601	1,377,088	418,248	91,680	11,572	10.80
1938.....	3,215	55,713	136,505	33,144	1,387,445	420,107	91,093	11,393	11.03
1939.....	3,236	56,617	139,493	32,839	1,392,657	421,854	91,188	11,462	10.84
1940.....	3,275	58,531	143,766	32,646	1,401,690	424,704	91,454	11,369	10.92
1941.....	3,298	61,085	149,759	32,445	1,411,753	427,756	91,586	11,407	11.26
1942.....	3,347	62,919	156,180	32,292	1,420,971	430,728	91,736	11,400	12.09

¹ Data represent audited expenditures; in 1880 and 1890 they include some incidental expense.

NOTE.—Free city delivery was inaugurated in 1863; rural free delivery in 1897. Star routes are mail routes between towns which are let on a contract basis. Star route service in Alaska is not included in the accompanying table, data for 1942 being as follows: Number of routes, 87; length, 16,676 miles; annual travel, 709,615 miles; annual rate of expenditure, \$245,976.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

President—Sergio Osmena.

American Representative—United States high commissioner—Paul V. McNutt.

Duties transferred to the Secretary of Interior by Executive Order No. 9245, September 16, 1942.

Resident Commissioner—Carlos P. Romulo, Manila.

The Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898 and Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt was the first military governor. In 1900 the Philippine commission, appointed by President McKinley, became the legislative body of the islands. The natives of the islands first were given a share in the government under William Howard Taft, as the first governor-general and this policy was continued.

After repeated promises of independence to the islands, Congress in 1916 passed a bill which gave the islands their own legislative authority under the Philippine legislature. The governing body was composed of two houses, the senate of 24 members and the house of 94. The next bill was the Hawes-Cutting Independence bill, which was passed over presidential veto in 1933. This was rejected by the Philippine legislature. The Tydings-McDuffie act of 1934 gave the islands independence when they would adopt

a constitution acceptable to the United States.

The Philippine legislature voted May 2, 1934 to accept the offer and called a constitutional assembly which drafted a constitution. This document was accepted by a plebiscite May 15, 1935 in which 1,000,000 votes were cast and Filipino women balloted for the first time. President Roosevelt approved the constitution March 23, 1935.

The new government was styled the Commonwealth of the Philippines. It has, in place of the former bicameral legislature, a national assembly, which is a unicameral body, consisting of 96 members. It entered upon actual operation Nov. 15, 1935, with the inauguration of its new president, Manuel L. Quezon.

Although the islands were occupied after the surrender of U. S. Forces to Japan at Corregidor, April 11, 1942, they were regained by conquest and the surrender terms of August 31, 1945. The Philippines are a self-governing commonwealth under the sovereignty of the U. S. They were promised complete independence after July 4, 1945, but the war interrupted this process. Manila is the headquarters for the Pacific Allied Military Command, created by President Truman August 15, 1945.

FEDERAL COURTS

THE SUPREME COURT

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

Appointed by president with approval of senate

Name	State	when	Appointed by whom	Years served	Born	Died
John Rutledge	S. C.	1789	Washington	2	1739	1800
William Cushing	Mass.	1789	Washington	21	1732	1810
James Wilson	Penn.	1789	Washington	9	1742	1798
John Blair	Va.	1789	Washington	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	1789	Washington		1745	1790
James Iredell	N. C.	1790	Washington	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson	Md.	1791	Washington	2	1732	1819
William Paterson	N. J.	1793	Washington	13	1745	1806
Samuel Chase	Md.	1796	Washington	15	1741	1811
Joshua Washington	Va.	1798	John Adams	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore	N. C.	1799	John Adams	5	1755	1810
William Johnson	S. C.	1804	Jefferson	30	1771	1834
Brookholst Livingston	N. Y.	1806	Jefferson	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd	Ky.	1807	Jefferson	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story	Mass.	1811	Madison	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval	Md.	1811	Madison	24	1752	1844
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1823	Monroe	20	1768	1843
Robert Trimble	Ky.	1826	John Q. Adams	2	1777	1828
John McLean	Ohio	1829	Jackson	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin	Penn.	1830	Jackson	14	1780	1844
James M. Wayne	Ga.	1835	Jackson	32	1790	1867
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1836	Jackson	5	1783	1841
John Catron	Tenn.	1837	Van Buren	28	1786	1865
John McKinley	Ala.	1837	Van Buren	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	1841	Jackson	19	1784	1860
Samuel Nelson	N. Y.	1845	Tyler	28	1792	1873
Eli Woodbury	N. H.	1845	Polk	5	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier	Penn.	1846	Polk	24	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	1851	Fillmore	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell	Ala.	1853	Pierce	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1853	Buchanan	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne	Ohio	1861	Lincoln	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	1862	Lincoln	28	1816	1890
David Davis	Ill.	1862	Lincoln	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field	Calif.	1863	Lincoln	34	1816	1899
William Strong	Penn.	1870	Grant	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley	N. J.	1870	Grant	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt	N. Y.	1872	Grant	10	1810	1886
John M. Harlan	Ky.	1877	Hayes	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods	Ga.	1880	Hayes	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews	Ohio	1881	Garfield	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray	Mass.	1882	Arthur	20	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford	N. Y.	1882	Arthur	11	1820	1893
Judith Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1888	Cleveland	5	1825	1893
David J. Brewer	Kas.	1889	Harrison	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown	Mich.	1890	Harrison	16	1836	1913
George Shiras, Jr.	Penn.	1892	Harrison	11	1832	1924
Howell E. Jackson	Tenn.	1893	Harrison	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White	La.	1894	Cleveland	16	1845	1921
Rufus W. Peckham	N. Y.	1895	Cleveland	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna	Calif.	1898	McKinley	27	1843	1926
Oliver W. Holmes	Mass.	1902	Roosevelt	30	1841	1935
William R. Day	Ohio	1903	Roosevelt	19	1849	1923
William H. Moody	Mass.	1906	Roosevelt	4	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton	Tenn.	1909	Taft	5	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	1910	Taft	6	1862	
Willis Van Devanter	Wyo.	1910	Taft	26	1859	
Joseph R. Lamar	Ga.	1910	Taft	6	1857	1916
Mathlon Pitney	N. J.	1912	Taft	10	1858	1924
Charles C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1914	Wilson		1862	
Louis D. Brandeis	Mass.	1916	Wilson		1856	
John H. Clarke	Ohio	1916	Wilson	6	1857	
George Sutherland	Utah	1922	Harding		1862	
Herbert Butler	Minn.	1922	Harding		1866	
Edward T. Sanford	Tenn.	1923	Harding	7	1865	1930
Harlan F. Stone	N. Y.	1925	Coolidge		1872	
Owen J. Roberts	Penn.	1930	Hoover	15	1875	
Benjamin N. Cardozo	N. Y.	1932	Hoover		1870	
Hugo L. Black	Ala.	1937	F. D. Roosevelt		1886	

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES—Cont.

Name	State	Appointed		Years served	Born	D
		when	by whom			
Stanley F. Reed	Ky.	1938	F. D. Roosevelt		1884	
Felix Frankfurter	Mass.	1939	F. D. Roosevelt		1882	
William O. Douglas	Conn.	1939	F. D. Roosevelt		1898	
Frank Murphy	Mich.	1940	F. D. Roosevelt		1890	
James F. Byrnes	S. C.	1941	F. D. Roosevelt		1879	
Robert H. Jackson	N. Y.	1941	F. D. Roosevelt		1892	
Wiley B. Rutledge	Iowa	1943	F. D. Roosevelt		1894	
Harold Hitz Burton	Ohio	1945	H. S. Truman		1888	

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES

Appointed by president with approval of senate

Name	State	Appointed		Years served	Born	D
		when	by whom			
John Jay	N. Y.	1789	Washington	6	1745	18
John Rutledge	S. C.	1795	Washington	4 mos.	1739	18
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	1796	Washington	4	1745	18
John Marshall	Va.	1801	John Adams	34	1755	18
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1836	Jackson	28	1777	18
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1864	Lincoln	9	1808	18
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	1874	Grant	14	1816	18
Melville W. Fuller	Ill.	1888	Cleveland	22	1833	19
Edward D. White	La.	1910	Taft	11	1845	19
William H. Taft	Ohio	1921	Harding	9	1857	19
Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	1930	Hoover		1862	
Harlan F. Stone	N. Y.	1941	Roosevelt		1872	

BIOGRAPHIES OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Harlan F. Stone, of New York City Chief Justice of the United States; born Chesterfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1872; married Agnes Harvey Sept. 7, 1899; two sons Marshall and Lauson; graduate of Amherst College, B.S., 1894, M.A., 1897, honorary LL.D., 1913; Columbia Law School graduate, receiving LL.B. 1898; honorary LL.D., 1925; honorary LL.D., Yale University, 1924 and others; member International Academy of Comparative Law since 1923; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1933; member American Philosophical Society, 1939; honorary member, Society of Public Teachers of Law, London, 1939; honorary bencher of Lincoln's Inn, 1941; member of the Athenaeum, London, 1944; trustee of Amherst College and of Folger Shakespeare Library, 1933; chancellor Smithsonian Institution, 1941; chairman Board of Trustees National Gallery of Art, 1941; admitted to New York bar 1898; became member of law firm of Wilmer and Canfield and later of its successor, Satterlee, Canfield and Stone; also lectured on law at Columbia Law School, 1899-1902, 1910-23; member of Sullivan & Cromwell in 1923; appointed Attorney General of the United States, Apr. 7, 1924; nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Coolidge Jan. 5, 1925; confirmed by Senate, Feb. 5, 1925 and entered upon the duties of that office on Mar. 2, 1925. Served as Associate Justice until July 3, 1941, when he took oath of office of Chief Justice of the United States, having been appointed to that position by President Roosevelt on June 12 and confirmed by the Senate on June 27, 1941; took seat on Oct. 6, 1941.

Hugo Lafayette Black, of Alabama, Associate Justice, born Harlan, Clay County, Alabama, Feb. 27, 1886; son William Lafayette and Martha Ardellah (Toland) Black; LL.B. University of Alabama, 1906; married Josephine Foster, Feb. 1921; children, Hugo Lafayette, Stirling Foster, Martha Josephine; began practice at Birmingham, 1907; served as police judge, 1910-11; solicitor, (prosecuting attorney) Jefferson

County, Alabama, 1915-17; general practice Birmingham, 1919-27; U. S. Senator from Alabama, 1927-39; nominated by President Roosevelt on August 12, 1937; confirmed to Senate August 17, 1937; took office October 4, 1937.

Stanley Forman Reed, Associate Justice, born in Kentucky, Dec. 31, 1888; studied law at the University of Virginia, Columbia University and University of Paris; married Winifred Elgin; two sons John A. and Stanley Forman, Jr.; general practice in Kentucky, 1910-29; member General Assembly of Kentucky, 1912-16; American Legion; American Law Institute counselor and member, executive committee American Red Cross, 1935-38; general counsel, Federal Farm Board, 1929-32; general counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932-35; Solicitor General of the United States, 1935-38; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt, January 15, 1938 confirmed January 25, 1938; took office January 31, 1938.

Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice, born in Vienna, Austria, November 15, 1882; brought to the United States in 1894; received LL.B. from Harvard in 1906; assistant U. S. attorney, southern district of New York, 1906-10; law officer Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, 1911-14; professor at Harvard Law School, 1914-39; author: *The Business of the Supreme Court* (with James M. Landis), 1928; *The Labor Injunction* (with Nathan Greene), 1930; *The Public and Its Government*, 1930 and others; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt January 5, 1939; confirmed January 17, 1939, and took office January 30, 1939.

William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice; born at Maine, Minn., on October 16, 1898; LL.B., Columbia University Law School, 1925; member of Securities and Exchange Commission, 1936-39, chairman 1937-39; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt March 20, 1939; confirmed April 4, 1939, and took office April 17, 1939.

Frank Murphy, Associate Justice born at Harbor Beach, Mich., April 13, 1890; son of John F. and Mary (Brennan) Murphy; LL.B. from the University of Michigan, 1914; admitted to Michigan Bar, 1914; law clerk with Monaghan and Monaghan, Detroit; first lieutenant and captain of Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, serving also with Army of Occupation, German Rhineland; chief assistant United States district attorney, 1919-21; private practice, 1921-23; instructor in law, University of Detroit, 1922-27; judge of recorder's court, Detroit, 1923-30; mayor of Detroit 1930-33; appointed last Governor General of Philippine Islands, 1933 and first United States High Commissioner to Philippines in 1935; elected Governor of Michigan, 1936; appointed Attorney General of the United States, January 1, 1939; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt January 4, 1940; confirmed January 15, 1940; took office February 5, 1940.

Robert H. Jackson, of Jamestown, N. Y., Associate Justice; born February 13, 1892, in Spring Creek, Pa.; son of William Eldred and Angelina (Houghwout) Jackson; married Irene Gerhardt of Albany, N. Y.; children, William Eldred and Mary Margaret; confirmed as Solicitor General, March 4, 1938; confirmed as Attorney General January 16, 1940; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt June 12, 1941; confirmed July 7, 1941, and took office October 6, 1941.

Wiley Rutledge, Associate Justice; born in Cloverport, Ky., July 20, 1894; LL.B.

University of Colorado, 1922; taught in high schools, Bloomington and Connersville, Ind., Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Boulder, Colo., 1915-22; associated with the law firm of Goss, Kimbrough & Hutchinson, Boulder, Colo., 1922-24; member of law faculties, University of Colorado, 1924-26; Washington University, 1926-35; the State University of Iowa, 1935-39; also dean, School of Law, Washington University, 1930-35; College of Law, the State University of Iowa, 1935-39; associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, 1939-43; member National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, from Missouri, 1931-35; from Iowa, 1937-43; nominated Associate Justice by President Roosevelt, January 11, 1943; confirmed February 8, 1943, and took office February 15, 1943.

Harold Hitz Burton, Associate Justice; born Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 22, S. Truman, Sept. 18, 1945; confirmed Sept. 19, 1945; took office Oct. 1, 1945. married Selma Florence Smith, June 15, 1912; children, Barbara (Mrs. H. Charles Weidner, Jr.), Lt. (j.g.) William Smith, Deborah (Mrs. R. Wallace Adler), 2nd Lt. Robert Smith; private practice, 1912-35; Ohio House of Representatives, 1929; director of law, city of Cleveland, 1929-32; acting mayor 1931-32; mayor 1935-40; United States Senator from Ohio, 1941-45; nominated associate justice by President Harry S. Truman, Sept. 18, 1945; confirmed, Sept. 19, 1945; took office Oct. 1, 1945.

AGE OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

During the 1937 hearings before the senate judiciary committee on the president's plan to enlarge the Supreme court the ages of the justices were considered frequently.

In a chart prepared by Dean Justin Miller, of the Board of Tax Appeals, it was shown that the average age of justices has advanced rapidly since the beginning of the Supreme court and that as the ages advanced there also was an increase in the number of laws declared unconstitutional.

When the average age was below 62 the largest number of laws declared unconstitutional in any age group was one and that was only in age group 53 and 61.

By 1945, the average age of Supreme

His chart showed:

Year	Age (average)	Year	Age (average)
1790	51	1900	65
1810	49	1930	68
1840	59	1937	72

Also the number of laws nullified as ages increased:

Age (average)	Laws nullified	Age (average)	Laws nullified
63	8	67	7
64	10	68	8
65	7	69	6
66	9	70	7

Court justices had dropped to 59 years.

SUPREME COURT SECRECY

Although the federal government maintains its own printing office, the Supreme court prefers to have the printing of its major decisions and official business done by a small printing establishment in the congested district of Washington, D. C., where for more than 65 years the printing has been done of major decisions which if their nature were known beforehand, might upset both the stock market and the dignity of the court.

Often the opinions of Monday, which is the day set by custom for decisions to be read, are sent late Sunday night to this printing office where a foreman, name unknown, snips up the decisions into tiny meaningless parts and parcels them out to

trusted typesetters. The finished type is placed into a secret form and finally put together by the foreman, the only one in the printing plant who finally reads the complete decision.

There have been, however, several suggestions of leaks but the plant where the Supreme court has been sending its printing for so many years never has been involved. In 1895 a forecast of the decision on the unconstitutionality of the income tax law of that time was published in a Chicago newspaper and other papers. In 1919 there was another reported leak and a secretary of one of the justices was indicted; the case, however, never came to trial.

Other Federal Courts

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: U. S. Government Manual

District of Columbia: District of Columbia (Clerk Joseph W. Stewart, Washington, D. C.) Mr. Chief Justice Stone.

Circuit Justice, The Chief Justice, Circuit Judges: D. Lawrence Groner, Harold M. Stephens, Justin Miller, Henry W. Edgerton, Thurman W. Arnold, (Vacancy); Washington, D. C.

First: Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico. (Clerk: Arthur I. Charron, Boston, Mass.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Frankfurter; Circuit Judges: Calvert Magruder, Boston, Mass.; John C. Mahoney, Providence, R. I.; Peter Woodbury, Concord, N. H.

Second: Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York. (Clerk: Alexander M. Bell, New York 7, N. Y.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Jackson; Circuit Judges: Learned Hand, New York, N. Y.; Thomas W. Swan, New Haven, Conn.; Augustus N. Hand, New York, N. Y.; Harrie Brigham Chase, Brattleboro, Vt.; Charles E. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Jerome N. Frank, New York, N. Y.

Third: Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands. (Clerk: William P. Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Roberts; Circuit Judges: John Biggs, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Albert Branson Maris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herbert F. Goodrich, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gerald McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

Fourth: Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, western North Carolina, and eastern and western South Carolina. (Clerk: Claude M. Dean, Richmond, Va.)

Circuit Justice, The Chief Justice; Circuit Judges: John J. Parker, Charlotte, N. C.; Morris A. Soper, Baltimore, Md.; Armistead M. Dobbie, Charlottesville, Va.

Fifth: Districts of northern Georgia, southern Georgia, middle Georgia, northern Florida, southern Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama, northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas, western Texas, and Canal Zone. (Clerk: Oakley F. Dodd, New Orleans, La.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Black; Circuit Judges: Samuel H. Sibley, Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Houston, Tex.; Edwin R. Holmes, New Orleans, La., and Yazoo City, Miss.; Leon McCord, Mont-

gomery, Ala.; Curtis L. Waller, Tallahassee, Fla.; Elmo Pearce Lee, Shreveport, La.

Sixth: Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee. (Clerk: John W. Menzie, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Reed; Circuit Judges: Xenophon Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles C. Simons, Detroit, Mich.; Florence B. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio; Elwood Hamilton, Louisville, Ky.; John D. Martin, St. Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh: Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin. (Clerk: Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago, Ill.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Murphy; Circuit Judges: Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis.; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Earl Major, Springfield, Ill.; Otto Kerne, Chicago, Ill.; Sherman Minton, New Albany, Ind.

Eighth: Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. (Clerk: E. E. Koch, St. Louis, Mo.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Rutledge; Circuit Judges: Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Archibald K. Gardner, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, Omaha, Nebr.; Seth Thomas, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Harvey M. Johnsen, Omaha, Nebr.; Walter C. Riddick, Little Rock, Ark.

Ninth: Districts of northern California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. (Clerk: Paul P. O'Brien, San Francisco, Calif.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Douglas; Circuit Judges: Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane, Wash.; William Denman, San Francisco, Calif.; Clifton Mathews, San Francisco, Calif.; Albert Lee Stephens, Los Angeles, Calif.; William Healy, Boise, Idaho; Homer T. Bone, Tacoma, Wash.

Tenth: Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico. (Clerk: Robert B. Cartwright, Denver, Colo.)

Circuit Justice, Mr. Justice Rutledge; Circuit Judges: Orle L. Phillips, Denver, Colo.; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Walter A. Huxman, Topeka, Kans.; Alfred P. Murrah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Source: Federal Supplement, Vol. 59

Alabama, northern—Thomas A. Murphree, Clarence Mullins, both of Birmingham; **middle**—Charles B. Kennamer, Montgomery; **southern**—John McDuffie, Robert F. Ervin,* both of Mobile.

Arizona—Albert M. Sames, Tucson; David W. Ling and F. C. Jacobs,* both of Phoenix.

Arkansas, eastern—Thomas C. Trimble, Little Rock; **western**—John E. Miller, Fort Smith; **eastern and western**—Harry J. Amley, Texarkana.

California, northern—Adolphus F. Sture, Michael J. Roche, Louis E. Goodman, Curtis D. Wilbur,* all of San Francisco; Martin I. Welsh, Sacramento; **southern**—Paul J. McCormick, Harry A. Hallzer, Leon L. Yankwich, Ralph E. Jenney, Benjamin Harrison, J. F. T. O'Connor, Pierson M. Hall, all of Los Angeles; Campbell E. Beaumont, George Cosgrave,* Fresno.

Colorado—John Foster Symes, Denver.

Connecticut—Carroll C. Hincks, New Haven; J. Joseph Smith, Hartford.

Delaware—Paul Leahy, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Chief Justice—Solitha J. Laws, Washington, D. C.; Associate Justices—Jennings Bailey, Jesse C. Atkins, James M. Proctor, F. Dickinson Atts, Daniel W. O'Donoghue, T. Alan Holdsbrough, James W. Morris, David A. Fine, Matthew F. McGuire, Henry A. Schweinhaut, all of Washington, D. C.

Florida, northern—Augustine V. Long, Gainesville; **southern**—Louie W. Strum, Jacksonville; John W. Holland, Miami; William J. Barke, Tampa; **northern and southern**—Dozier A. DeVane, Alexander Kerman,* both of Orlando.

Georgia, northern—E. Marvin Underwood, Atlanta; Robert L. Russell, Gainesville; **southern**—Archibald B. Lovett, Savannah; **middle**—T. Hoyt Davis, Americus.

Idaho—Chase A. Clark, Charles C. Cananah,* both of Boise.

Illinois, northern—John P. Barnes, Phillip L. Sullivan, Michael L. Igoe, William J. Campbell, Walter J. LaBuy, James H. Wilkerson,* William H. Holly,* all of Chicago; Elwyn R. Shaw, Freeport; **southern**—Charles G. Briggie, Springfield; J. Leroy Laird, Quincy; **eastern**—Walter C. Lindy, Danville; Fred L. Wham, Benton.

Indiana, northern—Luther M. Swygert, Hammond; **southern**—Robert C. Baltzell, Indianapolis.

Iowa, northern—Henry N. Graven, Marion City; George C. Scott,* Sioux City; **southern**—Charles A. Dewey, Des Moines.

Kansas—Guy T. Helvering, Topeka.

Kentucky, eastern = Hiram Churchford, Lexington; **western**—Shackelford Miller, Jr., Louisville; Mac Swinford, Lexington.

Louisiana, eastern—Wayne G. Borah, Brian J. Caillouet, both of New Orleans; **western**—Benjamin C. Dawkins, Monroe; Gaston Louis Porterie, Alexandria.

Maine—John A. Peters, Bangor.

Maryland—William C. Coleman, W. Calvin Chesnut, both of Baltimore.

Massachusetts—George C. Sweeney, Francis J. W. Ford, Charles Edward Wymski, Jr., Arthur D. Healey, all of Boston; Lisha H. Brewster,* Springfield.

Michigan, eastern—Edward J. Moinet, Ernest A. O'Brien, Arthur F. Lederle, Frank A. Picard, all of Detroit; **western**—Fred M. Raymond, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Gunnar H. Nordbye, Matthew M. Joyce, both of Minneapolis; Robert C. Bell, St. Paul.

Mississippi, northern—Allen Cox, Aberdeen; **southern**—Sidney C. Mize, Biloxi.

Missouri, eastern and western—Richard M. Duncan, St. Joseph; John Caskie Collett, Jefferson City; **western**—Albert L. Reeves, Albert A. Ridge, both of Kansas City; **eastern**—George H. Moore, Rubey M. Hulen, both of St. Louis.

Montana—Charles N. Pray, Great Falls, R. Lewis Brown, George M. Bourquin,* both of Butte.

Nebraska—James A. Donohoe, Omaha; John W. Delehant, Lincoln.

Nevada—Roger T. Foley, Frank H. Norcross,* both of Carson City.

New Hampshire—Aloysius J. Connor, George F. Morris,* both of Concord; George Hutchins Bingham,* Manchester.

New Jersey—Guy L. Fake, Thomas F. Meany, both of Newark; Phillip Forman, Trenton; William F. Smith, New Brunswick.

New Mexico—Colin Neblett, Santa Fe.

New York, eastern—Robert A. Inch, Grover M. Moscowita, Clarence G. Galston, Mortimer W. Byers, Matthew T. Abruzzo, Harold M. Kennedy, all of Brooklyn; Frank Cooper, Albany; **northern**—Frederick H. Bryant, Malone; Stephan W. Brennan, Utica; **southern**—John Clark Knox, Henry W. Goddard, William Bondy, Francis G. Caffey, Alfred C. Coxe, George Murray Hulbert, Vincent L. Leibell, John W. Clancy, Samuel Mandelbaum, Edward A. Conger, Simon H. Rifkind, John Bright, John Munro Woolsey,* all of New York City; **western**—John Knight, Buffalo; Harold P. Burke, Rochester.

North Carolina, middle—Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro; **western**—Edwin Yates Webb, Shelby; **eastern**—Isaac M. Meekins,* Elizabeth City.

North Dakota—Charles J. Vogel, Andrew Miller, both of Fargo.

Ohio, northern—Paul Jones, Robert N. Wilkin, Emerich B. Freed, all of Cleveland; Frank LeBlond Kloebe, Toledo; **southern**—Robert R. Nevin, Dayton; Mel G. Underwood, Columbus; John H. Druffel, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma, northern—Royce H. Savage, Franklin E. Kennamer,* both of Tulsa; **eastern**—Eugene Rice, Muskogee; Robert Lee Williams, Durant; **western**—Edgar S. Vaught, Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., both of Oklahoma City; **eastern, northern and southern**—Bower Broadus, Muskogee.

Oregon—James Alger Fee, Claude McCulloch, both of Portland.

Pennsylvania, eastern—William H. Kirkpatrick, J. Cullen Ganey, both of Easton; George A. Welsh, Harry E. Kalodner, Guy K. Bard, Joseph Buffington,* J. Whitaker Thompson,* all of Philadelphia; **middle**—Albert W. Johnson, Lewisburg; Albert L. Watson, Scranton; **western**—Robert M. Gibson, Nelson McVicar, Pittsburgh; Frederick P. Schoonmaker, Erie.

Rhode Island—John P. Hartigan, Providence.

South Carolina, eastern—J. Waties Waring, Charleston; **western**—Charles Cecil Wyche, Spartanburg; Harry H. Watkins,* Anderson; **eastern and western**, George Bell Timmerman, Columbia.

South Dakota—A. Lee Wyman, Sioux City.

Tennessee, eastern—George C. Taylor, Knoxville; **western**—Marion Speed Boyd, Memphis; **eastern and middle**—Leslie R. Dan, Chattanooga; **middle**—Elmer D. Davies, Nashville.

Texas, northern—James Clifton Wilson, Ft. Worth; William H. Atwell, T. Whitefield Davidson, both of Dallas; **eastern**—Randolph Bryant, Sherman; **southern**—Thomas M. Kennerly, Allen B. Hannay, both of Houston; **western**—Charles A. Boynton, El Paso; Duval West,* San Antonio.

Utah—Tillman D. Johnson, Salt Lake City; **Vermont**—James P. Leamy, Rutland; Harland B. Howe, Burlington.

Virginia, eastern—Robert N. Poila, Richmond; Sterling Hutcheson, Norfolk; **western**—John Paul, Harrisburg; Alfred Barksdale, Lynchburg.

Washington, western—John C. Bow Seattle; Charles H. Leavy, Tacoma; **eastern**—J. Stanley Webster, of Spokane; **eastern and western**—Lloyd L. Black.

West Virginia, northern—William Baker, Elkins; **southern**—Ben Moe Charleston; **northern and southern**—Harry E. Watkins, Fairmont; Elliott Norcott,* Huntington.

Wisconsin, eastern—F. Ryan Du Milwaukee; **western**—Patrick T. Sto Wausau.

Wyoming—T. Blake Kennedy, Cheyenne.

* Retired.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Chief Justice—Richard S. Whaley, Washington, D. C.

Judges—Benjamin H. Littleton, Sam Whitaker, Marvin Jones, J. Warren Macdonald, all of Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Presiding Judge—Finis J. Garrett, Washington, D. C.

Associate Judges—Oscar E. Bland, Charles S. Hatfield, Joseph R. Jackson, Ambrose O'Connell, all of Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Justice—D. Lawrence Groner, Washington, D. C.

Associate Justices—Harold M. Stephens, Justin Miller, Henry White Edgerton, Thomas W. Arnold, all of Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge—Albert Branson Maris, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judges—Calvert Magruder, Boston, Mass.; Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Ia.; Bolitha J. Laws, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS

The first legal aid society in the United States was incorporated March 8, 1876, in New York by a group of lawyers and laymen concerned over the extent to which German immigrants were victims of frauds and impositions. For ten years the New York German society made up the annual deficits; during that time \$105,729 was recovered for 23,051 clients, about half in unpaid wages. The second legal aid society was the Chicago Protective Agency for Women and Girls (1886) and the third the Bureau of Justice fostered by the Ethical Culture society of Chicago (1888). The last was the first to offer its services to all needy persons regardless of race, nationality or sex.

The National Alliance of Legal Aid societies was formed in 1912 and was succeeded in 1923 by the National Association of Legal Aid organizations with Chief Justice William Howard Taft as honorary president. For 25 years, beginning in 1890,

the prime mover in legal aid work was Arthur V. Briesen, president of the New York society.

LEGAL AID IN WORLD WAR II

The greatest legal aid organization in history was created and conducted by the Army and Navy of the United States during World War II. A legal assistance office was set up at every post, camp, and base in the United States and wherever practicable other installations including overseas commands, so that military personnel could obtain legal aid and assistance from civilian lawyers, the established legal aid organizations, and lawyers in military service. A approximately 1,100 legal assistance offices were established under this program. The Judge Advocate General's Office estimated that during 1943, the Legal Assistance Offices handled approximately two million cases.

Growth of Legal Aid Work

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor)

Year	Number of Organizations	Number of Cases	Amounts Collected for Clients	Operating Expense	Year	Number of Organizations	Number of Cases	Amounts Collected for Clients	Operating Expense
1876	1	212	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,060	1909	14	48,212	136,105	72,170
1877	1	750	5,019	1,519	1910	15	52,644	166,851	76,602
1878	1	856	8,089	1,570	1911	16	60,950	185,567	97,250
1879	1	1,903	7,514	1,816	1912	21	77,778	217,532	119,705
1880	1	2,122	8,680	2,248	1913	28	87,141	244,162	133,609
1881	1	2,832	9,149	2,622	1914	32	109,048	263,849	160,189
1882	1	3,413	12,460	2,715	1915	38	111,719	323,092	166,701
1883	1	3,400	17,040	2,838	1916	41	117,201	340,199	181,408
1884	1	3,640	19,062	2,817	1917	41	108,594	266,373	153,559
1885	1	3,802	17,711	2,870	1918	41	99,192	289,859	167,307
1886	2	3,462	19,357	3,820	1919	41	102,289	367,813	195,595
1887	2	3,870	17,755	5,005	1920	41	96,034	389,333	226,079
1888	3	5,624	20,852	8,739	1921	41	111,404	456,160	282,359
1889	3	7,611	32,768	10,425	1922	47	130,585	499,684	328,651
1890	3	9,316	47,580	11,953	1923	61	150,234	498,546	331,326
1891	3	10,282	65,818	12,781	1924	72	121,177	662,675	348,290
1892	3	10,656	86,206	15,122	1925	72	143,653	675,994	408,576
1893	3	11,166	37,603	11,365	1926	73	152,214	645,991	369,264
1894	4	15,427	68,672	14,597	1927	78	142,535	719,643	387,331
1895	4	16,128	66,341	14,312	1928	85	165,817	645,435	461,557
1896	4	15,017	76,695	13,450	1929	84	171,961	802,328	464,420
1897	4	12,115	78,420	14,734	1930	86	217,643	876,477	546,803
1898	4	12,399	72,860	13,654	1931	85	227,471	674,122	538,199
1899	4	16,189	72,575	16,030	1932	85	307,673	815,440	596,941
1900	5	20,896	101,970	21,669	1933	84	331,970	727,499	481,756
1901	6	23,366	83,739	28,885	1934	86	306,262	664,290	566,260
1902	10	23,544	78,507	29,086	1935	91	272,723	751,341	524,731
1903	10	23,358	68,731	33,333	1936	95	260,400	626,903	566,220
1904	13	34,156	71,005	38,829	1939	*	188,589	667,465	630,625
1905	12	33,352	80,020	42,734	1941	143	295,200	339,000	698,000
1906	12	37,603	99,049	43,347					
1907	13	42,596	126,515	62,620					
1908	13	50,944	\$129,562	\$ 66,534					
					Totals		5,235,320	\$16,653,864	\$10,846,532

*Not available.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Most important of the legislation before the first session of the 75th Congress was President Roosevelt's bill to reorganize the federal court system, including the Supreme court. From the president's message to Congress Feb. 5, 1937, outlining the plan to the signing of a substitute bill Aug. 25, 1937, which omitted any mention of the highest tribunal, the bill caused dissension in the "solid Democratic majority," nationwide discussion, postponement of major "must" bills and threatened the president's prestige.

President Roosevelt asked for a bill to provide:

1. Power of appointment of one additional judge for any federal judge not retiring within six months after he reached 70. No more than 50 judges, however, would be so appointed, nor could the membership of the Supreme court ever exceed 15. The quorum of judges in inferior courts also would be fixed.

2. Appointment of a proctor by the Supreme court to investigate the volume, character and status of litigation in circuit and district courts and to make suggestions to expedite cases and to recommend the temporary assignment of judges to other courts if dockets became crowded.

3. The government always to be a party to any suit involving constitutionality, prompt notice being given to the attorney general.

Congressmen, Democratic and Republican alike, accused the president of attempting to pack the court. The American Bar association, the Junior Bar conference, many

newspapers and even Democratic New Dealers came out against the plan.

President Roosevelt personally made a plea for his court bill at the Democratic victory dinner, March 4, and again a week later, in a radio fireside chat declared, "We must take action to save the Constitution from the court." The next day the senate judiciary committee opened hearings on the bill which its members by a 10 to 8 adverse report, denounced June 14 as "wholly without precedent."

Meanwhile a series of incidents influenced the ultimate outcome. The Supreme court, through the changed voting habits of Mr. Justice Roberts validated old age pensions and unemployment insurance, the Wagner Labor Relations act and the Washington State minimum wage law for women (reversing its former opinion in the Adkins case). With the announced retirement of Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, one of the conservative members of the court, an opportunity thus was given President Roosevelt to appoint a liberal.

After June 14, the administration said it would accept a substitute bill which had the backing of Sen. Joseph Robinson, senate majority leader. This bill would have given the president power to appoint to the Supreme court one additional justice each calendar year if incumbents past 75 did not retire. With the sudden death of Senator Robinson, who had personally pledged enough senators to force it through, the bill was doomed. Vice President Garner, given the responsibility by President Roosevelt to

effect a compromise, agreed with opposing senators that the bill be dropped.

In 59 minutes, Aug. 7, 1937, the Senate passed a compromise bill which had the support of the judiciary committee. It provided for: 1. Direct appeals to the Supreme court from decisions in district courts involving constitutionality of federal laws; 2. Intervention by the department of justice in all suits involving the validity of federal statutes; 3. Trial of all suits to enjoin the operation of federal laws by a three-judge court, consisting of one circuit judge and two district judges; 4. Reassignment of district court judges by the senior circuit judge of each circuit, wherever additional help may be needed to relieve congested dockets.

This bill was signed by President Roosevelt Aug. 25, 1937, with, however, reservations that it did not make the necessary reforms and that he believed a majority of Americans were behind him in wanting more complete reforms.

It is said that, not supreme self confidence, but an agreement with Senator Robinson, prevented President Roosevelt, from seeking a compromise early in the spring when his bill probably would have passed. As the fight dragged out, it, more than any other occurrence in recent years, brought about a new alignment on liberal-conservative rather than Democratic-Republican grounds.

The Supreme court issue, however, was not ended with the passage of the compromise bill. Sen. Hugo L. Black, Alabama Democrat, was appointed to the place which some be-

lieved would have gone to Senator Robinson. Instead of immediately confirming Black's appointment as is customary when a senate is named, the senate prolonged the confirmation. Meanwhile it was reported that Senator Black had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, that he had been given a life-membership although he had resigned, soon after he was elected to the senate. Black was in Europe, refused to answer queries, and the appointment was confirmed. The hubbub over a klansman being on the bench of the court grew, President Roosevelt made no comment. Petitions were circulated to impeach Black. Then Associate Justice Black, who had secretly taken his oath before sailing, returned and in a radio address admitted he had been a member of the klan but said he no longer approved of its principles. Amid a flurry in the press Black took his seat Oct. 4, 1937. A week later the court refused to accept two suits to unseat Black because he was in the senate when it voted life pensions at full pay to retiring judges. Appointments to the Supreme Court since October 4, 1937, when Black was seated, include: Stanley Forman Reed, Solicitor General of the United States; Felix Frankfurter, Harvard law professor; William Orville Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Frank Murphy, attorney general of the United States; Robert H. Jackson, attorney general of the United States; and Wiley Rutledge, associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and Harold Hitz Burton, senator from Ohio.

HOW GERMANY REPUDIATED VERSAILLES TREATY

By the 18th anniversary of the Versailles treaty, Germany had repudiated the treaty almost in its entirety but had not regained her lost colonies which were demanded back by Adolf Hitler at the annual Nazi congress in September, 1937. Despite the readjustments of the Dawes and Young plans, Germany had avoided paying her reparations, had succeeded in building up her army and navy, enforcing conscription, in reoccupying the demilitarized Rhine zone and finally in 1937, denouncing the war guilt clause of the treaty.

Germany announced when she sent troops into the Rhineland March 7, 1936, and again three days later sent more troops, bringing the total to 50,000, that she no longer considered herself bound by the Locarno treaty which provided that the demilitarized Rhine zone be inviolable by either France or Germany. Because of the mutual assistance treaty between France and Soviet Russia, Germany further added the original Versailles treaty was no longer in force.

A clause in the Versailles treaty forcing Germany to take full responsibility for the World war was repudiated by these words of Hitler Jan. 30, 1937: "I hereby and above all else solemnly annul the signature extorted

from a weak and impotent government against its better knowledge, confessing Germany's responsibility for the late war.

Under the Dawes plan of 1924 Germany agreed to repay her Allied debtors \$250,000,000 annually and to increase that amount over a period of four years until it reached a normal figure of \$625,000,000 a year. Economic depression resulted in another revision of reparations and the Young plan was formulated in 1929. By this it was agreed that for the first 37 of 58½ years Germany was to pay an average annuity of \$73,700,000. With the acceptance of this plan the Allies completely and unconditionally evacuated the Rhineland, four-and-one-half years before the date fixed by Versailles. Again Germany was finding it difficult to pay reparations in 1931 and the Hoover moratorium was promulgated to last until June 30, 1932, also to relieve payments of war debts by the allied countries to the United States.

After the general outline of the Lausanne treaty of 1932, an agreement between Germany and her European creditors that German reparations would be reduced to 3,000,000,000 gold marks to be paid at one time was made public.

CALORIE QUOTAS

In a newspaper article written by James W. Barton, M.D., men 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds were advised to consume about 2,000 calories of food during days of complete rest. Similar energy expenditures for 130 pound women require 1,800 calories.

Moderate work uses 25 calories per pound of weight making a daily diet for men of

3,500 calories and 3,000 for women.

Hard work requires 6,000 calories for males and 5,200 calories for females.

One part meat and eggs with two parts fats and four parts starch foods is considered a balanced diet. As the need for working energy increases, the proportion of meat and egg foods must rise to repair tissue deterioration.

HIGH COURTS OF THE WORLD AND THEIR POWERS

(Source: United States Constitution Sesquicentennial commission)

Country	Name of Highest Court	Does court have power comparable to that of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts?	*Has court limited power to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts?
Albania	Gjyqi i Nalte	No	No
Argentina	Supreme Corte de Justicia	Yes	..
Austria	Bundesgerichtshof	No	Yes
Belgium	Cour de Cassation	No	No
Bolivia	Corte Suprema de Justicia	Yes	..
Brazil	Côrtes Suprema dos Estados Unidos do Brasil	Yes	..
Bulgaria	Vurkhoven Kassatzionen Sud	No	No
Canada	Supreme Court of Canada	No	Yes
Chile	La Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	Yes
China	Tsuigau Fayuan	No	No
Colombia	Corte Suprema de Justicia	Yes	..
Costa Rica	Sala de Casación	Yes	..
Cuba	Tribunal Supremo	Yes	..
Czechoslovakia	Ustavni soud	No	Yes
Denmark	Højesteret	No	†
Dominican Republic	Suprema Corte de Justicia	No	Yes
Ecuador	Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	..
Egypt	Mixed Court of Appeals	No	No
El Salvador	Suprema Corte de Justicia	No	Yes
Estonia	Riigikohus	No	Yes
Finland	Korkein Oikeus	No	No
France	Cour de Cassation	No	No
Great Britain	House of Lords	No	No
Greece	Areios Pagos	No	Yes
Guatemala	Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	Yes
Haiti	Cour de Cassation	Yes	..
Honduras	Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	Yes
Hungary	Magyr Kiralyi Kuria	No	No
Irish Free State	Supreme Court of the Irish Free State	Yes	..
Japan	Daishin-in	No	No
Latvia	Latvijas Senāts	No	No
Liberia	Supreme Court of Liberia	Yes	..
Lithuania	Vyriausias Tribunalas	No	No
Mexico	Supreme Corte de Justicia	Yes	..
Netherlands	Hooft Raad der Nederlanden	No	No
Nicaragua	Corte Suprema de Justicia	Yes	..
Norway	Norges Højesterett	No	Yes
Panama	Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	Yes
Paraguay	Superior Tribunal de Justicia	Yes	..
Peru	Corte Suprema de Justicia	No	No
Poland	Sąd Najwyższy	No	No
Portugal	Supremo Tribunal de Justicia	No	No
Romania	Inalta Curte de Casatie si Justitie	Yes	..
Russia	San Dika	No	No
Sweden	Konungens Högsta Domstol	No	No
Switzerland	Tribunal Federal Suisse	No	Yes
Turkey	Temyiz mahkemesi	No	No
Union of South Africa	Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa	..	† Yes
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Verkhovny Sud	No	Yes
Uruguay	Alta Corte de Justicia	No	Yes
Venezuela	Corte Federal y de Casación	Yes	..
Yugoslavia	Kasacioni sud	No	No

*The principal limitations are these: Only parties designated in the Constitution may institute actions to determine constitutionality; or only laws of a particular nature, usually those involving individual rights, may be tested.

†The Danish government has not taken a definite position to the question, whether the "Højesteret" has a limited power to pass on the constitutionality of laws, but when questions of the constitutionality of laws have been presented to the courts by persons claiming that their individual rights have been violated by legislative acts, the government has, up till now, acquiesced in the decision by the courts of the said question.

‡The Supreme court of the Union of South Africa may, however, declare invalid any law which has not been passed by Parliament in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

STATE PRIMARY LAWS AND NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

(Source: Prepared by the Council of State Governments from a digest of state laws made by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress)

The initiation of a new member into the family of United States politics is marked by varying degrees of difficulty, as the table below indicates.

Some states welcome even the smallest and newest group, while other states bar the way to all parties except those of proved strength. The western states tend to be more lenient to the newcomers than are the southern states, but no other geographic classification of the laws can be made.

State primary laws generally limit places on the primary ballot to parties which received a specified minimum vote in the last general election. When a political group has passed this test it has attained its majority and is accepted into the family. In some states, for example Ohio, if at any time the party receives less than the required number of votes, it may be cast forth again. The percentage of previous votes required varies from 30 per cent of the entire vote in the last general election (Florida) to the provision in five states that all parties, irrespective of prior votes, may participate. This percentage would be reduced by a bill passing the Florida senate in 1937 to 15 per cent. In Connecticut, New Mexico and Rhode Island there are no primary elections. In New York only certain specified officers are nominated by this means.

In seven states new political parties desiring to hold primary elections may submit a petition to the secretary of state signed by a number of qualified electors equal to a certain vote in the last general election. In California a party also may be recognized by inspection of the registration statements of the

voters. If it is clear to the secretary of state upon examination of the statements, that number of electors equal to 1 per cent of the entire vote of the state in the last general election desire to affiliate with the party, is entitled to a place on the ballot.

In 27 states parties which are too small hold statewide primaries and ambitious independent candidates may obtain positions on the ballot without participation in the primaries by means of a petition signed by certain number of qualified voters. The required number of signatures ranges from 12,000 in New York to two in Virginia.

The laws prescribing these petitions have certain requirements other than the number of signatures. The addresses and qualifications of the candidates and usually some statements of policy similar to a platform may be required.

Conventions and caucuses may be held in the smaller parties in 14 states, and in Rhode Island and New Mexico they take the place of the primary. In New Mexico no regulations of the conventions are specified. In most other states, however, a certain number of qualified voters must participate in order to have the nominations recognized on the ballot, and a certificate of nomination signed by the officers of the party must be filed.

The following table gives the methods, obtaining a place on the election ballot, the first two columns showing the requirements for participation in primary elections, and the last two giving the methods by which parties and independent candidates may be listed.

State	Primarys		Parties		Candidate petition require
	Previous vote basis Vote upon which pct. is based	Pct. of votes	Petition basis Vote upon which pct. is based	Method Signers, delegates ¹	
Alabama.....	2	20			3
Arizona.....	2	5	Governor	2	
Arkansas.....	All parties				50 to 1,000
California.....			2	1	
Colorado.....	Governor	10			3
Connecticut.....				Petition Conv't'n	1 pct. ⁸ 500
Delaware.....	2	10			
Florida.....	2	30			
Georgia.....	All parties				
Idaho.....	2	10		Conv'n't'n	200
Illinois.....					
Indiana.....	Sec. State	2			
Iowa.....	Governor	2		Conv't'n ⁹	
Kansas.....	All parties				
Kentucky.....	2	20			1,000
Louisiana.....	2	5		Petition	1,000
Maine.....	2	1			1,000
Maryland.....	2	10			2,000
Massachusetts.....	Governor	3			1,000
Michigan.....	Sec. State	2		Conv't'n ⁹	
Minnesota.....	2	5		Conv't'n	1 pct. ²
Mississippi.....	All parties				2 pct. ²
Missouri.....	2	3			
Montana.....	Congressman	3		Conv't'n	
Nebraska.....	2	5		Conv't'n	750
Nevada.....	Congressman	5	Congressman	5	
N. Hampshire.....	Governor	3		Petition	1,000
New Jersey.....	Assembly	10		Petition	2 pct. ¹¹
New Mexico.....				Conv't'n	
New York.....					12,000
North Carolina.....	Governor ¹³	3		Petition	10,000

STATE PRIMARY LAWS AND NEW POLITICAL PARTIES—Cont.

North Dakota.....	3	5	Petition	15,000	300
Ohio..... Governor.....	10	Governor	15	Petition	15 pct. ¹⁴
Oklahoma.....	4			Petition	5,000
Oregon..... President	20			Petition	5 pct. ¹⁵
Pennsylvania.....	6			Conv't'n ⁹	2 pct. ¹⁴
Rhode Island.....					3 pct. ¹⁵
South Carolina. All parties					1½ pct. ¹⁶
South Dakota..... Governor	10	Governor	3		
Tennessee..... Governor	10				
Texas.....	6				16
Utah.....	17			Conv't'n	500
Vermont..... Governor	5			Conv't'n	1 pct. ¹⁴
Virginia.....	25				1 pct. ¹⁴
Washington.....	3			Conv't'n	2
West Virginia..... Governor	10			Conv't'n	1 pct. ¹⁴
Wisconsin.....	1				1 pct.
Wyoming..... Congressman	10			Conv't'n	10 pct. ¹⁸

¹Number required. ²Total vote of state at last general election. ³25,000 voters, including 200 from each of 50 counties. ⁴No information available. ⁵Two per cent of vote in at least 10 counties, but must be equal to 2 per cent of largest entire state vote cast for any elected candidate. ⁶10,000 votes for governor in previous election required. ⁷Signatures of one-sixth of electors in each of 10 counties required. ⁸Of vote for office. ⁹Or caucus. ¹⁰Of the vote. ¹¹Of vote for assembly. ¹²Fifty from each county. ¹³Or presidential electors. ¹⁴Of vote for governor. ¹⁵Of vote for president. ¹⁶Of largest vote. ¹⁷Total vote of all representatives in Congress. ¹⁸Of vote for representative.

Note—In the above table only nominations for state officers were considered.

POLITICAL PARTY ORIGINS

POLITICAL PARTIES THAT HAVE ELECTED PRESIDENTS

Federal. 1787-1816. Formed from the strong Government or Constitutional party.

Democratic - Republican. 1792 - 1828. Formed from the Anti-Federal (1787-1793), the Republican, or Jefferson party (1791-1793), and Democrats or sympathizers with the French Revolutionists (1791-1793).

Coalition. 1825. Formed from a union of the supporters of Henry Clay with those of John Quincy Adams.

Democratic. 1828. The Democratic-Republican party divided into four parts in the campaign of 1824, and never reappeared again in a national contest. The Democratic

and National-Republican parties were constructed out of its ruins, and perfected organizations.

Whig. 1834-1854. Formed from a union of the National-Republicans, the Nullifiers, extreme States' Rights men, Anti-Masons, and the personal opponents of President Jackson.

Republican. 1854. Formed from the greater part of the Northern Whigs, Free-Soilers—both of Democratic and Whig antecedents—Anti-Nebraska Democrats, and anti-slavery men of the Democratic party—on the issues of the slave question.

OTHER PARTIES WHOSE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES HAVE RECEIVED VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Opposition. 1820. One elector in New Hampshire voted against his party candidate.

National - Republican. 1825-1834. Formed from a union of the Adams and Clay factions.

Independent. 1832. South Carolina chose electors pledged to candidates of her own. In 1872, one "Liberal Republican" elector in Missouri voted for an Independent—David Davis.

Anti-Masonic. 1826-1834. Formed from opponents of Freemasonry.

American (Know-Nothing). 1852-1860. Formed from members of other parties dissatisfied with the influx and power of the foreign element.

Breckinridge Democrats. 1860. Formed from southern Democrats. Their platform

avowed a purpose to carry slavery into the territories.

Constitutional Union. 1860. Formed from the relics of the Whigs and Know-Nothings, and Democrats declaring their political principles to be "The Constitution of the country, the union of states, and enforcement of the laws."

People's (Populist). 1891. The legitimate successor of the following parties: Greenback, 1874; became National Greenback, 1878; became Union Labor, 1887. These various elements uniting with the "Farmers' Alliance" formed the People's, or Populist party.

Progressive (Bull Moose). 1912. Formed from the Republican party. In 1924 the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket also called itself Progressive.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE ON UNO

Senators voting on Dec. 4, 1945, 65 to 7 in favor of full United States participation in the United Nations Organization were listed as follows in the Congressional Record.

For Passage (65)

Democrats—Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Byrd, Carville, Chavez, Connally, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, Gossett, Green, Guffey, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Iuliano, Johnson, Olin Johnson, Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McClellan, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Myers, Overton, Radcliffe, Rus-

sell, Stewart, Taylor, Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh (41).

Republicans—Austin, Ball, Brooks, Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hart, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Knowland, Millikin, Saltonstall, Smith, Stanfill, Vandenberg, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson, Young (23)

Against Passage (7)

Democrat—Wheeler (1).

Republicans—Langer, Moore, Revercomb, Shipstead, Taft, Wherry (6).

STATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS

(Source: Council of State Governments)

States	Mandatory (m) or Optional (o)	1946 Primary	Party Membership Test—Open, Closed	Nonpartisan Primaries
Alabama.....	M	(a)	Closed	
Arizona.....	M	(c)	Closed	
Arkansas.....	O	Aug. 13	Closed	School Directors
California.....	M	June 4	Closed	Judges, school, county, towns and city offices.
Colorado.....	M	Sept. 12	Closed	
Connecticut.....	no primary			
Delaware.....	O	(f)	Closed	
Florida.....	M	May 7	Closed	
Georgia.....	O	(g)	Closed	
Idaho.....	M	June 11	Closed	Judges
Illinois.....	M	April 9	Closed	
Indiana.....	M	May 7	Closed (r)	
Iowa.....	M	June 3	Closed	
Kansas.....	M	Aug. 6	Closed	
Kentucky.....	M	Aug. 2 (r)	Closed	
Louisiana.....	M	Sept. 10	Closed	
Maine.....	M	June 17	Closed	
Maryland.....	M	June 24	Closed	Judges
Massachusetts.....	M	Sept. 17	Closed	
Michigan.....	M	Sept. 10 (e)	Closed	
Minnesota.....	M	July 8	Open	Members of legislature
Mississippi.....	M	Aug. 3	Closed	
Missouri.....	M	Aug. 1	Closed	
Montana.....	M	July 16	Open	Supreme Court Justices
Nebraska.....	M	June 11	Closed	County judge and county supe- intendent, district judges of supre- court, state superintendent of p- lic instruction, members of legi- ture.
Nevada.....	M	Sept. 3	Closed	Judicial and School offices.
New Hampshire.....	M	Aug. 4	Closed	
New Jersey.....	M (r)	June 12	Closed	
New Mexico.....	M (r)	June 4	Closed	
New York.....	M	Sept. 17	Closed	
North Carolina.....	M	May 27	Closed	
North Dakota.....	M	June 25	Open	Judicial offices state superint- dent of school, tax commission- all city officers.
Ohio.....	M	May 7	Closed	Judicial candidates and mem- of board of education.
Oklahoma.....	M	(l)	Closed	
Oregon.....	M	May 17	Closed	Judges, city superintendent schools, superintendent of pub- Instruction.
Pennsylvania.....	M	April 25	Closed	
Rhode Island.....	no primary			
South Carolina (m).....	O	July 30	Closed	
South Dakota.....	M	May 2	Open	Judges and state superintend- of public instruction.
Tennessee.....	M	Aug. 1	Closed	None
Texas.....	M (o)	July 27	Closed	
Utah.....	M	July 9	Open	
Vermont.....	M	Aug. 13	Open	All elective offices.
Virginia.....	O	Aug. 7 (p)	Closed	
Washington.....	M	July 9	Closed	Supreme and Superior Court ju- es, superintendent of public struction.
West Virginia.....	M	May 9	Closed	City boards of education.
Wisconsin.....	M	Sept. 19	Open	Certain judges and school bo- members.
Wyoming.....	M	Aug. 20	Closed	Superintendent and district co- judges, county superintendent schools.

(a) No date set, primary to be held in May.

(c) Date of primary conditioned on close of war: if the war is over, the primary will be held Se 10, 1946; if it is not over, primary will be held July 16, 1946, under Chapter 21, Laws, 1944, sec special session.

(e) Unless changed by special session.

(f) Date set by party authority.

(g) Delegates to state party conventions elected at primary, candidates for offices nominated convention.

(l) In July; date not officially set as yet.

(m) All primaries are subject to party rules only, as all statute law has been repealed. Above formation applies to Democratic party only.

(o) For parties with vote of 200,000 or over in last general election.

(r) By present law; change contemplated in present session.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Source: **Platforms of the Two Great Political Parties**, compiled by Leroy D. Brandon under the direction of South Trimble, clerk, U. S. House of Representatives. Revised August, 1944)

The president and vice president of the United States are chosen by officials (in each state) termed "electors," who are, under existing state laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot on a general state ticket on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the presidential term expires.

The electors equal the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. (Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 1.)

The electors of each state meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their appointment, at such place as the state legislature may direct, and cast their votes.

The governors of states are required to send a certificate as to the ascertainment of electors to the secretary of state of the United States, and to give six duplicates thereof to the electors on or before the day of their meeting; and at the first meeting of Congress hereafter the secretary of state transmits to the two houses of Congress copies of each and every such certificate.

The electors sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for president, and the other of the votes for vice president, and to each list annex one of the lists of electors' lists to be sent forthwith as follows: one to the president of the senate, two to the secretary of state of the state, one to be held subject to the order of the president of the senate; two on the day after the count to the secretary of state at Washington, one to be held subject to the order of the president of the senate, the other certificate to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors assembled.

If by the fourth Wednesday in the following December no certificate and list shall have been received by the president of the senate or by the secretary of state, the president of the senate, or in his absence the secretary of state, shall request expeditiously the secretary of state of such state to transmit by registered mail the certificate and list lodged with him by the electors. If no certificates from any state are received at the seat of government by the fourth Wednesday in December after the meeting of electors, the president of the senate, or in his absence, the secretary of state, shall obtain by special messenger the certificate and list lodged with the district judge. (Act of May 29, 1928.)

Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The senate and house of representatives shall meet in the hall of the house at 1 p. m. on that day, and the president of the senate shall be their presiding officer. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the president of the senate, the speaker's chair; for the speaker, immediately upon the left; for the senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the senators; for the tellers, secretary of the senate, the clerk of the house of representatives, at the clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two houses, in front of the clerk's desk and upon each side of the

speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the president of the senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the states; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice president of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if no person have a majority of votes for vice president, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. (Act of Congress Feb. 3, 1887, and amendment XII, Constitution. For procedure on objections, incorrect returns, etc., see Secs. 4 to 7, act of Feb. 3, 1887, and constitutional amendment XII.)

Before the twelfth amendment to the Constitution was declared in force (Sept. 25, 1804) each elector voted (under the original clause of the Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 1, par. 3) for two candidates for president; the candidate having the greatest number of electoral votes (if a majority of the whole) became president and the one having the next greatest number vice president.

The acts of Congress executory of the electoral system are as follows: The resolve of Congress Sept. 13, 1788 (Journals of Congress, vol. 4, 1823, ed. 866), provided for appointing electors and fixed the day they should assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; act of March 1, 1792 (1 Stat., 239), provided for election of president and vice president and temporary filling of vacancies; act of March 26, 1804 (2 Stat., 295) supplementary provision for election of president and vice president and temporary filling of vacancies; act of Jan. 23, 1845 (5 Stat., 721), established a uniform time for the electors to vote for president and vice president; joint resolution of Feb. 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 567), declaring certain states not entitled to representation in the electoral college; joint resolution of July 20,

1868 (15 Stat., 257), excluding from the electoral college votes of states lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized; act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stat., 157), fixes a uniform time for holding election for electors of president and vice president; act of Jan. 29, 1877 (19 Stat., 227), created an electoral commission for counting the votes for president and vice president for the term commencing March 4, 1877; act of May 29, 1928

(public 569, 1st sess. 70th cong.), providing for the meeting of electors for president and vice president and for the issuance and transmission of certificates of electoral votes; act of June 5, 1934 (public 286, 2d sess. 73d cong.), provided for changing time of meeting of Congress, the beginning of the terms of members of Congress and the time when the electoral votes shall be counted for other purposes.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

RATIOS UNDER CONSTITUTION AND CENSUS

State	Constitu	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1930	1940
	30,000	33,000	38,000	35,000	40,000	47,700	70,680	93,423	127,381	131,425	151,911	173,901	194,182	211,877	279,712	301,164
REPRESENTATION																
Ala.				1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	9
Ariz.														1	1	2
Ark.						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7
Cal.							2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	20	23
Colo.										1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Conn.	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6
Del.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fla.							1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6
Ga.	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	10
Idaho.											1	1	1	2	2	2
Ill.				1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	26
Ind.				1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	11
Iowa.							2	2		6	9	11	11	11	9	8
Kan.									1	3	7	8	8	8	7	6
Ky.		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	9
La.				1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
Me.				7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
Md.	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mass.	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	14
Mich.						1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13	17	17
Minn.								2	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	9
Miss.				1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	7
Mo.						2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	13
Mont.											1	1	1	2	2	2
Neb.									1	1	3	6	6	6	5	4
Nev.									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. H.	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
N. J.	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	14
N. M.														1	1	2
N. Y.	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	45
N. C.	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12
N. D.											1	1	2	3	2	2
Ohio			1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	23
Okla.													5	8	9	8
Ore.							1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
Pa.	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	33
R. I.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
S. C.	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	6
S. D.											2	2	2	3	2	2
Tenn.		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
Tex.							2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	21
Utah.											1	1	1	2	2	2
Vt.		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Va.	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	9
Wash.											1	2	3	5	6	6
W. Va.								3	6	8	4	4	5	6	6	6
Wis.							2	3	6		9	10	11	11	10	10
Wyo.											1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	435

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

U. S. taxpayers dropped \$43,793,339,387 greenbacks into treasury coffers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. This total revenue collection represents an increase of \$3,674,519,579 over the similar 1944 period. Corporation collections declined \$298,565,222 while individual returns climbed \$732,134,235.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Source: New York Times, Nov., Statistical Abstract of U.S., Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 7, 1944—House of Representatives.

Year	Party	Candidate for President	Popular Vote	Elec. Vote	Candidate for Vice President	Elec. Vote
1789		George Washington		69		
		John Adams		34		
		Scattering		35		
1792	Federalist	George Washington		132		
	Federalist	John Adams		77		
	Anti-Fed.	George Clinton		50		
	Anti-Fed.	Thos. Jefferson		4		
	Anti-Fed.	Aaron Burr		1		
1796	Federalist	John Adams		71		
	Dem.-Rep.	Thos. Jefferson		68		
	Federalist	Thos. Pinckney		59		
	Dem.-Rep.	Aaron Burr		30		
		Scattering		48		
1800	Dem.-Rep.	Thos. Jefferson		73		
	Dem.-Rep.	Aaron Burr		73		
	Federalist	John Adams		65		
	Federalist	C. C. Pinckney		64		
		John Jay		1		
1804	Dem.-Rep.	Thos. Jefferson		162	George Clinton	162
	Federalist	C. C. Pinckney		14	Rufus King	14
1808	Dem.-Rep.	James Madison		122	George Clinton	113
	Federalist	C. C. Pinckney		47	Rufus King	47
	Dem.-Rep.	Geo. Clinton		6	Scattering	15
1812	Dem.-Rep.	James Madison		128	Eldridge Gerry	131
	Federalist	DeWitt Clinton		89	Jared Ingersoll	86
1816	Dem.-Rep.	James Monroe		183	Daniel D. Tompkins	183
	Federalist	Rufus King		34	Scattering	34
1820	Dem.-Rep.	James Monroe		231	Daniel D. Tompkins	218
	Dem.-Rep.	John Quincy Adams		1	Scattering	14
1824	Dem.-Rep.	Andrew Jackson		99	John C. Calhoun	132
	Coalition	John Quincy Adams		84	Scattering	78
	Dem.-Rep.	W. H. Crawford		41	Vacancy	1
	Dem.-Rep.	Henry Clay		37		
1828		Andrew Jackson	647,231	178	John C. Calhoun	17
	Nat. Rep.	J. Q. Adams	509,097	83	Richard Rush	8
					William Smith	7
1832	Dem.	Andrew Jackson	687,502	219	Martin Van Buren	186
	Nat. Rep.	Henry Clay	530,189	49	John Sergeant	49
1832	Anti Mas.	William Wirt		7	Amos Ellmaker	7
		John Floyd	33,108	11	Henry Lee	11
					William Wilkins	30
1836	Dem.	Martin VanBuren	761,549	170	Rich. M. Johnson	147
	Whig	W. H. Harrison		73	Francis Granger	77
	Whig	Daniel Webster	736,656	14	William Smith	23
	Whig	Hugh L. White		26	John Tyler	47
	Whig	W. P. Mangum		11		
1840	Whig	W. H. Harrison	1,275,017	234	John Tyler	234
	Dem.	Martin VanBuren	1,128,702	60	Rich. M. Johnson	48
	Liberty	James G. Birney	7,059		Thos. Earle	
					Scattering	12
1844	Dem.	James K. Polk	1,337,243	170	George M. Dallas	170
	Whig	Henry Clay	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen	105
	Liberty	J. G. Birney	62,300		Thos. Morris	
1848	Whig	Zachary Taylor	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore	163
	Dem.	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	107	Wm. O. Butler	107
	Free Soil	Martin VanBuren	291,263		Chas. F. Adams	
1852	Dem.	Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254	William R. King	254
	Whig	Winfield Scott	1,380,678	42	Wm. A. Graham	42
	Free Soil	John P. Hale	156,149		G. W. Julian	
1856	Dem.	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge	174
	Rep.	John C. Fremont	1,341,264	114	W. L. Dayton	114
	Know Noth.					
	and Whig	Millard Fillmore	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson	8
1860	Rep.	Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
	Dem.	S. A. Douglas	1,375,157	12	Herschel Johnson	12
	Sou. Dem.	J. C. Breckinridge	845,763	72	Joseph Lane	72
	Const. Un.	John Bell	589,581	39	Edward Everett	39
1864	Rep.	Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	216	Andrew Johnson	216
	Dem.	G. B. McClellan	1,808,725	21	Geo. H. Pendleton	21
		Vacancies		81		81
1868	Rep.	Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax	214
	Dem.	Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	80
		Vacancies		23		23

Year	Party	Candidate for President	Popular Vote	Elec. Vote	Candidate for Vice President	El. Vo
1872	Rep.	Ulysses S. Grant	2,597,070	292	Henry Wilson	29
	Lib. Rep.	Horace Greeley	2,834,079		B. Gratz Brown	4
	Dem.	Charles O'Conor	29,408		John Q. Adams II	
	Pro.	James Black	5,608		John Russell	
	Nat'l Lab. Ref.	David Davis		1	Willis B. Machen	
		T. A. Hendricks		42	A. H. Colquitt	
		B. Gratz Brown		18	J. M. Palmer	
		Charles J. Jenkins		2	T. E. Bramlette	
					W. S. Groesbeck	
		Not Counted		17	N. P. Banks	
1876	Rep.	R. B. Hayes	4,033,950	185	W. A. Wheeler	1
	Dem.	S. J. Tilden	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks	18
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	81,740		Samuel F. Cary	
	Pro.	G. C. Smith	9,737		G. T. Stewart	
1880	Rep.	Jas. A. Garfield	4,449,053	214	Chester A. Arthur	21
	Dem.	W. S. Hancock	4,442,035	155	Wm. H. English	15
	Greenback	Jas. B. Weaver	307,306		B. J. Chambers	
	Pro.	Neal Dow	10,487		H. A. Thompson	
1884	Dem.	Grover Cleveland	4,911,017	219	T. A. Hendricks	21
	Rep.	James G. Blaine	4,848,334	182	John A. Logan	18
	Pro.	J. P. St. John	151,809		Wm. Daniels	
	Gr.-Lab.	Benj. F. Butler	133,825		A. M. West	
1888	Rep.	Benj. Harrison	5,444,337	233	Levi P. Morton	23
	Dem.	Grover Cleveland	5,540,050	168	A. H. Thurman	16
	Pro.	Clinton B. Fisk	250,125		J. A. Brooks	
	Union Lab.	A. J. Streeter	146,897		C. E. Cunningham	
	United Lab.	Robt. H. Cowdrey	2,808		W. H. T. Wakefield	
1892	Dem.	Grover Cleveland	5,554,414	277	A. E. Stevenson	27
	Rep.	Benj. Harrison	5,190,802	145	Whitelaw Reid	14
	Pop.	Jas. B. Weaver	1,027,329	22	James G. Field	2
	Prog.	John Bidwell	271,058		J. B. Cranfill	
	Soc.-Lab.	Simon Wing	21,164		C. H. Matchett	
1896	Rep.	Wm. McKinley	7,035,638	271	G. C. Hobart	26
	Dem.	Wm. J. Bryan			A. H. Sewall	
	Pop.	Wm. J. Bryan	6,467,946	176	T. C. Watson	17
	Silver	Wm. J. Bryan			A. H. Sewall	
	Nat.-Dem.	J. M. Palmer	131,529		S. B. Buckner	
	Pro.	J. P. Levering	141,676		Hale Johnson	
	Silver-Pro.	C. I. Bentley	13,969		J. H. Southgate	
	Soc.-Lab.	C. H. Matchett	36,454		M. Maguire	
1900	Rep.	Wm. McKinley	7,219,530	292	Theo. Roosevelt	29
	Dem.	Wm. J. Bryan	6,358,071	155	A. E. Stevenson	15
	Pro.	J. G. Woolley	209,166		H. B. Metcalf	
	Soc.-Dem.	E. V. Debs	94,768		Job Harriman	
1900	Soc.-Lab.	Fr. Malloney	32,751		V. Rummel	
	M. R. Pop.	W. Barker	50,232		Ign. Donnelly	
	Un. Ref.	Seth Ellis	5,098		S. T. Nicholson	
	Un. Chr.	J. F. R. Leonard	518		D. H. Martin	
1904	Rep.	Theo. Roosevelt	7,628,834	336	C. W. Fairbanks	33
	Dem.	A. B. Parker	5,084,491	140	H. G. Davis	14
	Pro.	Silas C. Swallow	259,257		G. W. Carroll	
	Soc.	E. V. Debs	402,460		Benj. Hanford	
	Soc.-Lab.	C. H. Corrigan	33,724		Wm. W. Cox	
	M. R. Pop.	T. E. Watson	114,753		T. H. Tibbles	
1908	Rep.	Wm. H. Taft	7,679,006	321	J. S. Sherman	32
	Dem.	Wm. J. Bryan	6,409,106	162	J. W. Kern	16
	Pro.	E. W. Chafin	252,683		A. S. Watkins	
	Soc.	E. V. Debs	420,820		Benj. Hanford	
	Soc.-Lab.	Aug. Gillhaus	13,825		D. L. Munro	
	Peoples	T. E. Watson	28,131		S. W. Williams	
	Ind.	T. L. Higgen	83,562		J. T. Graves	
1912	Dem.	Woodrow Wilson	6,286,214	435	Thos. R. Marshall	43
	Prog.	Theo. Roosevelt	4,126,200	88	H. W. Johnson	8
	Rep.	Wm. H. Taft	3,483,922	8	N. M. Butler	
	Soc.	E. V. Debs	897,011		Emil Seidel	
	Pro.	E. W. Chafin	208,923		A. S. Watkins	
	Soc.-Lab.	Arthur Reimer	29,079		Aug. Gillhaus	
1916	Dem.	Woodrow Wilson	9,129,666	277	Thos. R. Marshall	27
	Rep.	Charles E. Hughes	8,538,221	254	C. W. Fairbanks	25

Year	Party	Candidate for President	Popular Vote	Elec. Vote	Candidate for Vice President	Elec. Vote
1920	Soc.-Lab.	W. W. Cox	31,175		Aug. Gillhaus	
1924	Rep.	Calvin Coolidge	15,725,003	382	Charles G. Dawes	382
	Dem.	John W. Davis	8,385,586	136	Charles W. Bryan	136
	Prog.	Robt. M. LaFollette	4,826,471	13	Burton K. Wheeler	13
	Pro.	Herman P. Faris	57,551		Miss M. C. Brehm	
	Workers	William Z. Foster	36,386		Benjamin Gitlow	
	Soc.-Lab.	Frank T. Johns	27,650		Verne L. Reynolds	
	American	Gilbert O. Nations	23,967		Charles H. Randall	
	Com. Land	William J. Wallace	1,262		J. C. Lincoln	
1928	Rep.	Herbert Hoover	21,392,190	444	Charles Curtis	444
	Dem.	Alfred E. Smith	15,016,443	87	Joseph T. Robinson	87
	Soc.	Norman Thomas	267,420		James H. Maurer	
	Workers	William Z. Foster	48,770		Benjamin Gitlow	
	Soc.-Lab.	Verne L. Reynolds	21,603		Jeremiah D. Crowley	
	Pro.	William F. Varney	20,106		James A. Edgerton	
	Farm.-Lab.	Frank E. Webb	6,390			
1932	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	22,321,252	472	John N. Garner	472
	Rep.	Herbert Hoover	15,760,195	59	Charles Curtis	59
	Soc.	Norman Thomas	880,096		James H. Maurer	
	Com.	William Z. Foster	102,442		James W. Ford	
	Pro.	William D. Upshaw	82,212		Frank S. Regan	
	Lib.	W. H. Harvey	53,600		F. B. Hemenway	
	Soc.-Lab.	Verne L. Reynolds	31,796		John W. Aiken	
	Farm.-Lab.	Jacob S. Coxey	7,294			
1936	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	27,476,673	523	John N. Garner	523
	Rep.	Alfred M. Landon	16,679,583	8	Frank Knox	8
	Union.	William Lemke	882,479		Thomas C. O'Brien	
	Soc.	Norman Thomas	187,720		George Nelson	
	Com.	Earl Browder	80,159		James W. Ford	
	Pro.	D. Leigh Colvin	37,847		Claude A. Watson	
	Soc.-Lab.	John W. Aiken	12,777		Emil F. Teichart	
1940	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	27,243,406	449	Henry A. Wallace	449
	Rep.	Wendell L. Willkie	22,304,755	82	Charles L. McNary	82
	Soc.	Norman Thomas	112,274		Maynard C. Krueger	
	Pro.	Roger W. Babson	57,812		Edgar V. Moorman	
	Soc.-Lab.	John W. Aiken	18,677			
	Com.	Earl Browder	46,251			
1944	Am.-Lab.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	25,602,505	432	Henry A. Wallace	432
	Dem.	Franklin D. Roosevelt	22,006,278	99	Harry S. Truman	99
	Rep.	Thomas E. Dewey			John W. Bricker	
	Am.-Lab.	Franklin D. Roosevelt			Harry S. Truman	
	Liberal	Franklin D. Roosevelt			Harry S. Truman	
	Soc.	Norman Thomas	80,518		Darlington Hoopes	
	Pro.	Claud A. Watson	74,758			
	Soc.-Lab.	Edward A. Teichart	45,336		Arla A. Albaugh	
	Others*		216,289			

*Includes vote of liberal and American-Labor parties.

¹Before 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for president; the one obtaining the largest number of votes assumed the office and the one obtaining the second largest number of votes became vice president. In 1800 Jefferson and Burr tied in the electoral college and the House of Representatives elected the former. As a result the constitution was amended to provide for separate elections for the two highest offices.

²Since no candidate had a majority the election went to the House of Representatives, which selected John Quincy Adams, who was second

highest in the electoral vote. The House vote was: Adams, 87; Jackson, 71, and Crawford, 54.

³There was no majority for vice president in the electoral college. Johnson was elected by the Senate.

⁴Greeley received 66 electoral votes but died between election day and the meeting of the electors. Most of his votes cast for Hendricks.

⁵The disputed Hayes-Tilden result was decided by an electoral commission.

⁶Butler was nominated Republican vice president by the electoral college after John S. Sherman, the party convention nominee, died, Oct. 30, 1912.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Constitution provides that the total membership of the House of Representatives never shall exceed one for every 30,000 persons but that each state shall have at least one representative. After each federal census every ten years (in the years equally divisible by ten as 1910, 1920, 1930) the number of representatives is redistributed among the states whereupon it devolves upon each state to rearrange its own congressional districts to equal the total assigned it.

By a series of acts Congress has increased the total membership of the House of Representatives to its present 435.

Prior to 1870, the population basis for apportionment was the total free population

of the States, omitting Indians not taxed, plus three-fifths of the number of slaves. After the apportionment of 1860 the scaling down of the number of slaves, of course, disappeared from the procedure; and, in 1940 it was determined that there were no longer any Indians who should be classed as "not taxed" under the terms of the apportionment laws. The last apportionment was therefore made on the basis of the entire population of the States. All apportionments are made under the constitutional provision that each State should have at least one Representative, no matter how small its population.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES, 1844-1944

R., Republican; W., Whig; D., Democrat; U., Union; A., American; P., Populist; Pr., Progressive.

State	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940
Alabama.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona.....																									
Arkansas.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California.....			D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Colorado.....										R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Connecticut.....	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Delaware.....	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Florida.....		W.	D.	D.	D.			R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia.....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho.....													P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Illinois.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Indiana.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Iowa.....		D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kansas.....						R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kentucky.....	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana.....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine.....	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Maryland.....	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Massachusetts.....	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Michigan.....	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Minnesota.....					R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Mississippi.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.			R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Montana.....													R.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Nebraska.....							R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Nevada.....						R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
N. Hampshire.....	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Jersey.....	W.	W.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Mexico.....																									
New York.....	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
No. Carolina.....	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.			R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
No. Dakota.....													P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Ohio.....	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Oklahoma.....																	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Oregon.....					R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Pennsylvania.....	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Rhode Island.....	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
So. Carolina.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.			R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
So. Dakota.....													R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Tennessee.....	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.			R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas.....		D.	D.	D.	D.			D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah.....													D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Vermont.....	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.			R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington.....													R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
W. Virginia.....						R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Wisconsin.....		D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Wyoming.....													R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon one of the four candidates for electors on the People's party ticket was also on the Democratic ticket; in North Dakota, one of the two People's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, thus causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally

divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1907 of the presidential electors chosen were Democrats and 1 Republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 Democrats and 2 Republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 Progressives and Democrats. In 1916 West Virginia elected Democrat and 7 Republicans.

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF WORLD WAR I

*Liege, Belgium, Aug. 16, 1914.
 *Tannenberg, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1914.
 First battle of Marne, Sept. 10, 1914.
 *Dixmude, Belgium, Nov. 10, 1914.
 First battle of Somme, Nov. 20, 1916.
 Jutland battle (naval), May 31, 1916.
 *Bucharest battle, Dec. 6, 1916.
 Verdun battle, Dec. 18, 1916.
 Vimy Ridge battle, April 9, 1917.
 Ypres, Belgium, Nov. 4, 1917.

Jerusalem, Dec. 9, 1917.
 *Caporetto, Italy, Nov. 9, 1917.
 *Second battle of Somme, April 6, 1918.
 Belleau Wood, France, June 27, 1918.
 Chateau Thierry, France, July 15, 1918.
 Second battle of Marne, July 17, 1918.
 Third battle of Marne, Aug. 4, 1918.
 St. Mihiel, France, Sept. 12, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne, France, Oct. 16, 1918.
 Piave, Italy, Oct. 30, 1918.
 *Central Powers triumphant.

NATIONAL PARKS

AREA OF NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Source: Department of Interior.

Administered by National Park Service	No.	Area (Acres)
National Parks	27	11,054,759.56
National Historical Parks	4	8,249.36
National Monuments	84	9,273,657.66
National Military Parks	11	23,977.72
National Battlefield Sites	7	248.32
National Battlefield Park	1	688.04
National Historic Sites	10	8,176.33
National Memorials	9	2,026.13
National Cemeteries	11	1,111.30
National Parkways	3	55,017.55
National Capitol Parks	1	27,790.36
TOTALS	168	20,455,014.29

National Parks	1
National Historical Parks	2
National Monuments	6
National Military Parks	1
National Battlefield Parks	2
National Battlefield Sites	1
National Memorials	2
National Parkways	2
National Seashore Recreational Area	1
National Recreational Areas (Boulder)	1
National Demonstration Areas	18
National Historical Sites in Non-Federal Ownership	6
	43
	211

NATIONAL PARKS

Number 27; Area, acres, 11,054,759.56)

Name and Date	Location	Area (square miles)	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
Adirondack 1919	Maine		27,870.99	Mostly on a sea-encircled island, with a bold promontory on nearby mainland.
Big Bend 1944	Texas		691,388.95	Last great wilderness of Texas; spectacular mountain and desert scenery; unusual geologic structures.
Bryce Canyon 1928	Utah		35,980.08	Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring.
Carlsbad Cavern 1930	New Mexico		43,087.12	Series of connected caverns, believed to be the largest in the world, with magnificent limestone decorations.
Crater Lake 1902	Oregon		160,213.54	Vividly blue lake of exceptional depth and clearness in vast crater; surrounded by lava cliffs 1,000 feet high.
Glacier 1910	Montana		997,400.36	Remarkable for its picturesquely modeled peaks, gigantic precipices, 250 lakes of romantic loveliness, 60 small glaciers.
Grand Canyon 1919	Arizona		645,084.31	A highly colored, mile deep gorge. One of world's greatest spectacles.
Grand Teton 1929	Wyoming		94,852.84	Most spectacular portion of the Teton Range, whose mountains of granite were formed by glaciers.
Great Smoky Mountains 1926	N. C. and Tenn.		460,881.55	Includes the most massive mountain uplift in the East and the largest and finest virgin hardwood forest in the United States.

NATIONAL PARKS—Cont.

Number 27; Area, acres, 11,054,759.56)

Name and Date	Location	Area (square miles)	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....		173,384.00	Large volcanoes, two active, including the periodic Kilauea I of Fire.
Hot Springs..... 1921	Arkansas.....		1,015.27	Medicinal hot springs said to possess healing properties.
Isle Royal..... 1940	Michigan.....		133,838.51	Forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, distinguished for wilderness character; great moose herd; pre-Columbian copper mines.
Kings Canyon..... 1940	California.....		453,048.02	Sublime mountain wilderness designated by the two enormous canyons of the Kings river and summit peaks of the High Sierras. Former Gen. Grant Nat'l I with its great sequoias is a detached section of the parks.
Lassen Volcanic..... 1916	California.....		101,880.41	Recently active volcano and interesting display of lava formations and hot springs.
Mammoth Cave..... 1936	Kentucky.....		51,244.51	Series of caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formations. Became nationally known during War of 1812 when saltpeter from cave was used in manufacture of gunpowder.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Colorado.....		51,149.12	Contains most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in America.
Mount McKinley..... 1917	Alaska.....		1,939,199.04	Highest mountain in North America, on whose slopes rise the largest northward-flowing glaciers of the Alaska Range. Having been built.
Mount Ranier..... 1899	Washington.....		239,899.92	Glacier system far exceeding in size and impressive beauty of any other in the United States. Famous subalpine wildflower fields.
Olympic..... 1938	Washington.....		845,759.47	Mountain wilderness contains finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forests active glaciers rare Roosevelt elk.
Platt..... 1906	Oklahoma.....		911.97	Hot and cold springs with distinctive mineral properties.
Rocky Mountain..... 1915	Colorado.....		252,625.87	Straddles Continental Divide at point of supreme magnificence. Contains 68 named peaks with an altitude of over 10,000 feet.
Sequoia..... 1890	California.....		385,100.13	Contains largest and probably the oldest trees in the world (Sequoiagigantea); highest peak in continental United States; magnificent canyons.
Shenandoah..... 1935	Virginia.....		193,472.98	Embraces outstanding scenic region of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Wind Cave..... 1903	S. Dakota.....		11,818.34	Limestone caves with boxwork formations. Herds of bison, wild and pronghorn antelope.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Wyo.—Mon.— Idaho		2,213,206.55	Geysers and hot springs; wonderfully colored canyon; large variety of bird and animal refuge.
Yosemite..... 1890	California.....		756,294.65	Unique valley of unusual character. Spectacular waterfalls; an extraordinary granite wilderness of marvelous beauty.
Zion..... 1919	Utah.....		94,201.06	Vividly colored and fantastic carved sandstone cliffs border a deep valley.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

(Number, 11; Area, acres, 23,977.72)

Name and Date	Location	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
Chickamauga and Chattanooga 1890	Ga. and Tenn..	8,146.33	Beautiful natural park; embraces battlefields of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and scenes of other conflicts of the Civil War fought in the vicinity of Chattanooga during 1863.
Fort Donelson 1928	Tennessee	102.54	Site of Civil War fort (1862); now military Cemetery.
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial 1927	Virginia	2,420.15	Scene of battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Salem Church at or near Fredericksburg (1862-1864).
Jettysburg 1895	Pennsylvania	2,425.25	Beautiful natural park; scene of Civil War combat; probably better marked than any other battlefield in the world (1863).
Guilford Courthouse 1917	N. Carolina	148.83	Near Greensboro; scene of one of the great battles of the Revolution; fought in 1781.
Kings Mountain 1931	S. Carolina	4,012.29	Commemorating the Revolutionary War Battle of Kings Mountain fought at this place Oct. 7, 1780.
Koore's Creek 1926	N. Carolina	30.00	Scene of one of most memorable battles of Revolutionary War (1776).
Petersburg 1926	Virginia	1,328.23	Scene of campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, Va., in 1864 and 1865.
Shiloh 1894	Tennessee	3,716.66	Natural park embracing the battlefield of Shiloh near Pittsburg Landing (1862).
Stones River 1927	Tennessee	323.86	Scene of the Battle of Stones River in Tennessee (1862).
Vicksburg 1899	Mississippi	1,323.56	Beautiful natural park; scene of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg in 1863 during the Civil War.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

(Number 4; Area, acres, 8,249.36)

Name and date	Location	Area (Square mile)	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
Abraham Lincoln 1916	Kentucky		110.50	Embraces homestead of Abraham Lincoln and log cabin in which he was born.
Battleground 1905	Louisiana		29.52	Erected in memory of the battle of New Orleans, which was fought Jan. 8, 1815.
Colonial 1936	Virginia		7,057.78	Includes three areas of historic importance in our colonial history—Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown.
Fort Mifflin 1933	New Jersey		1,051.56	Strategic base of the Continental Army during the American Revolution; Main camp of the army in 1777, 1779, and 1780; contains typical 18th century houses, important historical museum and library.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT WORLD WAR I

The average American soldier who fought in France had 16 months of training in the United States, two months overseas before entering the line and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

There were 21,700,000 blankets, 131,800,000 pairs of wool stockings, 85,000,000 undershirts and 26,500,000 flannel shirts delivered to the American army from April 1917 to May 31, 1918.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle.

There were 7,485,600 battle deaths on both sides.

The death rate from disease in the Mexican war was 110 per year for each 1,000 men; in the Civil war this was reduced to 65; in the Spanish war to 26 and in the World war, to 19. Pneumonia was the greatest cause of death; septicemia, 6 per cent; empyema accounted for 11 per cent; bright's disease, peritonitis and typhoid, all 5 per cent; appendicitis, 4 per cent; organic heart disease 4 per cent; scarlet fever, 3 per cent, and measles, 2 per cent.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

(Number, 84; Acre-Area, 9,273,657.66)

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
Ackia Battleground... 1938	Mississippi	49.15	Site of a Chickasaw village and a memorial commemorating the Battle of Ackia, which the Chickasaws, aided by Brit repulsed French and their Choctaw allies May 26, 1736.
Andrew Johnson... 1942	Tennessee	17.08	President Andrew Johnson's home, tomb, shop, and grave.
Appomattox Court-house 1940	Virginia	973.30	Scene of surrender on April 9, 1865 of Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee to the Federal Army under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
Arches... 1929	Utah	34,139.70	Contains extraordinary examples of weathering erosion in the form of gigantic arches, windows and other unique formations.
Aztec Ruins... 1923	New Mexico	25.88	Has a pre-historic ruin of pueblo type containing 500 rooms; also other ruins.
Badlands... 1939	South Dakota	122,812.46	Eroded layers of Badlands deposits containing great numbers of prehistoric animal fossils.
Bandelier... 1916	New Mexico	25,971.89	Noted for its great number of cliff-dweller ruins of unusual ethnological and educational interest.
Big Hole Battlefield... 1910	Montana	200.00	Site of battlefield where in 1877 a small force of United States troops fought a much larger force of Nez Perce Indians, resulting in rout of latter.
Black Canyon of the Gunnison 1933	Colorado	12,040.55	Contains 10 miles of the deepest and most scenic portion of the Black Canyon; is predominantly black or dark-colored granite formation streaked with light-colored granites.
Cabrillo Monument... 1913	California	.50	At this point in 1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, first sighted land.
Canyon de Chelly... 1931	Arizona	83,840.00	Has many cliff dwellings in caves and crevices containing records of cultural progress covering a longer period than any other ruins so far discovered in the Southwest.
Capulin Mountain... 1916	New Mexico	680.37	Principal feature a huge cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
Casa Grande... 1889	Arizona	472.50	Contains ruins that are one of the most noteworthy relics of a pre-historic age and people within the limits of the United States.
Castle Pinckney... 1924	South Carolina	3.50	Fortification built in 1810 to replace a Revolutionary fort.
Capitol Reef... 1937	Utah	33,068.74	Twenty-mile long buttressed sandstone of Gothic appearance, with dome-shaped white formations super-imposed on local colorful strata.
Cedar Breaks... 1933	Utah	6,066.60	Series of amphitheaters eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet in pink Cliff formation. Spectacular canyons and cliffs of vivid colors.
Chaco Canyon... 1907	New Mexico	18,039.39	Contains a large number of pre-historic communal dwellings of intense archeological interest.
Chiricahua... 1924	South Carolina	10,529.80	Natural rock formations, resembling mammals, faces, etc.
Colorado... 1911	Colorado	18,060.45	Wonderful example of erosion, with local monoliths.
Crater of the Moon... 1924	Idaho	47,540.70	Fissure eruptions, volcanic cones, crater lava flows, caves, and other volcanic phenomena.
Death Valley... 1933	California-Nevada	1,850,565.20	Fascinating desert region, including the lowest point in the United States, 279.80 feet below sea level; is interesting for its historical associations, geology, and plant life.
Devils Postpile... 1911	California	798.46	Consists of peculiar hexagonal basaltic columns, like an immense pile of posts. Said to rank with famous Giant's Causeway in Ireland.
Devils Tower... 1906	Wyoming	1,193.91	Contains a remarkable natural rock tower of volcanic origin over 1,200 feet high.
Dinosaur... 1915	Utah-Colorado	183,221.56	Has the fossil remains of great pre-historic animals.
El Morro... 1909	New Mexico	240.00	Contains an enormous sandstone rock erosion

NATIONAL MONUMENTS — Continued

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
1906			
Father Millet Cross... 1925	New York....	.01	in the form of a castle upon which inscriptions were carved by the early Spanish explorers; also cliff-dweller ruins. Site for erection of cross to commemorate a cross erected by Father Millett on good Friday, 1688, on what is now the Port Niagara Military Reservation.
Frederick C. C. ... 1922	South Dakota...	320.00	Has deposits of interesting plant fossils.
Fort Jefferson... 1935	Florida.....	86.82	Fortification built in 1846 to command and hold fine harbor in Tortugas Keys; unusual marine display in crystal water surrounding it.
Fort Laramie... 1938	Wyoming.....	214.41	Buildings of old fort that served as principal U. S. military post guarding caravans on route of '49ers and the Oregon Trail.
Fort Matanzas... 1924	Florida.....	18.34	Relic of Spanish invasion.
Fort McHenry... 1939	Maryland....	47.64	The successful defense of this fort on Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired the writing of our national anthem.
Fort Pulaski... 1924	Georgia.....	5,427.39	Built in 1829, completed in 1846, to replace Fort Greene of the Revolution.
George Washington Birthplace... 1930	Virginia.....	395.44	The birthplace of George Washington where upon the old foundations the birth house has been reproduced as far as possible; also the old family burial plot.
Gila Cliff Dwellings... 1907	New Mexico..	160.00	Well-preserved cliff dwellings in 4 natural cavities in the face of an overhanging cliff 150 feet high.
Glacier Bay... 1925	Alaska.....	2,299,520.00	Contains great tidewater glaciers.
Grand Canyon... 1932	Arizona.....	195,231.00	Its main feature is one of the earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest; also Pueblo ruins.
Grand Quivira... 1909	New Mexico..	370.94	Adjoins the Grand Canyon National Park; provides new views of the famous Grand Canyon.
Great Sand Dunes... 1932	Colorado.....	36,849.19	Contains sand dunes which are among the largest and highest, if not the greatest, of any such dunes in the United States.
Holy Cross... 1929	Colorado.....	1,392.00	Two crevices on side of Mount of the Holy Cross, which when filled, or partially filled, with snow form a figure in the shape of a Greek cross.
Homestead National Monument of America... 1939	Nebraska.....	160.82	Site of first claim under Homestead Act of 1861, marking beginning of "homesteading," the American democratic land settlement policy.
Hovenweep... 1923	Utah-Colorado	285.80	Has four groups of historic towers, Pueblos and cliff dwellers.
Jackson Hole... 1943	Wyoming.....	173,064.62	Foreground from which superb Teton mountains are viewed; part of range of our greatest elk herd; significant geological phenomena; symbolizes dramatic fur trade era.
Jewel Cave... 1936	South Dakota..	1,274.56	Cavern of limestone formation. Consists of series of chambers, connected by narrow passages, with numerous side galleries.
Joshua Tree... 1936	California....	653,123.70	Representative stand of the rare and rapidly diminishing Joshua tree; many other varieties of desert flora.
Katmai... 1918	Alaska.....	2,698,590.00	Dying volcanic region of scientific interest; includes the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
Kaweah Beds... 1925	California....	45,727.00	Unusual exhibits of volcanic action and lava flows in the shape of peculiar lava caves and tunnels in great numbers and of considerable size. Battle ground of Modoc Indian war of 1873.
Kaman Caves... 1922	Nevada.....	639.31	Caves of light-gray and white limestone, honeycombed by tunnels and galleries of stalactite formations.
Kriewether Lewis... 1925	Tennessee....	300.00	Contains grave of Captain Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Kiwiwaka Castle... 1906	Arizona.....	520.00	Contains a prehistoric cliff-dweller ruin of unusual size, situated in a niche in face of a vertical cliff.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS — Continued

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
Mound City Group..... 1923	Ohio.....	57.00	Famous group of pre-historic mounds Camp Sherman Military Reservation.
Muir Woods..... 1908	California.....	424.56	Notable for its great grove of redwood trees
Natural Bridges..... 1908	Utah.....	2,740.00	Has three natural bridges, the largest being 223 feet high and 65 feet thick at the base of the arch.
Navajo..... 1909	Arizona.....	360.00	Has numerous cliff-dweller ruins in a good state of preservation.
Ocmulgee..... 1936	Georgia.....	683.48	Contains remains of mounds, pre-historic towns.
Old Kasaan..... 1916	Alaska.....	38.00	Site of abandoned Haida Indian village
Oregon Caves..... 1909	Oregon.....	480.00	Caves in limestone formation of great variety and beauty.
Organ Pipe Cactus..... 1937	Arizona.....	328,161.73	Examples of Organ Pipe Cactus and other desert plant found nowhere else in U. S.
Perry's Victory..... 1936	Ohio.....	14.25	At Put in Bay Commodore Perry won his greatest naval battle in the War of 1812 commemorates a century of peace between U. S. and Canada.
Petrified Forest..... 1906	Arizona.....	84,597.77	Is of great scientific interest because of abundance of petrified coniferous trees, one of which forms a natural bridge.
Pinacles..... 1908	California.....	12,817.77	Has many spire-like rock formations 600 to 1,000 feet high, and also numerous caves and other formations.
Pipe Spring..... 1923	Arizona.....	40.00	Contains an old stone fort, connected with early Mormon history, and a spring of pure water, most important to the early pioneers in the desert region.
Pipestone..... 1937	Minnesota.....	115.08	Notable for quarry from which Indians obtained materials for making peace pipes used in ceremonies.
Rainbow Bridge..... 1910	Utah.....	160.00	A unique natural bridge in the shape of a rainbow. This bridge, very symmetrical in form, rises 300 feet above the water.
Saguaro..... 1933	Arizona.....	53,669.24	Contains many giant cacti of unusual scientific interest.
Santa Rosa Isle..... 1939	Florida.....	9,500.00	A barrier reef, 44 miles long and from one-eighth to one-half mile wide, of unusual scientific and historic value.
Scotts Bluff..... 1919	Nebraska.....	2,292.15	A region of historic and scientific interest. Many famous old trails traversed by early pioneers passed this way.
Shoshone Cavern..... 1909	Wyoming.....	212.37	A cave of considerable extent decorated with incrustations of crystals.
Sitka..... 1910	Alaska.....	57.00	Contains 16 totem poles of the best native workmanship; is of historic interest in the history of the Russians and early Indians.
Statue of Liberty..... 1924	New York.....	10.38	Site of Statue of Liberty.
Sunset Crater..... 1930	Arizona.....	3,040.00	A volcanic crater with lava flows and caves, near famous San Francisco Peaks.
Timpanogos Cave..... 1922	Utah.....	250.00	Limestone cavern almost 600 feet in length.
Tonto..... 1907	Arizona.....	1,120.00	Two cliff-dweller ruins consisting of 2 and 3 storied walls of adobe with the support beams and lintels of windows and lintels of doors still in place.
Tumacacori..... 1908	Arizona.....	10.00	Contains a ruined Franciscan mission dating back to the seventeenth century.
Tuzigoot..... 1939	Arizona.....	42.67	Excavated ruins of a pre-historic pueblo which flourished between 1000 and 1300 A. D.
Verendrye..... 1917	North Dakota.....	253.04	Includes Crowhigh Butte, from which explorer Verendrye first beheld land beyond the Mississippi river.
Walnut Canyon..... 1915	Arizona.....	1,635.32	Contains cliff dwellings of marked scientific and popular interest, built under the overhanging sloping canyon walls, utilizing projecting limestone ledge foundations.
Wheeler..... 1908	Colorado.....	300.00	Remarkable examples of extinct volcanic action and eccentric erosion combining fantastic pinnacles and deep gorges.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS — Continued

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
White Sands 1933	New Mexico...	137,885.91	An area of glistening sands or deposits of wind-blown gypsum almost crystal clear and in a bright light resembling a vast snow field; has interesting plant and animal life.
Whitman 1940	Washington...	45.93	Site where Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, ministered to spiritual and physical needs of Indians, until massacred by them in 1847; landmark along Oregon trail.
Wupatki 1924	Arizona.....	34,693.03	Contains prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
Uccia House 1919	Colorado.....	9.47	Has great mounds containing prehistoric ruins which when excavated are estimated to be of great archeological interest.
Union 1937	Utah.....	33,533.01	Contains colorful Kolob Canyon and famous Hurricane Fault, notable examples of geologic phenomena.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special characteristics
Antietam 1862	Md.....	10.36	Cemetery divided into segments, each representing a state. Interments: 4,833.
Battleground 1864	D. C.....	1.03	On Georgia Avenue, between Van Buren and Whittier Streets. Interments: 44.
Chattanooga 1863	Tenn.....	136.15	Interments: 14,725.
Custer Battlefield 1886	Mont.....	757.84	On site of famous battle of little Bighorn river, June 25, 1876, in which Lt. Col. George A. Custer and his command of 226 were destroyed to the man by the Sioux Indians.
Fort Donelson 1867	Tenn.....	15.34	Interments: 684.
Fredericksburg 1865	Va.....	12.00	Interments: 15,260.
Gettysburg 1863	Pa.....	15.55	Interments: 3,785.
Poplar Grove 1866	Va.....	9.02	Cemetery is on camping ground of the 50th Regiment of New York Engineers. The cemetery is named for the old Poplar Grove meeting house close by. Men interred there are those who fought in the ten month siege of Petersburg, and the engagements close by. (Interments: 6,265 (unidentified 2,163))
Shiloh 1866	Tenn.....	10.25	Men who fell at battle of Shiloh and the surrounding area. Terraced grounds enclosed by a wall. Interments: 3,653 (unidentified, 2,417).
Vicks River 1865	Tenn.....	20.09	Interments: 6,179 (unidentified, 2,560).
Vicksburg 1865	Miss.....	119.76	Two miles north of city on Highway 61, on high ground which was field of operations for right wing of General Sherman's Corps in Grant's army besieging Vicksburg. Includes many who died in a radius of 150 miles from Vicksburg during the Civil War. Interments: 17,450 (unidentified, 12,911).
Yorktown 1866	Va.....	2.91	Interments: 2,204 (unidentified, 1,466). Last interment 1923. No more grave sites available.

ACRE-AREA, NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITES IN NON-FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

(Source: Department of Interior, Annual Report, 1944)

Name	Acreage	Name	Acreage
Loria Dei (Old Swede's Church).....	1.53	McLoughlin Home.....	.63
Independence Hall.....	4.55	St. Paul's Church.....	6.09
Westtown Isle.....	22.00	San Jose Mission.....	4.13

AREA, BATTLEFIELD SITES

Name and Date	Location	Area (acres)	Special characteristics
Antietam Battlefield.. 1890	Md.	50.00	Scene of one of the greatest battles of the Civil War, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862.
Brices Cross Roads... 1929	Miss.	1.00	Civil War Battle of Brices Cross Roads June 1864.
Cowpens..... 1929	S. C.	1.00	Site of Revolutionary War Battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.
Fort Necessity..... 1931	Pa.	2.00	Monument commemorating the Battle of Fort Necessity between troops under Maj. George Washington and French and Indian troops, July 1754.
Kennesaw Mountain.. 1917	Ga.	60.00	Site of important Civil War engagement fought July 27, 1864.
Tupelo..... 1929	Miss.	1.00	Commemorates the Battle of Tupelo, July 13-14, 1864.
White Plains Battle-field.. 1926	N. Y.		Memorial tablet to indicate the position of the Revolutionary Army under the command of General Washington, Oct. 28, 1776.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Name and Date	Location	Area (Acres)	Special Characteristics
Atlanta Campaign.... 1940	Georgia.....	20.96	Follows the route of Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, prelude to the "March to the Sea" which finally trisected the Confederacy.
Federal Hall Memorial 1939	New York....	.49	Site of Federal Subtreasury Building, where once stood famous Federal Hall, first seat of the new Federal Government.
Fort Raleigh..... 1941	North Carolina	16.45	Place of first attempted English settlement within confines of U. S., 1585-87.
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt.. 1944	New York....	33.23	Birthplace, home and "Summer White House" of late President Franklin Roosevelt.
Hopewell Village..... 1938	Pennsylvania	6,197.00	One of best examples of American eighteenth and early nineteenth century iron-making villages; includes ruins of the old furnace and numerous structures, making up the village.
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.. 1940	Missouri.....	82.58	To commemorate the territorial expansion of U. S. and conspicuous persons and events connected therewith.
Manassas National Battlefield Park.. 1940	Virginia.....	1,604.57	Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought here, famous battle, "Bull Run" 1861, 1862.
Old Philadelphia Custom House.. 1939	Pennsylvania	.79	This building, completed in 1824, is best example of American revival of Greek architecture; famous as Second Bank of U. S., figuring prominently in controversies of Pres. Andrew Jackson and White over national banking policies.
Salem Maritime..... 1938	Massachusetts	8.61	Includes Derby Wharf, the Richard Derby House, Hawkes House, and the Old Customs House in which Nathaniel Hawthorne worked.
Vanderbilt Mansion.. 1940	New York....	211.65	Mansion and grounds of the late Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE PROJECT

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, 1936.	75.00	Site of Revolutionary battle fought on Sept. 8, 1781.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL PROJECTS

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Coronado International Memorial, Arizona, 1941.	2,880.00	A memorial to Coronado and his exploration in Mexico and the Southwest, 1539-42.
Spanish War, Florida, 1935.....	(undetermined)	Proposed memorial on Davis Island, Tampa, Florida, commemorating the services of the American forces in the War with Spain.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS

Name and Date	Location	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
House Where Lincoln Died 1896	District of Columbia.	.05	Lincoln died here on April 15, 1865.
Devil Hill..... 1927	North Carolina	314.40	Site of first sustained flight by a heavier-than-air machine, made by Wilbur and Orville Wright.
Mansion..... 1925	Virginia.....	.50	Home of Robert E. Lee, general of the Confederate Armies.
Lincoln Memorial.... 1922	District of Columbia.	.61	Classical structure of great beauty with a seated figure, 20 feet high, of Abraham Lincoln.
Lincoln Museum..... 1932	District of Columbia.	.18	Located in this building was Ford's Theatre in which Lincoln was shot. Contains famous collection of Lincolniana.
Mount Rushmore.... 1929	South Dakota.	1,710.00	Colossal figures carved on the face of Mount Rushmore, of four great presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.
New Echota Marker... 1930	Georgia.....	1.00	Site of last capital of the Cherokee Indians in Georgia.
Washington Monument 1885	District of Columbia.	.37	Built in commemoration of George Washington, in the form of an obelisk, 555 feet high, is one of dominating features of the Nation's Capital.
Thomas Jefferson..... 1943	District of Columbia.	1.20	Circular colonnaded structure or rotunda in classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, PARKWAYS

Name and Date	Location	Area (acres)	Special Characteristics
National Capital Parks 1790	District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland.	27,790.36	Park system of the Nation's Capital, comprising more than 730 units in District of Columbia and vicinity.
Blue Ridge..... 1933	Virginia-North Carolina.	38,910.00	Scenic parkway averaging 3,000 feet above sea level; follows Blue Ridge mountains, embraces scenic and recreational areas en route.
Natchez Trace..... 1934	Mississippi-Tennessee-Alabama.	13,648.87	Follows general location of the Old Indian Trail between Nashville and Natchez.
George Washington Memorial. 1930	Virginia-Maryland.	2,458.68	Embraces landmarks associated with life of Washington.

NATIONAL PARK PROJECTS

Source: Department of Interior

Name, location, year	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Everglades, Florida, 1934.....	2,112,467.00	Only tropical area in continental U. S. Notable for rare birds, abundance of unusual fish, and mangrove forests.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECTS

Name, location, year	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Shenandoah Gap, Kentucky-Tennessee-Virginia, 1940	10,000.00	Historic mountain pass traveled by Daniel Boone and others; gateway through which flowed westward travel over "Wilderness Road" during Revolution.
Statue of Liberty, New York, 1938.....	2,479.60	Scene of American victory over British, 1777, turning point of Revolution, recognized as one of the fifteen decisive battles of world history.

NATIONAL MONUMENT PROJECTS

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Fort Frederica, Georgia, 1936.....	80.00	Built in 1736 by General Oglethorpe, co- nizer of Georgia, as an English out- post against Spain.
Fort Stanwix, New York, 1935.....	5.00	Here in 1768 the Iroquois ceded a large a- rea in central New York and Pennsylvania lands south of the Ohio river to Brit- ish crown. Scene of unsuccessful siege of Americans by the British during Rev- olution.
George Washington Carver, Missouri, 1943.....	215.50	Birthplace of George Washington Car- ver, Negro scientist and educator.
Palm Canyon, California, 1922.....	1,600.00	Probably the most notable of all native p- ark areas in California.
Patrick Henry, Virginia, 1935.....	960.61	Consists of Red Hill, the last estate of Patrick Henry.
Pioneer, Kentucky, 1934.....	250.00	Four areas in Kentucky—Fort Boon borough, Boone's Station, Bryan's Sta- tion and Blue Lick's Battlefield—commem- orating heroism of American pioneers un- der Daniel Boone's leadership.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK PROJECTS

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Monocacy, Maryland, 1934.....	(undetermined)	Battlefield in Civil War, July 9, 1864, v- ast earthworks and breastwork remains.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK PROJECTS

Name, location, year	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, 1935..	3,834.21	Historic field on which occurred one of heavy assaults made by Sherman on C- onfederate positions during the Atl- antic Campaign.
Richmond, Virginia, 1936.....	688.04	Scene of several battles in defense of R- ichmond during Civil War.

NATIONAL PARKWAY PROJECTS

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Oglethorpe National Trail and Park- way, Georgia, 1938.....	111.00	Ancient Indian Trail; scene of colonizati- on in Georgia.
Olympic, Washington, 1939.....	75.00	To be located along Pacific Coast of No- rthern western Washington, will reveal or scenery, beaches, and picturesque h- ill lands of Olympic Coast.

NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA PROJECT

Name, location, date	Estimated acreage	Characteristics
Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, 1937..	57,359.00	Notable for beaches, migratory waterf- owl fishing, and points of historical inte- rest which include the Cape Hatteras Li- ght house overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic."

TREATIES OF PEACE AFTER WORLD WAR I

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.	27, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain, Sept. 10, 1919.	With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand anon, June 4, 1920.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 27, 1919.	With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920.

POPULATION

The World

POPULATION, CHIEF FOREIGN CITIES, 200,000 AND MORE

City	Country	Pop.	City	Country	Pop.	City	Country	Pop.
Adelaide	Australia	318,190	Catania, Sicily, Italy		244,972	Hsinking (Chang-chun)	Manchukuo	201,283
Aggra	India	284,149	Changsha	China	607,000	Hull	England	322,200
Ahmedabad	India	310,000	Changteh	China	300,000	Hyderabad	India	739,159
Alexandria	Egypt	724,200	Chelyabinsk	U.S.S.R.	273,127	Ibadan	Nigeria	386,907
Algier	Algeria	264,232	Chemnitz	Germany	334,563	Indore	India	203,695
Allahabad	India	260,630	Chengtu	China	440,988	Irkutsk	U.S.S.R.	243,380
Altona	Germany	242,006	Chungking	China	635,000	Istanbul (Constantinople)	Turkey	1,050,000
Amoy	China	219,974	Cologne (Köln)	Germany	768,426	Ivanovo	U.S.S.R.	285,069
Amritsar	India	391,010	Colombo	Ceylon	284,155	Johannesburg	So. Africa	554,000
Amsterdam	Netherlands	798,523	Constantinople (Istanbul)	Turkey	789,346	Kaifeng	China	200,000
Antwerpen	Belgium	486,860	Copenhagen (København)	Denmark	843,277	Kalinin (Tver)	U.S.S.R.	216,131
Arkhangelsk (Archangel)	U.S.S.R.	281,091	Cordoba	Argentina	273,852	Karachi	India	359,492
Astrakhan	U.S.S.R.	253,655	Croydon	England	242,100	Kassell	Germany	217,085
Athens (Athens)	Greece	499,360	Dacca	India	213,218	Kawasaki	Japan	300,777
Auckland	New Zealand	217,300	*Dairen (Dalny)	Kwantung	258,793	Kazan	U.S.S.R.	401,665
Avellaneda	Argentina	394,700	Danzig (Gdansk)		238,000	Kharkov	U.S.S.R.	833,432
Baghdad	Iraq	252,000	*Delhi (with New Delhi)	India	521,849	Kiel	Germany	272,311
Bahia (Sao Salvador)	Brazil	294,253	Dnepropetrovsk	U.S.S.R.	500,662	Kiev	U.S.S.R.	846,293
Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin)	Ireland	467,691	Dortmund	Germany	537,000	Kobe	Japan	3,334,244
Baku	U.S.S.R.	809,347	Dresden	Germany	625,714	Konigsberg	Germany	368,433
Bangalore	India	248,000	Dublin (Baile Atha Cliath)	Ireland	467,691	Kowloon, Hong Kong		350,253
Bangkok (Krungde)	Thailand (Siam)	700,000	Duisburg-Hamborn	Germany	431,256	Krakow	Poland	259,260
Barcelona	Spain	1,081,175	Durban	Natal	259,647	Krasnodar	U.S.S.R.	203,946
Belem (Para)	Brazil	208,701	Dusseldorf	Germany	498,600	Kuibyshev (Samara)	U.S.S.R.	390,267
Belfast	Ireland	438,112	*Edinburgh, Scotland		438,998	Kure	Japan	238,195
Bello Horizonte	Brazil	211,650	Essen	Germany	659,871	Kwangchow (Canton)	China	861,000
Buenares	India	263,100	Fengtien (Mukden, Moukden)	Manchukuo	412,172	Kyoto	Japan	1,107,400
Belograd (Belgrade)	Yugoslavia	241,542	Firenze (Florence)	Italy	322,535	Lahore	India	671,659
Berlin	Germany	4,332,242	Foochow (Minhow)	China	390,363	Lanchow	China	500,000
Birmingham	England	1,013,700	Frankfurt-am-Main	Germany	546,649	*La Paz	Bolivia	202,000
Blochum	Germany	303,288	Fukuoka	Japan	306,763	La Plata	Argentina	247,500
Bogota	Colombia	325,658	Gelsenkirchen	Germany	313,003	Leeds	England	487,200
Bologna	Italy	269,687	Genova (Genoa)	Italy	634,646	Leicester	England	261,000
Bombay	India	1,161,383	Glasgow	Scotland	1,088,017	Leipzig	Germany	701,606
Bordeaux	France	258,348	Gorki (Nizhni Novgorod)	U.S.S.R.	644,116	Lemberg (Lwow)	Poland	316,461
Bradford	England	292,200	Goteborg (Gottenborg, Gothenburg)	Sweden	283,182	Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	3,191,304
Bremen	Germany	342,113	Graz (Grazt)	Germany	210,175	Lille (Lisle)	France	200,575
Breslau	Germany	615,006	Guadalajara	Mexico	228,049	*Lima	Peru	520,528
Brisbane	Queensland	318,430	*Habana (Havana)	Cuba	568,913	*Lisboa (Lisbon)	Portugal	680,806
Bristol	England	413,100	Hague	Netherlands	495,518	Liverpool	England	854,500
Bruno (Brunn)	Czechoslovakia	263,646	Hakodate	Japan	203,862	Lodz	Poland	605,467
Brunswick (Braunschweig)	Germany	201,306	Halle	Germany	220,364	*London	England	8,203,942
Brussels (Brussels)	Belgium	900,228	Hamburg	Germany	1,647,000	Lucknow	India	387,177
Bucaresti (Bucharest)	Rumania	648,162	Hangchow	China	506,930	Lugansk (Voroshilovgrad)	U.S.S.R.	213,007
Budapest	Hungary	1,051,804	Hankow	China	777,993	Lwov (Lemberg)	Poland	316,461
Buenos Aires	Argentina	2,505,332	Hannover	Germany	472,527	Lyons	France	570,622
Cairo (El Qahira)	Egypt	1,373,300	Harbin	Manchukuo	464,812	Madras	India	777,481
Calcutta	India	2,108,891	*Havana (Habana)	Cuba	568,913	*Madrid	Spain	1,048,072
Canton (Kwangchow)	China	1,145,285	Helsinki (Helsingfors)	Finland	304,963	Madura	India	239,144
Capetown	Cape of Good Hope	352,000	Howrah	India	379,292	Magdeburg	Germany	306,894
Caraacas	Venezuela	266,706				Makevka	U.S.S.R.	240,145
Cardiff	Wales	223,589				Malaga	Spain	238,085
Casablanca (Dar el Beida)	Morocco	258,567				Manchester	England	748,100
						*Manila	Philippine Is.	623,492
						Mannheim	Germany	283,801
						Mariupol	U.S.S.R.	222,427
						Marseilles	France	914,232
						*Melbourne	Australia	1,024,000
						*Mexico City (Mejico)	Mexico	1,464,556

City	Country	Pop.	City	Country	Pop.	City	Country	Pop.
Milano (Milan)	Italy	1,115,848	Porto Alegre	Brazil	275,678	Sydney	Australia	1,279,000
Minsk	U.S.S.R.	238,772	Portsmouth	England	250,200	Taihooku	Taiwan	278,000
Molotov (Perm)	U.S.S.R.	255,196	Poznan (Posen)	Poland	246,698	Taiyuan	China	230,000
*Montevideo	Uruguay	770,000	Praha (Prague)	Czechoslovakia	848,081	Tashkent	U.S.S.R.	585,000
Montreal	Canada	903,007	*Rangoon	Burma	400,415	*Tehran (Teheran)	Iran	360,000
Moskva (Moscow)	U.S.S.R.	4,137,018	*Riga	Latvia	385,063	Thessalonike (Salonika)	Greece	267,000
Mukden (Moukden, Fengtien)	Manchukuo	412,172	*Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1,801,784	Tientsin	China	1,292,000
Munchen (Munich)	Germany	828,235	*Roma (Rome)	Italy	1,155,722	Tiflis (Tbilisi)	U.S.S.R.	519,000
Nagasaki	Japan	230,630	Rosario	Argentina	518,510	*Tokyo	Japan	3,276,000
Nagoya	Japan	1,328,084	Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov on Don)	U.S.S.R.	510,253	Toronto	Canada	667,000
Nagpur	India	301,957	Rotterdam	Netherlands	594,948	Toulouse	France	213,000
Nanchang	China	206,378	St. Etienne	France	190,236	Trieste (Triest)	Italy	248,000
Nanking	China	726,711	Salford	England	210,000	Tsinan	China	472,000
Napoli (Naples)	Italy	865,913	Salonika (Thessalonike)	Greece	267,870	Tsingtao	China	524,000
Newcastle upon Tyne	England	292,700	*Santiago	Chile	639,546	Tula	U.S.S.R.	272,000
Nice	France	211,916	Sao Paulo	Brazil	1,318,539	*Tunis	Tunisia	202,000
Ningpo (Kingsien)	China	218,774	Sao Salvador (Bahia)	Brazil	294,253	Turin (Torino)	Italy	629,000
Nizhni Novgorod (Gorki)	U.S.S.R.	644,116	Sapporo	Japan	206,103	Tver (Kalinin)	U.S.S.R.	216,000
Nottingham	England	280,200	Saragossa (Zaragoza)	Spain	238,601	Ufa	U.S.S.R.	245,000
Novosibirsk (Novo-Sibirsk)	U.S.S.R.	405,589	Saratov	U.S.S.R.	375,860	Valencia	Spain	352,000
Nurnberg (Nuremberg)	Germany	430,851	Sasebo	Japan	133,172	Valparaiso	Chile	263,000
Odessa	U.S.S.R.	604,223	Samarang (Samarang)	Java, N.I.	217,775	Vancouver	Canada	351,000
Omsk	U.S.S.R.	280,716	Sendai	Japan	223,630	Venezia (Venice)	Italy	264,000
Oporto (Porto)	Portugal	261,816	*Seoul (Keijo)	Chosen	677,241	Victoria	Hong Kong	377,000
Osaka	Japan	3,092,498	Sevilla (Seville)	Spain	312,123	Vienna (Wien)	Germany	1,843,000
*Oslo (Christiania)	Norway	253,124	Shanghai	China	3,259,114	Vladivostok	U.S.S.R.	206,000
Palermo	Italy	411,879	Sheffield	England	520,680	Voronezh	U.S.S.R.	326,000
Para (Belem)	Brazil	298,340	Shizuoka	Japan	212,098	Voroshilovgrad (Lugansk)	U.S.S.R.	213,000
*Paris	France	4,962,967	Sholapur	India	212,620	Wanhhsien	China	210,000
Peiping (Peking)	China	1,556,364	Shangtan	China	300,000	*Warszawa (Warsaw, Varshava)	Poland	1,261,000
Peiraievs (Piraeus)	Greece	287,800	*Singapore	Straits Settlements	550,000	Wenchow	China	631,000
Peking (Peiping)	China	1,556,364	Soerabaja (Surabaya)	Java, N.I.	336,814	West Ham	England	270,000
Perm (Molotov)	U.S.S.R.	255,196	*Sofiya (Sofia)	Bulgaria	287,976	Wilno (Vilna)	Poland	208,000
Pernambuco (Recife)	Brazil	491,078	Soochow (Wuhsien)	China	260,000	Winnipeg	Canada	221,000
*Perth	Australia	245,700	Scinagar	India	207,787	Wuchang	China	610,000
Plymouth	England	203,600	Stalingrad	U.S.S.R.	445,476	Wuhan-Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang	China	1,127,000
Poona	India	258,197	Stalino	U.S.S.R.	462,395	Wuppertal	Germany	398,000
Porto (Oporto)	Portugal	261,816	Stettin	Germany	278,915	Yangchow	China	250,000
			*Stockholm	Sweden	599,960	Yaroslavl	U.S.S.R.	298,000
			Stoke upon Trent	England	274,100	Yawata	Japan	261,000
			Stuttgart	Germany	459,538	Yokohama	Japan	2,652,000
			Sverdlovsk	U.S.S.R.	425,544	Zaporozhe	U.S.S.R.	298,000
						Zaragoza (Saragossa)	Spain	238,000
						Zurich	Switzerland	333,000

Capitals of countries, states and provinces are designated by asterisks

DEATHS FROM 10 LEADING CAUSES, UNITED STATES, 1944, 1943, AND AVERAGE FOR 1939-1941

(Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

Causes	1944	1943	Average 1939-41
All causes	1,411,338	1,459,544	1,400,900
Diseases of the heart	418,062	426,391	377,300
Cancer and other malignant tumors	171,171	166,848	157,300
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	124,250	127,300	117,700
Nephritis	91,687	99,267	105,200
Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza	81,804	90,115	92,200
Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents	70,955	75,215	61,500
Tuberculosis (all forms)	54,731	57,005	60,400
Diabetes mellitus	34,948	36,314	34,000
Premature birth	33,120	34,563	32,600
Motor-vehicle accidents	24,282	23,823	35,600

MAP SHOWING CHANGES IN CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTIES

April 1, 1940, to November 1, 1943

The accompanying map showing by counties the increase or decrease in civilian population between April 1, 1940, and November 1, 1943, was released by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This map presents in graphic form the changes indicated by the estimates of civilian population (based on registrations for War Ration Book Four) which were published in Release No. 3 of Series P-44.

Because inductions into the armed forces had exceeded natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) plus net immigration, the total civilian population of the United States was smaller by 3.1 percent on November 1, 1943, than on April 1, 1940. This decrease, however, has not by any means been evenly distributed over the country. As a result

partly of civilian migration to centers of war activity and partly of inductions into the armed forces, 2,620 counties, or more than 84 percent of the whole number in the United States, have decreased in civilian population since the 1940 Census; and all but 156 of these counties have decreased more than the 3.1 percent which represents the national average. On the other hand, there were 469 counties which increased in civilian population, including 152 in which the increase amounted to 15.0 percent or more, these being, for the most part, counties containing important centers of war activity.

The distribution of counties in accordance with the extent of increase or decrease and the estimated civilian population in each group of counties for both 1943 and 1940 are shown in the table below.

AREA AND PERCENT CHANGE	Number of Counties	ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION		Change between 1940 and 1943
		November 1 1943	April 1 1940	
United States.....	*3,089	127,307,884	131,329,104	-4,021,220
Counties showing increase.....	469	49,398,831	44,540,946	+4,857,885
15.0 percent or more.....	152	11,491,797	8,788,048	+2,703,749
0 to 14.9 percent.....	317	37,907,034	35,752,898	+2,154,136
Counties showing decrease.....	2,620	77,909,053	86,788,158	-8,879,105
0.1 to 3.1 percent.....	156	16,014,433	16,309,184	-294,751
3.2 to 14.9 percent.....	1,286	46,709,291	51,394,947	-4,685,656
15.0 percent or more.....	1,178	15,185,329	19,084,027	-3,898,698

*Includes, in addition to the actual counties, the District of Columbia, Yellowstone National Park and most of the independent cities—a few of these last having been combined with adjoining or surrounding counties.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION, EXCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS

Causes	1944	1943	Average 1939-1941
All causes.....	1,064.7	1,089.5	1,061.7
Diseases of the heart.....	315.4	318.3	285.9
Cancer and other malignant tumors.....	129.1	124.5	119.3
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....	93.7	95.0	89.2
Nephritis.....	69.2	74.1	79.8
Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....	61.7	67.3	69.9
Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents.....	53.5	56.1	46.5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	41.3	42.6	45.8
Diabetes mellitus.....	26.4	27.1	25.8
Premature birth.....	25.0	25.3	24.7
Motor-vehicle accidents.....	18.3	17.8	27.0

Number of Jews in United States — Principal Communities and Congregations

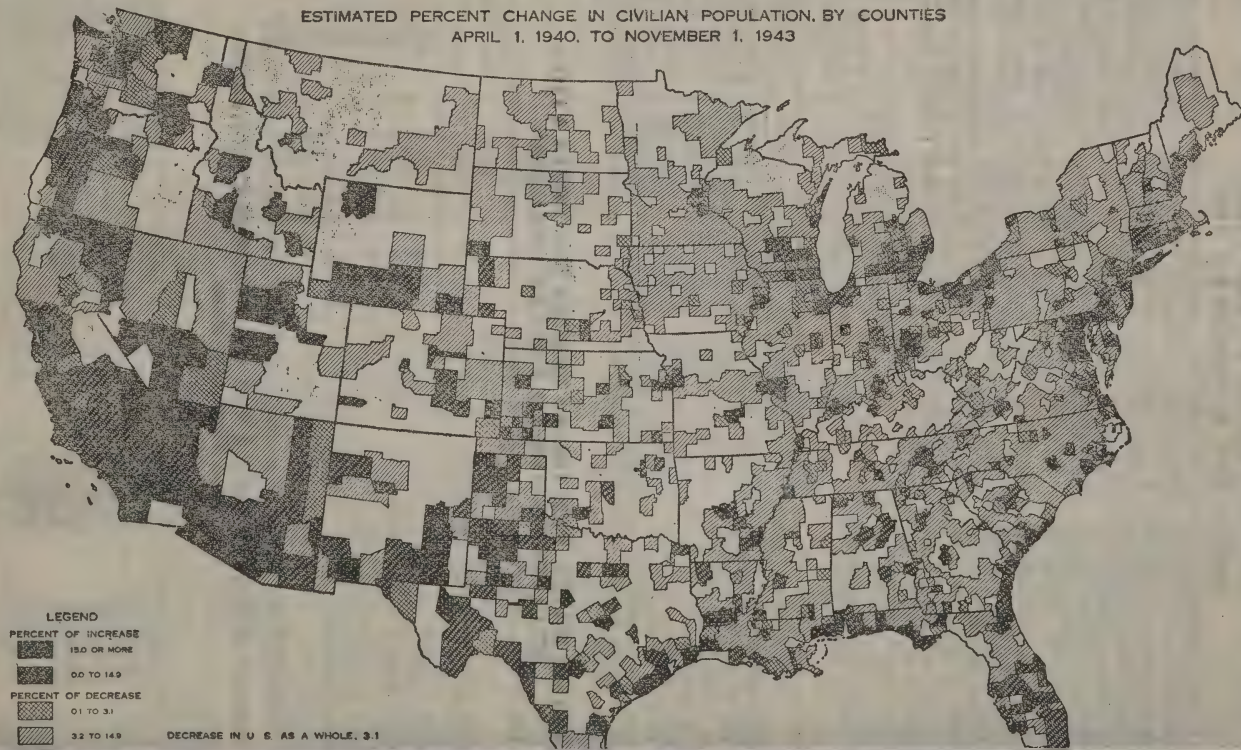
1850-1937 (Jewish Census Years)
(Source: Jewish Yearbook, 1944-45)

Year	Total Population	Jews	% Jews	Increase in 10 Years	Principal Communities	Congregations
1850	23,191,876	50,000 ¹	0.22	.....	44	77
1877	43,661,968	250,000	0.52	.....	176	277
1897	72,106,120	937,800	1.31	.....	336 ²	850 ²
1907	88,787,058	1,776,885	2.00	89.47	426	1,769
1917	103,690,473	3,388,951	3.27	90.72	580	1,901
1927	118,140,645	4,288,029	3.58	24.76	871	3,118
1937	128,823,308	4,770,647	3.70	12.83	967	3,728

¹ 1848

² 1900

ESTIMATED PERCENT CHANGE IN CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY COUNTIES
APRIL 1, 1940, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1943



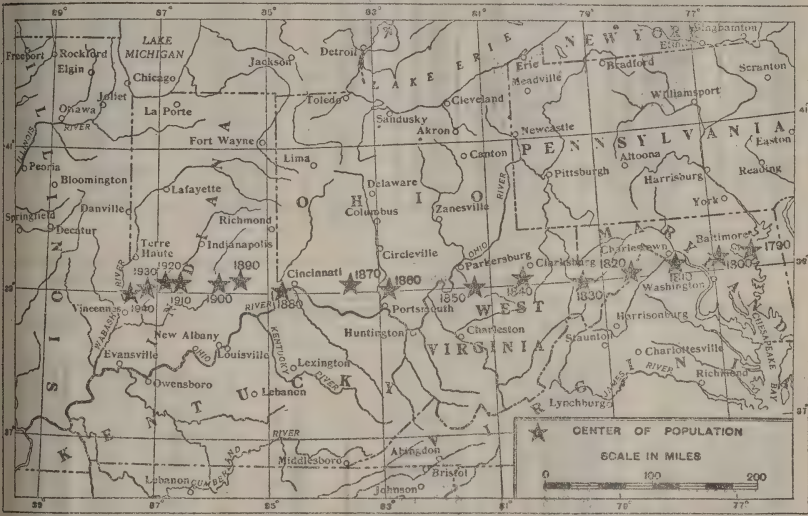
UNITED STATES

CENTER OF POPULATION IN THE U. S.

The center of population in the United States can be said to represent the center of gravity of the population, giving the population weight and a point on which to pivot over the flat plain of an imaginary surface. In the period from 1790 to 1940 the center has moved 602 miles west from the then center 23 miles east of Baltimore, Maryland. The greatest movement westward was dur-

ing the decade from 1850 to 1860, when the center advanced 80.6 miles. The least movement westward was during the decade from 1910 to 1920, when it advanced only 9.8 miles. The point farthest north was the 1790 location, and the point farthest south, the 1940 location, but the difference between the north and south extremes was only 22.5 miles.

CENTER OF POPULATION: 1790 TO 1940



Census Year	North latitude			West longitude			Approximate location by important towns	Movement in Miles during Preceding Decade			
	O	I	"	O	I	"		Indirect line	Westward	Northward	Southward
1790..	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.				
1800..	39	16	6	76	56	30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6		0.5
1810..	39	11	30	77	37	12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. (in Virginia)				
1820..	39	5	42	78	33	0	16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.	36.9	36.5		5.3
1830..	38	57	54	79	16	54	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.	50.5	50.1		6.7
1840..	39	2	0	80	18	0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	40.4	39.4		9.0
1850..	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55.0	54.8		7.4
1860..	39	0	24	82	48	48	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio	54.8	54.7		3.5
1870..	39	12	00	83	35	42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	80.6	80.6	1.6	
1880..	39	4	8	84	39	40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio (in Kentucky)	44.1	42.1	13.3	
1890..	39	11	56	85	32	53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	58.1	57.4		9.1
1900..	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	
1910..	39	10	12	86	32	20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	14.6	14.4		2.8
1920..	39	10	21	86	43	15	1.9 miles west of Whitehall, Clay Township, Owen County, Ind.; 8.3 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Washington Township, Owen County, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.7	
1930..	39	3	45	87	8	6	2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Stockton Township, Greene County, Ind.	9.8	9.8	0.2	
1940..	38	56	54	87	22	35	2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle, Hadon Township, Sullivan County, Ind.	23.6	22.3		7.6
								15.212	13		7.9

¹West Virginia was set off from Virginia Dec. 31, 1862; admitted as a state June 19, 1863.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, FOR U. S., 1790-1940

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(Classification in accordance with 1940 definitions.)

UNITED STATES				URBAN PLACES			
CENSUS YEAR	Population	Increase over preceding census		Number of places	Population	Increase over preceding census	
		Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
1940	131,669,275	8,894,229	7.2	3,464	74,423,702	5,468,879	7.4
1930	122,775,046	17,064,426	16.1	3,165	68,954,823	14,796,850	27.2
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	2,722	54,157,973	12,159,041	29.2
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	2,262	41,998,932	11,839,011	39.2
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	1,737	30,159,921	8,053,656	36.5
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	1,348	22,106,265	7,976,530	56.8
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	939	14,129,735	4,227,374	42.2
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	663	9,902,361	3,685,843	59.5
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	392	6,216,518	2,672,802	75.5
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	236	3,543,716	1,698,661	92.2
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	131	1,845,055	717,808	63.3
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	90	1,127,247	433,992	62.2
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	61	693,255	167,796	31.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	46	525,459	203,088	63.3
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	33	322,371	120,716	59.5
1790	3,929,214			24	201,655		

CENSUS YEAR	RURAL TERRITORY			PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	Population	Increase over preceding census		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent		
1940	57,245,573	3,425,350	6.4	56.5	43.5
1930	53,820,223	2,267,576	4.4	56.2	43.8
1920	51,552,647	1,579,313	3.2	51.2	48.8
1910	49,973,334	4,138,680	9.0	45.7	54.3
1900	45,834,654	4,993,205	12.2	39.7	60.3
1890	40,841,449	4,815,401	13.4	35.1	64.9
1880	36,026,048	7,370,038	25.7	28.2	71.8
1870	28,656,010	3,429,207	13.6	25.7	74.3
1860	25,226,803	5,578,643	28.4	19.8	80.2
1850	19,648,160	4,423,762	29.1	15.3	84.7
1840	15,224,398	3,485,625	29.7	10.8	89.2
1830	11,738,773	2,793,575	31.2	8.8	91.2
1820	8,945,198	2,230,776	33.2	7.2	92.8
1810	6,714,422	1,728,310	34.7	7.3	92.7
1800	4,986,112	1,258,553	33.8	6.1	93.9
1790	3,727,559			5.1	94.9

JEWISH POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(All countries with 1,000 or more Jews)

Country	Jews	Country	Jews	Country	Jews
Aden and Perim	4,151	France	240,000	Norway	1
Afghanistan	5,000	Germany	240,000	Palestine	424
Algeria	110,127	Great Britain and		Paraguay	1
Arabia	25,000	North Ireland	300,000	Persia	40
Argentina	260,000	Greece	72,791	Peru	1
Australia	23,533	British Guiana	1,000	Poland	3,113
Austria	191,403	Hungary	444,567	Portugal	1
Belgium	60,000	India	24,141	Rhodesia	2
Brazil	40,000	French Indo-China	1,000	Rumania	900
Bulgaria	18,398	Iraq	90,970	U.S.S.R.	3,020
Canada	155,614	Irish Free State	3,868	Spain	4
Chile	3,697	Italy	47,825	Sweden	6
China	19,850	Jamaica	2,000	Switzerland	17
Colombia	2,045	Latvia	93,479	Syria and Lebanon	26
Cuba	7,800	Libya	30,046	Tangier zone	7
Czechoslovakia	356,830	Lithuania	155,125	Tunisia	59
Danzig	10,448	Luxemburg	3,144	Turkey	78
Denmark	5,690	Mexico	20,000	U. So. Africa	90
Egypt	72,550	French Morocco	161,312	United States	4,770
Estonia	4,302	Spanish Morocco	12,918	Uruguay	12
Ethiopia	50,000	Netherlands	156,817		
Finland	1,755	New Zealand	2,653		

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY

Class	1900		1910		1920	
	Num-ber of places	Population	Num-ber of places	Population	Num-ber of places	Population
Total		75,994,575		91,972,266		105,710,620
Urban territory	1,801	30,380,433	2,313	41,998,932	2,787	54,304,603
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	6,429,474	3	8,501,174	3	10,145,532
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000	3	1,645,087	5	3,010,667	9	6,223,769
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	9	2,861,296	11	3,949,839	13	4,540,838
Places of 100,000 to 250,000	23	3,272,490	31	4,840,458	43	6,519,187
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	40	2,703,338	59	4,178,915	76	5,265,747
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	82	2,800,627	119	4,023,397	143	5,075,041
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	280	4,338,250	367	5,548,868	459	6,942,742
Places of 5,000 to 10,000	468	3,220,766	612	4,217,420	721	4,997,794
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	893	3,103,105	1,106	3,728,194	1,320	4,593,953
Rural territory		45,614,142		49,973,334		51,406,017
Incorporated places of less than 2,500	8,930	6,301,533	11,829	8,164,628	12,853	8,963,125
Other rural territory		39,312,609		41,641,518		42,442,892

Class	1930		1940	
	Num-ber of places	Population	Num-ber of places	Population
Total		122,775,046		131,669,275
Urban territory	3,165	68,954,823	3,464	74,423,702
Places of 1,000,000 or more	5	15,064,555	5	15,910,866
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000	8	5,763,987	9	6,456,959
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	24	7,956,228	23	7,827,514
Places of 100,000 to 250,000	56	7,540,966	55	7,792,650
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	98	6,491,448	107	7,343,917
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	185	6,425,693	213	7,417,093
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	606	9,097,200	665	9,966,898
Places of 5,000 to 10,000	851	5,897,156	965	6,681,894
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	1,332	4,717,590	1,422	5,025,911
Rural territory		53,820,223		57,245,573
Incorporated places of less than 2,500	13,433	9,183,453	13,288	9,342,677
Other rural territory		44,636,770		47,902,896

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN U. S. BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

Census Year	Land Area	Total Population	*Per Square Mile	Increase over Preceding Census Year	
				Number	Per Cent
	Sq. Miles				
90	867,980	3,929,214	4.5		
00	867,980	5,308,483	6.1	1,379,269	35.1
10	1,685,865	7,239,881	4.3	1,931,398	36.4
20	1,753,588	9,638,453	5.5	2,398,572	33.1
30	1,753,588	12,866,020	7.3	3,227,567	33.5
40	1,753,588	17,069,453	9.7	4,203,433	32.7
50	2,944,337	23,191,876	7.9	6,122,423	35.9
60	2,973,965	31,443,321	10.6	8,251,445	35.6
70	2,973,965	38,558,371	13.0	7,115,050	22.6
80	2,973,965	50,155,783	16.9	11,597,412	30.1
90	2,973,965	62,947,714	21.2	12,791,931	25.5
00	2,974,159	75,994,575	25.6	13,046,861	20.7
10	2,973,890	91,972,266	30.9	15,977,691	21.0
20	2,973,776	105,710,620	35.5	13,738,354	14.9
30	2,977,123	122,775,046	41.3	17,064,426	16.1
40	2,977,123	131,669,275	44.2	8,894,229	7.2

Based on land area, not gross area.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION: RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY SEX

NOTE: Prior to 1930 all incorporated places and also town (townships) in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire having 2,500 or more inhabitants were classified as urban areas. For 1930 and 1940, urban areas also included unincorporated police subdivisions with a total population of 10,000 or more inhabitants and a population density of 1,000 per square mile and included for the three New England States named above those towns which contain a village of more than 2,500 inhabitants comprising, either itself or when combined with other villages within the same town, more than 50 per cent of the population of the town.

Class	Number					
	Urban			Rural		
	1920	1930	1940	1920	1930	1940
Total.....	53,304,603	68,954,823	74,423,702	51,406,017	53,820,223	57,245,381
White.....	50,620,084	62,836,605	67,972,823	44,200,831	46,027,602	50,242,771
Negro.....	3,559,473	5,193,913	6,253,588	6,903,658	6,697,230	6,611,040
All other.....	125,046	924,305	197,291	301,528	1,095,391	391,666
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	24,556,729	33,497,232	58,838,505	33,865,228	36,639,382	47,951,271
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	15,706,372	18,612,514	.....	6,979,832	6,748,672	.....
Foreign-born white.....	10,356,938	10,726,859	9,134,318	3,355,771	2,639,548	2,284,969

Class	Per cent distribution					
	Urban			Rural		
	1920	1930	1940	1920	1930	1940
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	93.2	91.1	91.3	86.0	85.5	88.8
Negro.....	6.6	7.5	8.4	13.4	12.4	11.1
All other.....	2.2	1.3	.3	.6	2.0	.....
Native white:						
Native parentage.....	45.2	48.6	90.3	65.9	68.1	87.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	28.9	27.0	.....	13.6	12.5	.....
Foreign-born white.....	19.1	15.6	98.5	6.5	4.9	98.5

MALES AND FEMALES IN U. S. POPULATION BY YEAR

(Source: U. S. Census, 1940.)

Class	1940		Males 100 Females
	Male	Female	
All Classes.....	66,061,592	65,607,683	100.7
White.....	59,448,548	58,766,322	101.2
Negro.....	6,269,038	6,596,480	94.0
Indian.....	171,427	162,542	105.5
Chinese.....	57,389	20,115	283.3
Japanese.....	71,967	54,980	130.9
All Other.....	43,223	7,244	597.7
White Population:			
Native, total.....	53,437,533	53,358,199	100.1
Native Parentage.....	42,126,520	41,998,320	100.3
Foreign, Mixed.....	11,588,280	11,599,300	99.6
Foreign.....	7,613,220	7,570,520	100.6
Mixed.....	3,945,060	4,028,780	97.9
Foreign Born.....	6,011,015	5,408,123	111.1

AGE, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1940

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

RURAL—FARM	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years
All classes	3,011,556	3,154,575	3,387,598	3,356,475	2,513,148	2,070,809
Male	1,527,308	1,608,363	1,746,987	1,782,872	1,378,215	1,099,823
Female	1,484,248	1,546,212	1,640,611	1,573,603	1,134,933	970,986
Native white	2,406,119	2,540,234	2,776,427	2,776,444	2,065,222	1,713,546
Male	1,225,591	1,300,278	1,435,488	1,486,847	1,150,491	918,823
Female	1,180,528	1,239,956	1,340,939	1,289,597	914,731	794,723
Foreign-born white	418	1,099	3,125	10,050	12,262	21,068
Male	207	570	1,654	5,545	6,809	11,244
Female	211	529	1,471	4,505	5,453	9,824
Negro	574,190	582,801	577,658	540,548	413,780	318,417
Male	286,164	292,391	294,438	275,169	208,968	159,322
Female	288,026	290,410	283,220	265,379	204,812	159,095
Other races	30,829	30,441	30,388	29,433	21,884	17,778
Male	15,346	15,124	15,407	15,311	11,947	10,434
Female	15,483	15,317	14,981	14,122	9,937	7,344
RURAL—FARM		30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years
All classes		1,823,840	1,724,774	1,649,848	1,645,263	1,524,365
Male		948,268	886,888	841,402	855,610	818,580
Female		875,572	855,886	808,446	789,653	705,785
Native white		1,524,367	1,434,518	1,367,563	1,345,928	1,219,491
Male		795,007	734,243	701,076	699,519	648,643
Female		729,360	700,275	666,487	646,409	570,848
Foreign-born white		34,621	54,273	68,885	100,435	128,389
Male		19,032	29,410	36,361	56,094	75,918
Female		15,589	24,863	32,524	44,341	52,471
Negro		249,374	238,672	200,657	188,012	166,706
Male		124,582	113,890	96,692	94,097	87,957
Female		124,792	124,782	103,965	93,915	78,749
Other races		15,478	15,311	12,743	10,888	9,779
Male		9,647	9,345	7,273	5,900	6,062
Female		5,831	5,966	5,470	4,988	3,717
RURAL—FARM	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	Over 74 years	All ages
All classes	1,296,476	1,059,434	867,436	552,131	560,460	30,216,188
Male	714,239	597,298	501,457	323,405	309,665	15,940,370
Female	582,237	462,136	365,979	228,726	250,805	14,275,818
Native white	1,034,668	839,280	667,261	421,645	417,135	24,549,848
Male	562,349	468,330	382,147	244,831	229,451	12,983,114
Female	472,319	370,950	285,114	176,814	187,684	11,566,734
Foreign-born white	126,035	111,533	89,273	69,421	82,727	913,614
Male	75,759	67,207	55,163	43,447	49,073	533,493
Female	50,276	44,326	34,110	25,974	33,654	380,121
Negro	127,863	101,902	105,985	58,346	57,389	4,502,300
Male	70,917	57,303	61,081	33,539	29,406	2,285,916
Female	56,946	44,599	44,904	24,807	27,983	2,216,384
Other races	7,910	6,719	4,917	2,719	3,209	250,426
Male	5,214	4,458	3,066	1,588	1,725	137,847
Female	2,696	2,261	1,851	1,131	1,484	112,579
RURAL—NONFARM	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years
All classes	2,522,831	2,446,807	2,503,567	2,483,112	2,319,310	2,299,920
Male	1,281,893	1,242,752	1,267,414	1,241,507	1,145,467	1,147,053
Female	1,240,938	1,204,055	1,236,153	1,241,605	1,173,843	1,152,867
Native white	2,291,651	2,214,429	2,270,243	2,239,590	2,075,326	2,046,352
Male	1,166,902	1,127,511	1,151,924	1,123,360	1,027,810	1,021,935
Female	1,124,749	1,086,918	1,118,319	1,116,230	1,047,516	1,024,417
Foreign-born white	920	2,440	6,065	19,009	24,591	46,413
Male	467	1,279	3,083	9,825	12,080	22,094
Female	453	1,161	2,982	9,184	12,511	24,319
Negro	211,675	213,565	211,961	209,947	206,681	195,615
Male	105,187	105,880	104,789	101,006	98,818	96,543
Female	106,488	107,685	107,172	108,941	107,763	99,072
Other races	18,585	16,373	15,298	14,566	12,712	11,540
Male	9,337	8,082	7,618	7,316	6,659	6,481
Female	9,248	8,291	7,680	7,250	6,053	5,059

AGE, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1940 (Continued)

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

RURAL—NONFARM		30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	50 to 59 years	
All classes		2,132,330	1,896,310	1,647,317	1,502,701	1,313,317	
Male		1,087,974	979,582	863,003	792,387	693,117	
Female		1,044,356	915,728	784,314	710,314	620,200	
Native white		1,884,829	1,625,015	1,384,638	1,227,479	1,040,628	
Male		961,554	839,044	723,035	639,598	537,017	
Female		923,275	785,971	661,603	587,881	503,611	
Foreign-born white		76,619	110,672	131,491	163,659	180,441	
Male		38,849	58,960	71,726	93,890	107,017	
Female		37,770	51,712	59,765	69,769	73,424	
Negro		161,258	151,556	123,946	105,579	86,611	
Male		81,857	76,065	63,942	55,375	45,611	
Female		79,401	75,491	60,004	50,204	41,000	
Other races		9,624	9,067	7,242	5,984	5,211	
Male		5,714	5,513	4,300	3,524	3,311	
Female		3,910	3,554	2,942	2,460	1,900	
RURAL—NONFARM		55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	Over 74 years	All ages
All classes	1,084,568	910,613	786,338	561,577	618,743	27,029,317	
Male	564,175	466,718	396,648	284,631	303,208	13,757,317	
Female	520,393	443,895	389,690	276,946	315,535	13,271,817	
Native white	857,663	722,345	617,831	436,924	472,395	23,407,317	
Male	435,208	363,156	306,302	216,953	225,782	11,867,317	
Female	422,455	359,189	311,529	219,971	246,613	11,540,000	
Foreign-born white	159,448	135,629	111,183	91,041	111,537	1,371,217	
Male	93,051	76,130	61,069	50,083	60,450	760,017	
Female	66,397	59,499	50,114	40,958	51,087	611,200	
Negro	63,329	49,161	54,370	31,777	32,304	2,109,617	
Male	33,305	25,332	27,609	16,551	15,672	1,053,617	
Female	30,024	23,829	26,761	15,226	16,632	1,055,000	
Other races	4,128	3,478	2,954	1,835	2,507	141,017	
Male	2,611	2,100	1,668	1,044	1,304	76,617	
Female	1,517	1,378	1,286	791	1,203	64,400	
URBAN		Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years
All classes	5,007,137	5,083,240	5,854,770	6,493,936	6,755,377	6,725,917	
Male	2,545,607	2,567,708	2,937,928	3,155,774	3,168,710	3,203,717	
Female	2,461,530	2,515,532	2,916,842	3,338,162	3,586,667	3,522,200	
Native white	4,523,414	4,552,704	5,252,274	5,783,228	5,990,092	5,720,017	
Male	2,304,758	2,305,811	2,644,481	2,823,322	2,836,424	2,757,617	
Female	2,218,656	2,246,893	2,607,793	2,959,906	3,153,668	2,962,400	
Foreign-born white	6,983	18,045	44,561	135,726	172,656	356,717	
Male	3,545	9,088	22,377	67,021	80,028	160,317	
Female	3,438	8,957	22,184	68,705	92,628	196,400	
Negro	463,215	498,180	541,041	554,111	574,766	631,217	
Male	230,338	245,510	262,124	253,904	242,307	273,717	
Female	232,877	252,670	278,917	300,207	332,459	357,500	
Other races	13,525	14,311	16,894	20,871	17,863	17,717	
Male	6,966	7,299	8,946	11,527	9,951	12,317	
Female	6,559	7,012	7,948	9,344	7,912	5,400	
URBAN		30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	
All classes		6,286,218	5,906,293	5,490,678	5,107,261	4,419,317	
Male		3,034,070	2,879,189	2,714,730	2,561,272	2,241,017	
Female		3,252,148	3,027,104	2,775,948	2,545,989	2,178,300	
Native white		5,088,191	4,408,732	3,920,812	3,455,444	2,854,417	
Male		2,473,764	2,150,917	1,914,297	1,686,541	1,382,617	
Female		2,614,427	2,257,815	2,006,515	1,768,903	1,471,800	
Foreign-born white		597,851	883,450	1,062,694	1,239,811	1,256,617	
Male		285,110	441,794	548,695	666,371	700,317	
Female		312,741	441,656	513,999	572,840	556,300	
Negro		582,247	595,605	490,493	399,216	296,817	
Male		261,448	272,604	239,615	198,779	149,417	
Female		320,799	323,001	250,878	200,437	147,400	
Other races		17,929	18,506	16,679	12,790	11,017	
Male		13,748	13,874	12,123	8,981	8,317	
Female		4,181	4,632	4,556	3,809	2,700	

AGE, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1940 (Continued)

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

URBAN	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	Over 74 years	All ages
All classes	3,462,821	2,758,293	2,152,883	1,455,824	1,463,922	74,423,702
Male	1,732,950	1,333,800	997,983	662,931	626,202	36,363,706
Female	1,729,871	1,424,493	1,154,900	792,893	837,720	38,059,996
Native white	2,215,764	1,786,193	1,401,426	939,817	945,739	58,838,505
Male	1,056,641	827,667	625,728	411,393	385,261	28,587,273
Female	1,159,123	958,526	775,698	528,424	560,478	30,251,232
Foreign-born white	1,033,267	821,713	612,072	441,697	450,307	9,134,318
Male	567,038	429,963	306,528	216,576	212,019	4,717,428
Female	466,229	391,750	305,544	225,121	238,288	4,416,890
Negro	206,027	144,841	136,382	72,825	66,564	6,253,588
Male	102,998	71,610	63,300	33,745	27,898	2,929,423
Female	103,029	73,231	73,082	39,080	38,666	3,324,165
Other races	7,763	5,546	3,003	1,485	1,312	197,291
Male	6,273	4,560	2,427	1,217	1,024	129,582
Female	1,490	986	576	268	288	67,709

POPULATION OF STATES BY COLOR AND RACE (1940)

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

States	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Others
Alabama	1,849,097	983,290	464	41	21	48
Arizona	426,792	14,993	55,076	1,449	632	319
Arkansas	1,466,084	482,578	278	432	3	12
California	6,596,763	124,306	18,675	39,556	93,717	34,370
Colorado	1,106,502	12,176	1,360	216	2,734	308
Connecticut	1,675,407	32,992	201	292	164	186
Delaware	230,528	35,876	14	39	22	26
Dist. of Col.	474,326	187,266	190	656	68	585
Florida	1,381,986	514,198	690	214	154	172
Georgia	2,038,278	1,084,927	106	326	31	55
Idaho	519,292	595	3,537	208	1,191	50
Illinois	7,504,202	387,446	624	2,456	462	2,051
Indiana	3,305,323	121,916	223	208	29	97
Iowa	2,520,691	16,694	733	81	29	40
Kansas	1,734,496	65,138	1,165	133	19	77
Kentucky	2,631,425	214,031	44	100	9	18
Louisiana	1,511,739	849,303	1,801	360	46	631
Maine	844,543	1,304	1,251	92	5	31
Maryland	1,518,481	301,931	73	437	36	286
Massachusetts	4,257,596	55,391	769	2,513	158	294
Michigan	5,039,643	208,345	6,282	924	139	773
Minnesota	2,768,982	9,928	12,528	551	51	260
Mississippi	1,106,327	1,074,578	2,134	743	1	13
Missouri	3,539,187	244,386	330	334	74	353
Montana	540,468	1,120	16,841	258	508	261
Nebraska	1,297,624	14,171	3,401	102	480	56
Nevada	104,030	664	4,747	286	470	50
New Hampshire	490,989	414	50	63	4	4
New Jersey	3,931,087	226,973	211	1,200	298	396
New Mexico	492,312	4,672	34,510	106	186	32
New York	12,879,546	571,221	8,651	13,731	2,538	3,455
North Carolina	2,567,635	981,298	22,546	83	21	40
North Dakota	631,464	201	10,114	56	83	17
Ohio	6,566,531	339,461	338	921	163	198
Oklahoma	2,104,228	168,849	63,125	112	57	63
Oregon	1,075,731	2,565	4,594	2,086	4,071	637
Pennsylvania	9,426,959	470,172	441	1,477	224	877
Rhode Island	701,805	11,024	196	257	6	58
South Carolina	1,084,308	814,164	1,234	27	33	38
South Dakota	619,075	474	23,547	36	19	10
Tennessee	2,406,906	508,736	114	60	12	13
Texas	5,487,545	924,391	1,103	1,031	458	296
Utah	542,920	1,235	3,611	228	2,210	106
Vermont	358,806	384	16	21	3	1
Virginia	2,015,583	661,449	198	208	74	261
Washington	1,698,147	7,424	11,394	2,345	14,565	2,316
West Virginia	1,784,102	117,754	25	57	3	33
Wisconsin	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	290	23	99
Wyoming	246,597	956	2,349	102	643	95
Continental U. S.	118,214,870	12,865,518	333,969	77,504	50,467	126,947

POPULATION OF STATES BY CENSUS YEARS (1790-1940)

State	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Alabama				127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	960,101
Arizona								
Arkansas			1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	430,500
California							92,597	370,444
Colorado								317,467
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	467,700
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	111,160
Dist. of Columbia		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	78,000
Florida					34,730	54,477	87,445	142,424
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,058,860
Idaho								
Illinois			12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,715,511
Indiana		5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	983,416	1,352,280
Iowa						43,112	192,214	671,313
Kansas								100,000
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,188,844
Louisiana			76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	702,000
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	627,700
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	684,400
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,226,660
Michigan			4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	741,313
Minnesota							6,077	17,223
Mississippi		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	795,000
Missouri			19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,118,112
Montana								
Nebraska								241,500
Nevada								57,000
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	327,700
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,806	489,555	673,350
New Mexico							61,547	91,160
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,815,350
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	942,220
North Dakota								
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,381,100
Oklahoma								
Oregon							13,294	165,000
Pennsylvania	454,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,991,150
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	170,200
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	708,000
South Dakota								37,000
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,190,001
Texas							212,592	641,150
Utah							11,380	73,000
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	398,000
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,518,000
Washington								94,000
West Virginia								
Wisconsin						30,945	305,391	781,000
Wyoming								
Total U. S.	3,920,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,412,000

POPULATION OF LARGE AMERICAN CITIES, 1940

1. New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	17. Cincinnati, Ohio.	455,610	41. Syracuse, N. Y.	20	67
Bronx Borough	1,394,711	18. Newark, N. J.	429,760	42. Oklahoma City,	20	24
Brooklyn	2,698,285	19. Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	Oklahoma	20	41
Borough	2,698,285	20. Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	San Diego, Calif.	20	24
Manhattan		21. Houston, Texas.	384,514	Worcester, Mass.	19	94
Borough	1,889,924	22. Seattle, Wash.	368,302	Richmond, Va.	19	42
Queens Borough	1,297,634	23. Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	Fort Worth, Tex.	17	62
Richmond		24. Denver, Colo.	322,412	Jacksonville, Fla.	17	65
Borough	174,441	25. Louisville, Ky.	319,077	Miami, Fla.	17	72
2. Chicago, Ill.	3,396,808	26. Columbus, Ohio.	306,087	Youngstown, Ohio.	16	20
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	27. Portland, Ore.	305,394	Nashville, Tenn.	16	02
4. Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	28. Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	Hartford, Conn.	16	67
5. Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	29. Oakland, Calif.	302,163	Grand Rapids,		
6. Cleveland, Ohio.	878,336	30. Jersey City, N. J.	301,173	Mich.	16	92
7. Baltimore, Md.	859,100	31. Dallas, Texas.	294,734	Long Beach, Calif.	16	71
8. St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	32. Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	New Haven, Conn.	16	05
9. Boston, Mass.	770,816	33. St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	Des Moines, Iowa.	15	19
10. Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	34. Toledo, Ohio.	282,349	Flint, Mich.	15	43
11. Washington, D. C.	663,091	35. Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	Salt Lake City,		
12. San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	36. San Antonio, Tex.	253,504	Utah	14	34
13. Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	37. Providence, R. I.	253,504	Springfield, Mass.	14	54
14. Buffalo, N. Y.	575,901	38. Akron, Ohio.	244,791	Bridgeport, Conn.	14	21
15. New Orleans, La.	494,537	39. Omaha, Nebr.	223,844	Norfolk, Va.	14	32
16. Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	40. Dayton, Ohio.	210,718			

POPULATION OF STATES BY CENSUS YEARS, 1790-1940 CONCLUDED

State	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Alabama	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961
Arizona	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261
Arkansas	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387
California	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387
Colorado	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296
Connecticut	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242
Delaware	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505
Dist. of Columbia	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091
Florida	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414
Georgia	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723
Idaho	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873
Illinois	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241
Indiana	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,328,503	3,427,796
Iowa	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268
Kansas	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627
Louisiana	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880
Maine	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226
Maryland	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,235,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721
Michigan	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106
Minnesota	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300
Mississippi	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,188,796
Missouri	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664
Montana	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456
Nebraska	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834
Nevada	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247
New Hampshire	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,624
New Jersey	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165
New Mexico	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818
New York	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623
North Dakota	2,405	36,909	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935
Ohio	2,065,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612
Oklahoma			258,658	790,391	1,057,165	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434
Oregon	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	733,389	953,786	1,089,684
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180
Rhode Island	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,246
South Carolina	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804
South Dakota	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961
Tennessee	1,258,620	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841
Texas	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,717	6,414,824
Utah	86,786	145,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,845	550,310
Vermont	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231
Virginia	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773
Washington	23,955	75,116	137,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,566,621	1,563,396	1,736,191
West Virginia	442,014	618,457	762,794	968,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587
Wyoming	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742
Total U. S.	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	140,000,000

Population (1940) of possessions—Alaska, 72,524 (as of Oct. 1, 1939); American Samoa, 12, 908; Guam, 22,290; (including 1,118 on U. S. Naval reservations and on U. S. ships stationed there); Hawaii, 423,330; Canal Zone, 51,827; Puerto Rico, 1,869,255; Virgin Islands, 24,889.

Population for South Dakota in 1860 includes entire Dakota territory. West Virginia formed part of Virginia prior to 1870.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND NUMBER OF JEWS IN U. S.

(By Size of the Jewish Population, 1937)

(Source: Jewish Publication Society of America Yearbook, 1944-1945)

Communities	Number	Distribu- tion	Communities	Number	Distribu- tion
Principal Communities	10,546		500-100	374	38.68
500,000 or over	967	100.00	Less than 100	258	26.68
500,000-100,000	1	0.10	Subordinate Communities	9,579	100.00
100,000-50,000	3	0.31	100 Jews or more	103	1.08
50,000-20,000	7	0.72	Less than 100	9,476	98.92
20,000-8,000	13	1.35	Jews	4,770,647	100.00
8,000-2,000	35	3.62	Principal Communities	4,641,184	97.29
2,000-500	76	7.86	Subordinate Communities	129,463	2.71
	200	20.68			

JULY 1 ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1850-1943

(Source: Statistical Abstract of U. S.)

[Estimates, except those for continental United States, 1900 to 1943, for Hawaii, 1930 to 1942, and for Puerto Rico, 1940 to 1942, are based on linear interpolation or extrapolation of census figures. Estimates for the United States, 1900 to 1910, are the sums of State estimates based on available local data indicative of population change. Estimates for the United States, 1910 to 1943, Hawaii, 1930 to 1942, and for Puerto Rico, 1940 to 1942, are based on birth and death statistics and on statistics of civilian emigration and immigration. Figures for the United States do include troops abroad.]

YEAR	Conti- nental U. S.	YEAR	Conti- nental U. S.	YEAR	Conti- nental U. S.	Alaska	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Philippi Island
1850	23,260,638	1884	55,379,154	1914	99,117,567	60,316	219,650	1,196,816	9,552
1855	27,386,359	1885	56,658,347	1915	100,549,013	59,356	226,243	1,215,452	9,722
1856	28,211,504	1886	57,937,540	1916	101,965,984	58,396	232,836	1,234,268	9,891
1857	29,036,649	1887	59,216,733	1917	103,265,913	57,436	239,429	1,252,994	10,060
1858	29,861,794	1888	60,495,927	1918	103,202,801	56,476	246,022	1,271,720	10,229
1859	30,686,939	1889	61,775,121	1919	104,512,110	55,516	252,615	1,290,446	10,398
1860	31,513,114	1890	63,056,438	1920	106,466,420	55,243	261,396	1,311,717	10,566
1861	32,350,627	1891	64,361,124	1921	108,541,489	55,656	272,364	1,335,532	10,735
1862	33,188,139	1892	65,665,810	1922	110,054,778	56,070	283,332	1,359,347	10,903
1863	34,025,652	1893	66,970,496	1923	111,949,945	56,484	294,300	1,383,162	11,072
1864	34,863,165	1894	68,275,182	1924	114,113,463	56,898	305,268	1,406,977	11,240
1865	35,700,678	1895	69,579,868	1925	115,831,963	57,312	316,236	1,430,792	11,408
1866	36,538,191	1896	70,884,554	1926	117,399,225	57,726	327,204	1,454,607	11,577
1867	37,375,703	1897	72,189,240	1927	119,038,062	58,140	338,172	1,478,422	10,745
1868	38,213,216	1898	73,493,926	1928	120,501,115	58,554	349,140	1,502,237	11,913
1869	39,050,729	1899	74,798,612	1929	120,769,939	58,968	360,109	1,526,052	12,082
1870	39,904,593	1900	76,094,134	1930	123,076,741	60,271	367,880	1,551,838	13,583
1871	40,938,327	1901	77,585,128	1931	124,039,648	61,596	377,530	1,583,535	13,868
1872	41,972,060	1902	79,160,196	1932	124,840,471	62,921	385,013	1,615,233	14,152
1873	43,005,794	1903	80,632,152	1933	125,578,763	64,245	383,973	1,646,931	14,436
1874	44,039,527	1904	82,164,974	1934	126,373,773	65,570	384,331	1,678,629	14,720
1875	45,073,260	1905	83,819,666	1935	127,250,232	66,894	389,562	1,710,327	15,005
1876	46,106,994	1906	85,436,556	1936	128,053,180	68,219	396,072	1,743,150	15,289
1877	47,140,727	1907	87,000,271	1937	128,824,829	69,544	400,816	1,776,778	15,573
1878	48,174,461	1908	88,708,976	1938	129,824,939	70,868	409,960	1,810,406	15,858
1879	49,208,194	1909	90,491,525	1939	130,879,718	72,193	415,705	1,844,034	16,142
1880	50,262,382	1910	92,406,536	1940	131,954,144	73,517	425,727	1,885,115	16,426
1881	51,541,575	1911	93,867,814	1941	133,060,045	74,842	437,120	1,941,295	16,711
1882	52,820,768	1912	95,331,300	1942	133,770,500	(1)	2442,420	22,006,106	(1)
1883	54,099,961	1913	97,226,814	1943	133,942,410	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)

¹Estimates not made because population changes associated with war are of unknown magnitude.

²Based on births, deaths, and civilian immigration and emigration since last census. They contain no allowance for changes in military population.

³No estimate.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; reports on population estimates; continental U. S., 1940-43, published in Series P-44.

Jewish Immigrants Admitted, Departed, Debarred, and Deported, U. S., July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

(Source: Jewish Yearbook, 1944-45)

July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943			
	Total	Jews	Percent of Jews
Admissions ¹	23,725	4,705	19.83
Departure ²	5,107	88 ³	1.72
Increase.....	18,618	4,617	24.80
Debarred.....	1,495	32	2.14
Deported.....	4,207	6	0.14

¹ In addition, 18,117 non-immigrants, including 1,122 Jews, (1.32%), were admitted during this period.

² In addition, non-emigrant aliens departed during this period, were 53,615, of which 867 were Jews, (1.62%).

³ 61 to Britain; 12 to Mexico; 10 to Canada; 2 to Central and South America; and 3 to other countries.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, SPECIFIED DATES:

July 1, 1940, to January 1, 1945

DATE	Estimated population	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING DATE				INCREASE SINCE APRIL 1, 1940	
		Net increase		Excess of births over deaths	Net civilian immigration	Number	Per cent
		Number	Per cent				
BY SIX-MONTH INTERVALS							
January 1, 1945	138,955,469	854,595	0.62	762,390	92,205	7,286,194	5.53
July 1, 1944	138,100,874	732,495	0.53	659,153	73,342	6,431,599	4.88
January 1, 1944	137,368,379	871,330	0.64	818,457	52,873	5,699,104	4.33
July 1, 1943	136,497,049	851,080	0.63	792,196	58,884	4,827,774	3.67
January 1, 1943	135,645,969	981,045	0.73	929,913	51,132	3,976,694	3.02
July 1, 1942	134,664,924	711,699	0.53	674,244	37,455	2,995,649	2.28
January 1, 1942	133,953,225	750,352	0.56	718,562	31,790	2,283,950	1.73
July 1, 1941	133,202,873	564,940	0.43	555,568	9,372	1,533,593	0.16
January 1, 1941	132,637,933	667,709	0.51	618,457	49,252	968,658	0.74
July 1, 1940	131,970,224	300,949	0.23	269,853	31,096	300,949	0.23
April 1, 1940 (Census)	131,669,275						
BY MONTHS							
January 1, 1945	138,955,469	115,038	0.08	103,075	11,963	7,286,194	5.53
December 1, 1944	138,840,431	123,501	0.09	112,390	11,110	7,171,156	5.45
November 1, 1944	138,716,930	127,194	0.09	113,211	13,983	7,047,655	5.35
October 1, 1944	138,589,736	156,875	0.11	136,496	20,379	6,920,461	5.26
September 1, 1944	138,432,861	164,720	0.12	147,828	16,892	6,763,586	5.14
August 1, 1944	138,268,141	167,267	0.12	149,389	17,878	6,598,866	5.01
July 1, 1944	138,100,874						

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, SPECIFIED DATES:

July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1944

(A Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

DATE	Estimated population	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING DATE		INCREASE SINCE APRIL 1, 1940	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BY SIX-MONTH INTERVALS					
July 1, 1944.....	132,569,430	-1,010,853	-0.76	900,155	0.68
January 1, 1944.....	133,580,283	-386,036	-0.29	1,911,008	1.45
July 1, 1943.....	133,966,319	-75,345	-0.06	2,297,044	1.74
January 1, 1943.....	134,041,664	271,164	0.20	2,372,389	1.80
July 1, 1942.....	133,770,500	82,057	0.06	2,101,225	1.60
January 1, 1942.....	133,688,443	628,398	0.47	2,019,168	1.53
July 1, 1941.....	133,060,045	499,202	0.38	1,390,770	1.06
January 1, 1941.....	132,560,843	606,699	0.46	891,568	0.68
July 1, 1940.....	131,954,144	284,869	0.22	284,869	0.22
April 1, 1940 (Census).....	131,669,275				
BY MONTHS					
July 1, 1944.....	132,569,430	-47,183	-0.04	900,155	0.68
June 1, 1944.....	132,616,613	-127,880	-0.10	947,338	0.72
May 1, 1944.....	132,744,493	-160,663	-0.12	1,075,218	0.82
April 1, 1944.....	132,905,156	-220,551	-0.17	1,235,881	0.94
March 1, 1944.....	133,125,707	-270,721	-0.20	1,456,432	1.11
February 1, 1944.....	133,396,428	-183,855	-0.14	1,727,153	1.31
January 1, 1944.....	133,580,283				

Number of Jews in Urban Places and in Rural Territory, 1937

	Total	Jews	Per centage		Total	Jews	Per centage
Urban Places				2,500 to 5,000	4,927,255	30,964	0.63
100,000 or over	37,456,122	4,096,220	10.94	Rural Incorporated			
25,000 to 100,000	14,170,992	393,129	2.77	Places	9,292,577	34,896	0.38
10,000 to 25,000	9,688,609	118,555	1.22	Rural Unincorporated			
5,000 to 10,000	6,430,786	48,329	0.75	Places	46,856,967	48,554	0.10

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR SELECTED CAUSES, UNITED STATES, 1942

Source: Bureau of the Census
(Exclusive of stillbirths)

STATE	Total	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis (total)	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Tuberculosis (other forms)	Dysentery
United States.....	1,035.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.0	43.1	39.6	3.5	1.4
Geographic divisions:										
New England.....	1,149.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	35.4	32.4	2.9	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	1,136.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.2	45.0	41.7	3.3	0.3
East North Central.....	1,066.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.5	37.3	34.0	3.3	0.6
West North Central.....	1,022.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	27.7	25.1	2.6	0.6
South Atlantic.....	940.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.8	1.6	46.6	42.3	3.8	2.1
East South Central.....	937.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.7	58.0	53.0	5.0	3.3
West South Central.....	873.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.6	2.3	50.8	47.5	3.3	4.3
Mountain.....	1,015.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.3	1.5	47.2	42.3	4.4	3.1
Pacific.....	1,109.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.0	45.5	41.4	4.1	0.9

STATE	Syphilis (all forms) (30)	Measles (35)	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute) (36)	Cancer and other malignant tumors (45-55)	Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum (46)	Cancer of female genital organs (48, 49)	Cancer of the breast (50)	Cancer (other sites) (45, 47, 51-55)	Acute rheumatic fever (58)	Diabetes mellitus (61)
United States.....	12.2	1.0	0.4	122.1	55.9	15.7	11.9	38.6	1.1	25.4
Geographic divisions:										
New England.....	7.7	0.5	0.2	162.3	78.2	18.2	17.4	48.3	0.8	34.2
Middle Atlantic.....	13.3	0.3	0.3	155.6	73.8	18.1	16.0	47.7	1.4	37.8
East North Atlantic.....	10.9	0.4	0.4	135.9	63.8	17.2	13.0	41.8	1.0	29.4
West North Central.....	9.9	0.8	0.6	136.2	65.0	15.7	13.2	42.3	1.0	25.1
South Atlantic.....	14.5	1.6	0.3	80.2	32.3	13.1	7.8	27.1	1.3	16.8
East South Central.....	13.0	1.3	0.7	75.4	31.4	14.2	6.0	23.8	1.4	13.2
West South Central.....	12.8	2.1	0.6	80.6	33.3	12.3	6.0	29.0	1.0	13.2
Mountain.....	10.2	3.5	0.6	98.9	45.8	10.7	10.3	32.1	1.8	16.1
Pacific.....	14.6	1.1	0.4	137.1	61.1	16.4	14.5	45.1	0.6	23.6

STATE	Pellagra (except alcoholic)	Alcoholism (ethylishm)	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	Other diseases of the nervous system, etc.	Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat	Diseases of the heart	Chronic rheumatic diseases of the heart	Diseases of coronary arteries and angina pectoris	Diseases of the heart (other forms)	Pneumonia (all forms and influenza)	Pneumonia
United States.....	1.1	1.9	90.2	11.1	3.8	295.2	18.9	84.9	191.4	55.7	2.9
Geographic divisions:											
New England.....	0.2	3.6	106.8	10.5	3.2	385.9	21.7	124.0	240.2	52.3	0.0
Middle Atlantic.....	0.1	2.4	84.8	10.8	3.0	389.6	105.7	105.7	260.4	48.9	0.0
East North Central.....	0.1	1.2	97.5	11.2	3.7	326.4	20.6	89.1	216.7	50.4	0.3
West North Central.....	0.3	1.2	101.8	12.2	3.7	287.8	21.6	95.9	170.4	56.3	0.9
South Atlantic.....	2.7	2.1	89.6	11.1	4.5	208.1	13.9	55.9	138.3	61.3	0.3
East South Central.....	3.9	1.2	84.5	11.8	4.1	184.3	16.1	44.9	123.4	70.2	0.6
West South Central.....	3.2	0.9	72.6	10.6	4.2	183.2	10.3	57.3	120.5	60.1	0.2
Mountain.....	0.2	3.0	71.7	11.3	5.4	240.4	19.7	70.7	150.0	65.8	0.5
Pacific.....	0.3	3.1	93.9	10.0	3.4	337.9	19.8	110.0	208.1	54.2	0.0

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR SELECTED CAUSES, UNITED STATES, 1942—Continued

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census
(Exclusive of stillbirths)

STATE	Lobar pneumonia	Pneumonia (unspecified)	Influenza	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.	Appendicitis	Hernia and intestinal obstruction	Cirrhosis of the liver	Biliary calculi, etc.	Nephritis	Diseases of the prostate
United States.....	20.5	4.1	8.1	6.9	8.8	6.3	8.6	9.4	5.1	72.4	6.0
Geographic divisions:											
New England.....	18.8	1.7	3.8	8.6	5.1	5.4	9.2	11.7	6.2	69.0	6.1
Middle Atlantic.....	22.8	1.1	4.2	7.6	4.9	6.4	9.4	12.5	6.2	71.8	6.2
East North Central.....	18.9	3.3	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.5	9.2	10.1	6.4	73.5	6.9
West North Central.....	22.2	2.7	9.5	7.1	5.6	6.9	9.3	7.2	6.5	73.4	7.6
South Atlantic.....	21.1	6.4	10.5	5.5	13.9	5.3	7.1	5.9	2.8	86.2	4.6
East South Central.....	29.4	7.4	15.8	5.1	13.1	6.3	7.4	4.5	3.0	73.8	4.4
West South Central.....	16.9	10.5	12.6	5.1	16.1	6.9	7.8	5.1	3.5	62.2	5.0
Mountain.....	21.9	5.8	9.6	8.4	19.3	7.6	9.2	7.0	6.2	61.0	6.2
Pacific.....	18.6	1.7	4.9	10.3	5.5	5.3	8.1	17.8	4.8	64.7	6.2

STATE	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	Puerperal septicemia	Puerperal toxemias	Other puerperal causes	Congenital malformations	Premature birth	Suicide	Homicide	Motor-vehicle accidents	Other accidents	All other causes
United States.....	5.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	11.9	25.8	12.0	5.8	21.2	50.5	106.3
Geographic divisions:											
New England.....	3.9	1.6	0.7	1.6	14.1	21.9	12.3	1.5	14.3	54.5	97.9
Middle Atlantic.....	4.6	2.0	0.8	1.7	12.2	22.0	13.4	2.7	18.3	48.6	90.7
East North Central.....	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.7	13.4	24.1	13.0	3.8	24.0	48.6	96.0
West North Central.....	4.3	1.9	1.0	1.4	12.5	23.4	12.1	2.9	18.7	51.5	102.2
South Atlantic.....	7.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	10.6	33.2	8.8	11.6	21.8	49.3	113.4
East South Central.....	7.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	9.1	30.2	7.8	13.1	18.5	47.9	148.6
West South Central.....	7.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	9.6	28.8	8.3	9.2	19.4	48.5	114.8
Mountain.....	6.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	13.2	31.9	14.7	4.4	26.2	66.5	138.2
Pacific.....	3.9	1.4	0.9	1.6	12.0	21.8	19.6	4.1	31.5	56.9	104.3

INDIAN POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES January 1, 1944

State	Total Indian Population	State	Total Indian Population	State	Total Indian Population
TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION	4,387,970	Kansas.....	2,211	North Carolina.....	3,724
Arizona.....	53,535	Louisiana.....	128	North Dakota.....	12,625
California.....	24,092	Michigan.....	5,170	Oklahoma.....	110,503
Colorado.....	930	Minnesota.....	17,957	Oregon.....	5,553
Florida.....	652	Mississippi.....	2,232	South Dakota.....	30,347
Idaho.....	4,372	Montana.....	18,291	Texas.....	368
Iowa.....	506	Nebraska.....	4,820	Utah.....	2,398
		Nevada.....	5,611	Washington.....	15,089
		New Mexico.....	41,536	Wisconsin.....	13,633
		New York.....	9,032	Wyoming.....	2,650

Grocery Stores

More than 38,000 grocery stores were closed during the war. The largest number of such stores was reported for the third quarter of 1944, when there were 347,000. In the second quarter of 1944, there were only 289,000 still operating.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN UNITED STATES, BY STATE

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

AREA	1920		1927		1930		1933		1936	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
Registration states	23.7	13.0	20.6	11.4	18.9	11.3	16.5	10.7	16.6	11.1
Alabama	(1)	(1)	26.3	10.5	24.0	11.4	21.4	9.8	20.3	10.1
Arizona	(1)	(1)	20.9	14.4	24.0	15.4	19.7	13.4	24.7	15.1
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	22.1	10.0	22.1	10.2	18.4	8.5	15.9	9.1
California	19.0	13.3	16.6	12.1	14.8	11.6	12.8	11.6	13.9	12.1
Colorado	(1)	14.5	(1)	13.0	18.1	12.7	16.3	11.4	16.7	12.1
Connecticut	24.5	13.6	18.7	10.8	17.2	10.7	13.4	10.4	12.8	10.1
Delaware	(1)	14.6	18.2	12.8	18.7	13.6	15.7	13.2	15.1	12.1
Dist. of Columbia	20.1	14.7	19.1	14.7	19.1	15.0	18.3	14.5	18.9	14.1
Florida	(1)	12.8	25.6	13.6	18.3	12.4	16.5	12.0	17.1	12.1
Georgia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.8	12.1	20.4	10.4	20.2	12.1
Idaho	(1)	(1)	20.8	8.6	20.5	9.3	18.4	8.7	20.9	10.1
Illinois	(1)	12.6	18.3	11.3	16.8	10.9	13.9	10.6	14.0	11.1
Indiana	22.0	13.4	19.7	11.9	18.2	12.1	15.0	11.3	15.6	12.1
Iowa	(1)	(1)	18.2	10.0	17.3	10.6	15.7	10.2	16.8	11.1
Kansas	22.3	11.4	18.8	10.0	17.9	10.4	16.4	10.5	15.9	11.1
Kentucky	25.9	11.8	24.3	10.6	22.6	11.2	20.0	10.3	19.3	11.1
Louisiana	(1)	11.9	22.9	11.8	20.4	11.7	18.8	10.9	20.2	12.1
Maine	22.5	15.4	20.7	13.9	20.2	13.9	18.2	13.4	17.8	13.1
Maryland	24.8	14.6	20.5	13.3	18.5	13.2	16.6	12.4	15.9	13.1
Massachusetts	23.7	13.8	19.9	11.9	17.3	11.6	14.7	11.8	14.2	11.1
Michigan	24.9	13.8	22.1	11.2	20.6	10.7	17.2	10.3	18.5	11.1
Minnesota	23.3	10.7	20.2	9.8	18.5	10.0	17.1	9.7	18.1	10.1
Mississippi	(1)	12.2	25.3	11.9	24.0	12.0	22.0	10.8	24.6	12.1
Missouri	(1)	12.5	18.6	11.4	17.0	11.8	15.0	11.1	13.9	12.1
Montana	(1)	9.6	18.1	9.9	18.6	10.1	16.8	9.8	19.6	11.1
Nebraska	23.8	10.0	20.5	9.1	19.6	9.7	17.7	9.4	17.4	10.1
Nevada	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.6	12.7	14.1	12.8	14.2	14.1
New Hampshire	22.4	15.2	19.2	13.8	17.8	13.5	15.1	13.3	15.1	12.1
New Jersey	(1)	12.9	19.1	11.1	16.8	10.7	13.3	10.4	12.4	10.1
New Mexico	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.6	15.6	29.2	13.8	29.0	13.1
New York	22.4	13.8	19.0	11.7	17.1	11.7	14.6	11.6	14.1	11.1
North Carolina	31.4	12.6	27.7	10.9	24.1	11.2	22.6	9.2	22.0	10.1
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	21.9	7.8	21.7	7.9	19.0	7.9	19.0	8.1
Ohio	21.3	12.8	19.3	11.5	17.8	11.5	14.3	10.9	15.4	12.1
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.7	8.2	17.7	8.2	16.5	9.1
Oregon	18.9	11.7	16.1	11.2	14.1	11.0	12.3	10.6	13.7	12.1
Pennsylvania	25.2	13.8	22.4	11.9	19.6	11.6	15.8	10.7	15.7	11.1
Rhode Island	(1)	14.3	20.6	11.9	17.7	11.7	15.2	11.6	15.0	11.1
South Carolina	28.3	14.1	(1)	12.6	23.2	12.9	22.4	10.7	21.1	11.1
South Dakota	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	18.6	8.8	18.2	8.1
Tennessee	(1)	12.1	21.5	11.4	20.0	11.4	18.3	10.2	17.7	11.1
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.0	9.8	18.2	10.1
Utah	31.3	11.5	26.2	9.6	25.4	9.9	23.2	8.5	24.3	9.1
Vermont	21.0	15.7	19.6	13.6	19.2	13.0	16.5	12.5	17.0	13.1
Virginia	28.4	13.2	24.3	12.0	22.5	12.5	20.0	11.1	19.2	12.1
Washington	19.8	11.1	15.5	10.6	14.7	10.6	13.0	10.4	14.2	11.1
West Virginia	(1)	(1)	27.1	10.2	24.0	10.5	20.3	9.3	22.3	10.1
Wisconsin	22.2	11.2	20.2	10.4	19.3	10.4	17.3	10.1	18.1	11.1
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	20.6	9.1	19.8	9.2	18.3	8.6	20.3	10.1

(1) Not in registration area.

Stradivarius Violins

Inscriptions in the earliest violins made by the great master Antonio Stradivarius read Antonius Stradivarius Cernomensis Alumnus Nicolai Amati, Faciebat Anno (the date), followed by the Maltese cross and the initials A. S., enclosed in a double circle. On later instruments, "Pecit" appears in place of "Faciebat", and his name is

spelled "Stradivarius", the change from "u" to "v" having been made in the early part of the 18th century. So many excellent imitations of the genuine Stradivarius have appeared from time to time that careful inspection by a connoisseur is now necessary to determine the instrument's authentic

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (Per 1,000 Population)

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations

	1942		1941		1940		1939	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Australia.....	19.1	10.5	18.9	10.0	18.0	9.7	17.7	9.9
Austria.....					21.8	15.0	20.9	15.3
Belgium.....	12.9	14.6	12.1	14.6	13.4	16.1	15.3	13.8
British Guiana.....					35.0	18.6	28.3	19.8
British India.....						21.1	33.0	20.1
Bulgaria.....	21.9	12.8	21.3	12.5	22.2	13.4	21.4	13.4
Burma.....							32.3	21.8
Canada.....	23.3	9.7	20.3	10.0	21.4	9.7	20.3	9.6
Ceylon.....			36.5	18.8	35.8	20.6	36.0	21.8
Chile.....			32.6	19.8	33.4	21.6	33.4	23.3
Colombia.....			32.4	15.3	32.4	15.1	31.6	17.6
Czechoslovakia.....								
Denmark.....	20.5	9.7	18.5	10.3	18.3	10.4	17.9	10.1
Egypt.....					41.6	26.5	42.2	26.0
England and Wales.....	15.8	11.6	14.2	12.9	14.6	14.3	14.6	12.1
Estonia.....			19.2	23.3	16.4	17.0	16.3	15.1
Finland.....			24.2		17.9	20.0	21.3	14.8
France.....			13.0	17.4	13.3	18.2	14.6	15.3
Germany ¹	15.2	12.1	18.8	12.3	20.4	13.0	20.5	12.6
Hungary.....	19.8	14.6	18.8	13.3	19.9	14.4	19.6	13.7
Ireland.....	22.3	14.0	19.0	14.6	19.1	14.2	19.1	14.2
Italy.....	20.2	14.1	20.8	13.8	23.4	13.6	23.5	13.4
Jamaica.....			29.3	14.3	30.2	15.1	31.6	14.8
Japan.....					28.9	16.1	26.3	17.6
Latvia.....			20.7	17.3	19.2	15.5	18.5	13.9
Lithuania.....					23.1	12.6	22.4	13.6
Netherlands.....	21.0	9.5	20.3	10.0	20.8	9.9	20.6	8.6
New Zealand.....			24.1	10.5	22.6	9.7	20.2	9.8
No. Ireland.....	22.8	13.3	20.8	15.2	19.6	14.6	19.5	13.5
Norway.....					16.3	10.7	15.9	10.2
Scotland.....	18.1	13.0	17.9	14.5	17.1	14.9	17.4	12.9
Spain.....			19.5	18.6	24.3	16.5	16.2	18.1
Sweden.....	17.7	9.9	15.6	11.2	15.0	11.4	15.3	11.5
Switzerland.....	18.5	11.0	16.9	11.1	15.2	12.1	15.2	11.8
Union of South Africa.....			25.2	9.6	25.3	9.4	25.3	9.4
Uruguay.....					19.9	9.6	20.1	9.1
United States.....	21.0	10.3	18.9	10.5	17.9	10.8	17.3	10.6

¹ German boundaries for 1939-1942 included Saar territory, Austria, Sudetenland, Danzig and Memel.

UNITED STATES POPULATION BY RACE AND NATIVITY BY CENSUS YEARS

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Year	All Classes	White	Negro	Other Races	Other Races			
					Indian	Chinese	Jap- anese	All Other
1850.....	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808					
1860.....	31,443,321	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	44,021	34,933		
1870.....	38,588,000	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	25,731	63,199	55	
1880.....	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	66,407	105,465	148	
1890.....	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	248,253	107,488	2,039	
1900.....	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	237,196	89,863	24,326	
Native.....	65,653,299	56,595,379	8,813,658	244,262	234,983	9,010	269	
Foreign.....	10,341,276	10,213,817	20,336	107,123	2,213	80,853	24,057	
1910.....	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	265,683	71,531	72,157	3,175
Native.....	78,456,380	68,386,412	9,787,424	282,544	262,930	14,935	4,502	177
Foreign.....	13,515,886	13,345,545	40,339	130,002	2,753	56,596	67,655	2,998
1920.....	105,710,620	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	244,437	61,639	111,010	9,488
Native.....	91,789,928	81,108,161	10,389,328	292,439	238,138	18,532	29,672	6,097
Foreign.....	13,920,692	13,712,754	73,803	134,135	6,299	43,107	81,338	3,391
1930.....	122,775,046	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	332,397	74,954	138,834	50,978
Native.....	108,570,897	96,303,335	11,792,523	475,039	328,845	30,868	68,357	46,969
Foreign.....	14,204,149	13,983,405	98,620	122,124	3,552	44,086	70,477	4,009
1940.....	131,669,275	118,214,870	12,865,518	588,887	333,969	77,504	126,947	50,467
Native.....	120,074,379	106,795,732	12,781,577	497,070	329,478	40,262	79,612	47,688
Foreign.....	11,594,896	11,419,138	83,941	91,817	4,491	37,242	47,305	2,779

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES BY SEX

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Year	Population of registration area	Per cent of U.S. total population	Per cent of U.S. total area	Births			Deaths		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1915	30,936,179	31.1	9.8	776,304	398,615	377,689	436,593	234,871	201,722
1918	55,515,241	53.6	26.7	1,363,649	701,164	662,485	996,627	534,720	461,907
1919	61,483,423	58.6	36.2	1,373,438	705,593	667,845	798,104	422,252	375,852
1920	63,740,689	59.8	38.7	1,508,874	775,322	733,552	836,134	438,201	397,933
1921	70,738,177	65.4	40.7	1,714,261	881,591	832,670	825,511	434,019	391,492
1922	79,415,841	72.3	50.7	1,774,911	911,831	863,080	938,545	497,967	440,578
1923	80,694,406	72.3	50.7	1,792,646	921,020	871,626	992,237	528,429	463,808
1924	86,256,025	76.2	56.8	1,930,614	992,431	938,183	1,006,994	542,637	464,357
1925	87,486,096	76.2	56.6	1,878,880	966,973	911,907	1,030,518	555,267	475,251
1926	89,682,479	77.0	63.2	1,856,068	953,638	902,430	1,093,511	589,653	503,858
1927	103,575,656	87.6	72.0	2,137,836	1,099,287	1,038,549	1,176,805	638,080	538,725
1928	113,050,663	94.3	80.8	2,233,149	1,147,625	1,085,524	1,361,987	738,891	623,096
1929	115,097,972	94.7	83.6	2,169,920	1,114,814	1,055,106	1,369,757	745,491	624,266
1930	116,644,000	94.7	88.6	2,203,958	1,131,976	1,071,982	1,321,367	723,315	598,052
1931	117,460,000	94.7	88.6	2,112,760	1,084,404	1,028,356	1,301,405	714,277	587,128
1932	118,858,000	95.2	91.2	2,074,042	1,063,885	1,010,157	1,293,269	704,506	588,763
1933	125,693,000	100.0	100.0	2,081,232	1,068,871	1,012,361	1,342,106	737,312	604,794
1934	126,626,000	100.0	100.0	2,167,636	1,112,703	1,054,933	1,396,903	772,595	624,308
1935	127,521,000	100.0	100.0	2,155,105	1,105,489	1,049,616	1,392,752	771,320	621,432
1936	128,429,000	100.0	100.0	2,144,790	1,099,465	1,045,325	1,479,228	821,439	657,789
1937	128,824,829	100.0	100.0	2,203,337	1,130,641	1,072,696	1,450,427	808,934	641,493
1938	129,824,939	100.0	100.0	2,286,962	1,172,541	1,114,421	1,381,391	764,902	616,489
1939	130,879,718	100.0	100.0	2,265,588	1,162,600	1,102,988	1,387,897	768,877	619,020
1940	131,669,275	100.0	100.0	2,360,399	1,211,684	1,148,715	1,417,269	791,003	626,266
1941	133,080,045	100.0	100.0	2,513,427	1,289,734	1,223,693	1,397,642	785,033	612,609
1942	133,770,500	100.0	100.0	2,808,996	1,444,363	1,364,631	1,385,187	780,454	604,733
1943	133,966,319	100.0	100.0	2,934,860	1,477,431	1,457,429	1,459,544	785,431	674,113

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Year	Excess of births over deaths	Rates per 1,000 of total population			Number of male per 1,000 female	
		Births	Deaths	Excess of births	Among births	Among deaths
1915	339,711	25.1	14.1	11.0	1,055	1,164
1918	367,022	24.6	18.3	6.3	1,058	1,158
1919	575,334	22.3	13.0	9.3	1,057	1,123
1920	672,740	23.7	13.1	10.6	1,057	1,101
1921	888,750	24.2	11.7	12.5	1,059	1,109
1922	836,366	22.3	11.8	10.5	1,056	1,130
1923	800,409	22.2	12.3	9.9	1,057	1,139
1924	923,620	22.4	11.7	10.7	1,058	1,160
1925	848,362	21.5	11.8	9.7	1,060	1,162
1926	762,557	20.7	12.2	8.5	1,057	1,170
1927	961,031	20.6	11.4	9.2	1,058	1,184
1928	871,162	19.8	12.0	7.8	1,037	1,180
1929	800,163	18.9	11.9	7.0	1,057	1,194
1930	882,591	18.9	11.3	7.6	1,056	1,209
1931	811,355	18.0	11.1	6.9	1,055	1,217
1932	780,773	17.4	10.9	6.5	1,053	1,197
1933	739,126	16.6	10.7	5.9	1,056	1,219
1934	770,733	17.1	11.0	6.1	1,055	1,238
1935	762,353	16.9	10.9	6.0	1,053	1,241
1936	665,562	16.7	11.6	5.2	1,052	1,246
1937	752,910	17.1	11.3	5.8	1,054	1,261
1938	905,571	17.6	10.6	7.0	1,052	1,241
1939	877,691	17.3	10.6	6.7	1,054	1,242
1940	943,130	17.9	10.8	7.1	1,055	1,263
1941	1,115,785	18.9	10.5	8.4	1,054	1,281
1942	1,423,809	21.0	10.4	10.6	1,058	1,291

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 BY STATES, 1925 TO 1942

	1925-29 average	1930-34 average	1935-39 average	1940	1941	1942
Registration states	21.8	18.5	17.2	17.9	18.9	21.0
White	19.4	17.3	16.7	17.5	18.5	20.7
Non-white	25.4 (2)	22.9	20.8	21.7	22.6	23.3
Alabama	24.5 (3)	23.2	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2
Arizona	21.2 (2)	19.9	21.3	23.0	22.6	23.0
Arkansas	20.9	20.9	18.5	19.7	20.4	21.5
California	16.2 (4)	13.5	14.2	16.3	17.2	20.1
Colorado	18.3	17.1	18.1	18.7	19.2	21.2
Connecticut	18.4	15.0	13.8	14.9	16.6	20.9
Delaware	18.9	17.1	16.7	17.1	18.6	20.3
District of Columbia	18.9	19.1	20.1	16.9	17.0	17.5
Florida	21.9 (4)	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.8	19.2
Georgia	20.3 (3)	21.0	20.7	20.7	21.4	22.5
Idaho	20.3	19.9	21.2	22.5	23.4	23.9
Illinois	17.6	15.0	14.8	15.8	17.0	19.5
Indiana	19.3	16.5	16.6	18.0	18.9	21.1
Iowa	18.3	16.7	17.1	17.7	18.5	20.0
Kansas	18.9	17.1	16.0	16.0	17.2	19.4
Kentucky	23.7 (2)	22.0	21.3	22.4	22.7	23.8
Louisiana	21.0	19.5	20.1	21.5	22.1	22.8
Maine	20.8	19.7	18.4	18.0	19.1	21.4
Maryland	20.1	17.0	15.8	17.8	19.3	22.1
Massachusetts	19.2	16.0	14.1	15.2	15.9	19.0
Michigan	21.6	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.6	22.4
Minnesota	19.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	19.9	22.1
Mississippi	24.4 (2)	22.9	24.2	24.1	24.7	25.4
Missouri	17.7	16.2	15.4	16.2	17.1	18.6
Montana	18.9	17.8	19.1	20.7	21.5	22.8
Nebraska	20.5 (5)	18.6	17.2	16.7	17.2	19.0
Nevada	14.2	13.7	16.2	19.1	18.1	20.5
New Hampshire	18.8	16.7	16.3	16.9	17.6	19.0
New Jersey	18.4 (5)	14.8	13.5	14.4	15.8	19.1
New Mexico	27.0	28.0	27.2	27.8	27.9	26.7
New York	20.1	15.4	13.8	14.5	15.9	18.9
North Carolina	26.9	23.6	22.9	22.5	23.6	25.2
North Dakota	22.4	21.3	20.5	20.5	21.6	22.8
Ohio	18.6 (4)	15.5	15.6	16.6	18.1	20.8
Oklahoma	17.5	18.2	18.4	19.2	20.2	20.8
Oregon	15.6	13.3	14.5	16.2	17.4	20.5
Pennsylvania	21.0	17.5	16.6	16.7	17.7	20.3
Rhode Island	19.8 (4)	16.4	14.9	15.2	15.9	19.1
South Carolina	23.8	23.0 (7)	22.1	23.5	24.0	24.2
South Dakota	(6) (2)	19.0	18.6	18.7	19.8	21.2
Tennessee	19.8	19.2 (8)	18.9	18.9	20.3	22.1
Texas	(6)	18.7	18.8	19.8	20.8	21.6
Utah	26.0	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.3	27.4
Vermont	19.8	18.1	18.0	19.3	19.6	21.0
Virginia	23.6	21.2	19.7	21.3	21.5	22.4
Washington	15.3	14.0	15.0	16.2	16.9	20.7
West Virginia	26.1	22.1	22.4	22.2	23.4	23.9
Wisconsin	19.4	17.7	17.5	17.5	18.1	20.5
Wyoming	20.7	19.3	19.4	20.7	21.5	22.2

(1) Based on enumerated population, 1940.

(2) Average, 1927 to 1929.

(2) Average, 1926 to 1929.

(4) Average, 1928 and 1929.

(5) 1929 only.

(6) Not in birth registration system.

(7) Average, 1932 to 1934.

(8) Average, 1933 and 1934.

POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL U. S. AND POSSESSIONS BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

Area	Gross area (land and water) in square miles ¹	Population			
		1910	1920	1930	1940
United States, with outlying territories and possessions.....	3,738,395	101,146,530	117,823,165	138,439,069	156,621,5
Continental United States.....	3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,5
Outlying territories and possessions...	711,606	9,174,264	12,112,545	15,574,570	18,833,0
Alaska Territory.....	586,400	64,356	55,036	59,278	87,72
American Samoa.....	76	2,251	8,056	10,055	12,1
Guam.....	206	11,806	13,275	18,509	22,2
Hawaii Territory.....	6,407	191,909	255,912	368,336	423,3
Panama Canal Zone.....	549	2,810	22,858	39,467	51,1
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809	1,543,913	1,869,9
Military and naval, etc., services abroad.....		55,608	117,238	89,453	118,3
Philippine Islands.....	114,400	7,635,426	10,314,310	13,513,000	16,356,0
Virgin Islands of the United States...	133	27,086	26,051	22,012	24,1
Total Continental United States and incorporated territories (Alaska and Hawaii).....	3,619,596	92,228,531	106,021,568	123,202,660	132,165,9
Total Statistical Customs Area— Continental United States Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico...	3,623,031	93,346,543	107,321,377	124,746,573	134,034,4

¹Census estimate. ²Population in 1912. ³Population in 1903. ⁴Population Dec. 31, 1918. ⁵Estimated from Census figures of 1918 and 1939. ⁶Population in 1911. ⁷Population Nov. 1, 1917. ⁸Census taken as of Oct. 1 of preceding year.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF INDIANS COMPARED WITH TOTAL POPULATION OF SELECTED STATES*, 1939, AVERAGE 1936-1939

(Source: U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs)

State	Indian ¹						Total Population ² Average 1935-1939 Inclusive		
	Calendar Year 1939			Average 1935-1939 Inclusive			Birth	Death	Excess
	Birth	Death	Excess	Birth	Death	Excess			
Total.....	23.1	14.0	9.1	23.3	14.8	8.5	17.2	11.0	6.2
Arizona.....	22.4	16.7	5.7	21.7	16.8	4.9	21.2	15.3	5.9
California.....	18.9	15.1	3.8	19.2	16.7	2.5	14.2	12.5	1.7
Colorado.....	39.7	31.7	8.0	43.4	35.4	8.0	17.9	12.3	5.6
Florida.....	34.1	22.2	11.9	33.9	19.4	14.5	17.2	12.3	4.9
Idaho.....	29.7	20.8	8.9	25.9	23.7	2.2	20.9	9.6	11.3
Iowa.....	21.1	14.8	6.3	34.2	17.6	16.6	16.9	10.5	6.4
Kansas.....	18.6	6.6	12.0	23.3	9.8	13.5	16.3	10.5	5.8
Minnesota.....	28.5	12.7	15.8	27.9	14.3	13.6	17.7	10.2	7.5
Mississippi.....	38.0	14.8	23.2	34.3	16.2	18.1	23.9	11.4	12.5
Montana.....	32.6	18.3	14.3	33.7	18.7	15.0	19.0	11.3	7.7
Nebraska.....	20.5	8.1	13.4	20.6	10.7	9.9	17.1	19.4	-2.3
Nevada.....	22.1	19.7	2.4	20.5	19.1	1.4	16.0	12.7	3.3
New Mexico.....	16.0	11.5	4.5	17.3	11.9	5.4	27.4	14.6	12.8
North Carolina.....	21.3	8.9	12.4	20.9	8.2	12.7	22.8	9.7	13.1
North Dakota.....	29.3	12.8	16.5	31.6	13.9	17.7	20.3	7.8	12.5
Oklahoma.....	18.9	9.7	9.2	18.9	10.1	8.8	18.3	8.4	9.9
Oregon.....	20.6	18.7	1.9	22.9	19.9	3.0	14.4	10.7	3.7
South Dakota.....	26.5	15.3	11.2	25.0	15.8	9.2	13.5	8.5	5.0
Utah.....	30.1	15.3	14.8	37.0	28.9	8.1	23.9	9.6	14.3
Washington.....	20.9	12.6	18.3	20.2	14.1	6.1	14.8	11.4	3.4
Wisconsin.....	22.4	9.8	12.6	21.1	9.5	11.6	22.6	10.8	11.8
Wyoming.....	39.6	21.4	18.2	44.4	25.5	18.9	19.5	9.9	9.6

*Exclusive of stillbirths.

¹Based on population of Indian agencies reporting births and deaths in Annual Statistical Reports submitted to the Office of Indian Affairs.²Five year arithmetic averages of yearly rates published by the United States Bureau of Census from birth and death reports submitted to that office.

ORIGIN OF FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS BY STATES, 1940 (COUNTRY OF BIRTH)

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

State	Gt. Brit.	Ireland	Norway Sweden Denmark	Germany	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Austria	Hungary	Russia	Italy	Canada
Ala.	2,308	308	707	1,530	423	363	292	280	858	1,699	722
Ark.	730	98	1,087	1,117	294	126	415	136	682	715	1,590
Cal.	107,576	225	361	2,023	298	288	309	73	354	791	560
Col.	7,558	7,168	69,949	71,727	14,735	5,063	16,260	8,401	51,758	100,911	93,741
Conn.	4,706	2,120	8,635	7,017	1,796	1,036	3,226	666	11,185	8,352	4,165
Del.	29,718	23,837	18,723	19,625	39,755	8,205	9,568	9,993	23,757	81,373	31,025
D. C.	2,058	1,274	450	1,209	2,515	144	407	193	1,281	3,464	512
Fla.	4,110	2,326	1,103	3,390	2,019	265	879	412	6,038	4,913	2,024
Ga.	10,949	1,751	4,654	7,080	2,003	700	1,828	1,444	5,138	5,524	9,368
Idaho	1,626	417	346	1,424	915	49	284	169	2,016	539	1,023
Ill.	3,329	466	5,855	2,533	166	373	542	102	1,113	892	4,098
Ind.	63,606	41,947	115,283	138,023	138,700	54,914	36,604	21,311	74,454	98,244	33,256
Iowa	9,761	2,657	4,911	18,784	14,257	5,782	4,405	7,733	4,126	6,309	5,588
Kan.	9,202	2,671	31,025	35,540	1,284	5,552	1,558	325	3,671	3,461	4,962
Ky.	4,880	1,197	6,161	10,870	1,426	1,783	3,415	280	6,491	1,654	2,764
La.	1,644	892	291	4,630	621	122	481	417	1,826	1,302	853
Maine	1,688	691	940	2,574	581	228	434	398	1,190	9,849	899
Mass.	5,526	2,688	2,447	722	1,264	264	186	45	2,107	2,268	60,990
Mich.	6,949	3,007	1,600	1,209	2,515	144	2,879	1,404	15,832	10,119	2,642
Miss.	94,791	103,388	34,951	16,531	53,783	1,734	6,772	1,113	64,575	114,362	223,873
Minn.	80,006	41,947	28,132	59,783	96,826	12,725	17,918	20,593	32,229	40,631	158,416
Miss.	9,788	3,530	129,841	42,047	10,755	7,163	7,217	1,897	10,684	5,628	22,060
Mo.	450	161	322	588	216	40	108	57	412	1,294	303
Mont.	7,986	5,582	4,238	27,882	6,789	3,271	6,498	3,481	12,745	13,168	4,096
Neb.	7,060	2,618	12,829	4,401	770	1,082	1,941	379	4,084	2,265	8,569
Nev.	3,834	1,514	17,525	21,657	3,130	9,880	1,647	418	9,181	3,201	3,024
N.H.	1,098	324	973	773	73	28	198	42	108	2,258	841
N.J.	5,087	3,320	1,786	1,306	3,250	58	418	65	1,667	1,687	41,972
N.M.	76,295	35,380	20,828	87,692	77,782	18,075	34,195	33,816	55,407	169,063	14,526
N.Y.	844	164	338	813	135	94	251	72	190	1,148	515
N.C.	210,193	205,323	99,790	316,844	281,080	41,798	172,247	75,254	436,028	584,075	123,737
N.D.	1,590	211	285	916	307	55	171	86	896	445	1,005
Ohio	1,773	528	29,541	6,876	1,194	1,211	1,278	882	17,351	80	8,721
Okl.	50,503	12,816	9,053	66,373	50,959	45,134	27,536	49,185	27,668	65,453	21,071
Ore.	2,135	371	1,039	4,032	867	1,258	628	155	2,626	893	1,654
Penn.	10,260	2,194	17,640	9,883	1,431	1,169	2,097	512	5,981	4,083	16,492
R.I.	110,608	12,816	9,053	80,111	117,319	59,394	86,520	36,046	95,803	197,281	13,412
S.C.	25,885	10,069	5,313	2,726	6,632	145	1,455	174	5,580	28,851	30,747
S.D.	689	132	184	570	405	24	124	32	536	175	331
Tenn.	2,068	573	16,790	8,304	486	1,593	625	164	6,468	233	2,176
Texas	1,454	326	384	1,477	945	92	288	209	1,499	1,734	848
Utah	6,784	2,302	5,332	17,970	3,681	9,171	3,023	737	5,104	5,451	4,100
Va.	2,797	362	7,156	3,353	135	65	465	78	286	2,189	1,434
Wash.	2,841	904	1,001	494	1,258	158	261	169	630	2,339	19,735
W. Va.	4,194	690	1,042	2,353	1,104	706	595	577	2,795	1,843	1,929
Wis.	24,862	3,758	59,221	15,470	3,119	1,424	4,373	637	8,598	8,853	42,306
Wyo.	3,913	211	285	2,197	4,245	1,572	2,664	3,221	1,811	11,061	848
	9,491	2,236	46,415	88,808	31,487	12,654	14,880	6,444	15,114	10,686	11,622
	2,797	456	2,514	1,392	447	296	811	156	1,325	1,215	974

*England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland.

Number of Native Whites, Ranking of Cities

There were twenty-five cities in the United States in 1940 with a population of 100,000 or more in which 85 percent or more persons were native whites. Seven of these cities were 90 percent or more native white. These seven were, in order: Fort Wayne, Ind., 41.1; Wichita, Kas., 93.1; Peoria, Ill., 92.1; Long Beach, Cal., 91.4; Des Moines, Iowa, 91.3; Reading, Pa., 91.2; and Salt Lake City, Utah, 90.3.

Those cities with between 85 and 90 percent native white in 1940, having a population of over 100,000, were, in order: Denver, Colo., 89.7; Oklahoma City, Okla., 89.0; Spokane, Wash., 88.6; Tulsa, Okla., 87.4; San Diego, Cal., 87.3; Erie, Pa., 87.2;

St. Paul, Minn., 86.8; Scranton, Pa., 86.4; Albany, N.Y., 86.1; Canton, Ohio, 86.0; Grand Rapids, Mich., 86.0; Toledo, Ohio, 86.0; Dayton, Ohio, 85.9; Minneapolis, Minn., 85.9; South Bend, Ind., 85.7; Syracuse, N.Y., 85.5; Flint, Mich., 85.1; Portland, Ore., 83.5 percent.

In eight cities of over 100,000 in 1940, Negroes numbered 30 percent or more of the population. These were, in order: Memphis, Tenn., 41.5; Birmingham, Ala., 40.7; Jacksonville, Fla., 35.7; Atlanta, Ga., 34.6; Norfolk, Va., 31.8; Richmond, Va., 31.7; Charlotte, N.C., 31.1; and New Orleans, La., 30.1 percent.

INDIANS

INDIAN POPULATION IN UNITED STATES AND ALASKA
UNDER JURISDICTION OF OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

January 1, 1940

(Source: U. S. Department of Interior)

District, Agency, and State**	Number	District, Agency, and State**	Number
Total, Continental United States	361,816	VI. California, Total	20,805
I. Eastern, Total	13,059	(Headquarters, Sacramento and San Francisco, California)	
(Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)		Hoopla Valley, California	1,934
Cherokee, North Carolina	3,472	Mission, California	7,017
Choctaw	2,140	Sacramento, California	11,854
Mississippi	2,025		
Louisiana	115	VII. Inter-Mountain, Total	11,064
New York, New York	6,861	(Headquarters, Salt Lake City, Utah)	
Seminole, Florida	586	Carson	5,589
II. Great Lakes, Total	35,269	Nevada	4,026
(Headquarters, Minneapolis, Minn.)		California	1,563
Consolidated Chippewa, Minn.	13,610	Ft. Hall	2,010
Great Lakes	7,185	Idaho	1,881
Wisconsin	5,915	Utah	129
Michigan	1,270	Uintah and Ouray	1,632
Keshena Agency, (Menominee)		Utah	1,547
Wisconsin	2,454	Arizona	86
Pipestone, Minnesota	585	Western Shoshone	1,885
Red Lake, Minnesota	2,219	Nevada	1,425
Sac and Fox, Iowa	473	Idaho	20
Tomah	8,743	Utah	201
Wisconsin	5,309		
Michigan	3,434	VIII. Southwest, Total	90,111
III. North Central Plains, Total	44,949	(Headquarters, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Phoenix, Arizona)	
(Headquarters Pierre, South Dakota)		Colorado River	2,144
Cheyenne River, South Dakota	3,583	Arizona	1,222
Crow Creek, South Dakota	1,601	California	91
Flandreau School, South Dakota	355	Consolidated Ute	92
Fort Berthold, North Dakota	1,791	Colorado	88
Fort Totten, North Dakota	1,055	Utah	4
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	9,204	Fort Apache, Arizona	2,89
Rosebud, South Dakota	8,937	Hopi, Arizona	3,44
Sisseton	2,959	Jicarilla, New Mexico	74
South Dakota	2,902	Mescalero, New Mexico	75
North Dakota	57	Navajo	48,80
Standing Rock	3,995	Arizona	26,06
North Dakota	1,882	New Mexico	22,41
South Dakota	2,113	Utah	30
Turtle Mountain, North Dakota	6,907	Pima, Arizona	6,31
Winnebago, Nebraska	4,562	San Carlos, Arizona	3,11
IV. Northwestern Plains, Total	19,266	Sells, Arizona	6,2
(Headquarters, Billings, Montana)		Truxton Canyon, Arizona	1,11
Blackfeet, Montana	4,494	United Pueblos, New Mexico	13,5
Crow, Montana	2,249		
Flathead, Montana	3,203	IX. South Central Plains, Total	105,6
Fort Belknap, Montana	1,600	(Headquarters, Oklahoma City and Muskogee, Oklahoma)	
Fort Peck, Montana	2,929	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	2,9
Rocky Boy's, Montana	742	Five Civilized Tribes, Okla., Estimated	77,7
Tongue River, Montana	1,618	Kiowa	7,0
Wind River, Wyoming	2,426	Oklahoma	6,7
V. Pacific Northwest, Total	21,638	Texas	3
(Headquarters, Spokane, Washington)		Osage, Oklahoma	4,0
Colville, Washington	4,231	Pawnee, Oklahoma	3,2
Grand Ronde-Siletz, Oregon	1,782	Potawatomi, Kansas	2,1
Klamath, Oregon	1,480	Quapaw, Oklahoma	3,3
Northern Idaho	2,296	Shawnee, Oklahoma	4,3
Idaho	2,196		
Washington	100	X. Alaska, (Prel. 1940 Bureau of Census)	32,
Tabolah, Washington	3,065	(Headquarters, Juneau, Alaska)	
Tulalip, Washington	3,803	Total Continental United States and Alaska	394,
Umatilla, Oregon	1,299		
Warm Springs, Oregon	778		
Yakima, Washington	2,904		

*These data do not represent the actual numbers of Indians residing in each state but the number under the jurisdiction of Indian Agencies located in the respective states, either enrolled at agency offices or estimated by agency superintendents.

**The state in which the agency headquarters is located is listed first when the agency extends into two states.

INDIANS — POPULATION AND LANDS, January 1, 1940

Source: U. S. Department of Interior

Jurisdiction	Indian Population Under Indian Affairs Jan. 1, 1940	Lands under Jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs (Acres)					
		Total Incl. Govt. Owned Jan. 1, 1940	Tenure January 1, 1940		Used by Indians Calendar Year 1939		
			Trust Allotted	Tribal	Total	Culti- vated	Grazed, Pas- tured or used for wild hay
TOTAL.....	394,280	55,406,412	17,573,936	36,046,660	34,325,575	413,952	33,062,683
1. Alaska.....	32,464						
2. Blackfeet.....	4,494	1,258,344	1,181,353	67,954	160,080		
3. Carson.....	5,589	921,254	88,731	830,684	460,092	9,192	449,187
4. Chemawa.....				56,464	55,083	3,384	2,490
5. Cherokee.....	3,472	56,849			17,388	6,310	11,078
6. Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2,949	183,072	170,899	1,908	312,940	2,081	310,859
7. Cheyenne River.....	3,583	1,562,365	920,128	637,849			
8. Chicago Warehouse.....							
9. Chilocco School.....		8,580			8,115	4,285	3,830
0. Choctaw.....	2,140	9,347			9,145	3,473	5,672
1. Colorado River.....	2,142	307,120	15,830	291,035	30,569	7,309	23,260
2. Colville.....	4,231	1,324,329	374,842	944,763	293,055	14,071	278,984
3. Consolidated Chippewa.....	13,610	242,171	141,032	82,139	12,759	4,199	5,260
4. Consolidated Ute.....	922	775,059	43,158	730,032			
5. Crow.....	2,249	2,120,063	1,838,528	280,359	182,497	4,111	178,386
6. Crow Creek.....	1,601	321,464	269,046	19,743	53,083	1,502	50,381
7. Five Civilized Tribes.....	77,700	1,494,430	1,430,723	60,412			
8. Flandreau School.....	355	2,581		2,100	1,860	1,465	395
9. Flathead.....	3,208	631,552	232,552	396,232	123,396	10,755	113,059
0. Fort Apache.....	2,892	1,664,872		1,664,872	1,225,998	2,926	1,221,072
1. Fort Belknap.....	1,600	628,507	537,361	65,616	110,525	4,949	106,360
2. Fort Berthold.....	1,791	577,553	550,096	23,192	207,775	3,082	229,693
3. Fort Hall.....	2,010	477,244	310,233	155,651	170,257	11,002	159,253
4. Fort Peck.....	2,929	1,265,650	1,075,049	109,223	103,422	16,657	86,165
5. Fort Totten.....	1,055	54,684	51,464		20,072	4,972	10,100
6. Grand Ronde-Siletz.....	1,782	20,354	16,756	3,151	18,518	275	18,144
7. Great Lakes.....	7,185	208,581	146,801	30,198	65,217	1,344	1,292
8. Haskell Institute.....		1,000					
9. Hoopa Valley.....	1,934	112,515	27,688	84,827	112,349	915	28,674
0. Hopi.....	3,444	501,501		501,471	501,303	5,916	495,387
1. Jicarilla.....	743	744,251	354,327	386,604	708,332	2,050	706,282
2. Keshena.....	2,454	231,680		231,680	224,590	2,408	7,717
3. Kiowa.....	7,061	483,735	476,004	1,614	43,535	28,034	15,501
4. Klamath.....	1,480	1,001,147	138,446	862,701	354,820	5,918	358,885
5. Menominee Mills.....							
6. Mescalero.....	790	474,506		474,506	464,166	2,400	461,766
7. Mission.....	7,017	263,281	14,947	248,108	138,242	2,738	130,541
8. Navajo.....	48,800	16,621,248	680,625	14,968,212	16,617,048	39,917	16,577,309
9. New York.....	6,861						
0. Northern Idaho.....	2,296	199,808	153,016	44,854	21,215	4,731	17,584
1. Osage.....	4,087	436,288	435,645	643	78,784	15,590	63,194
2. Pawnee.....	3,275	133,005	129,746	3,249	10,900	5,498	5,352
3. Phoenix Sanatorium.....		81					
4. Phoenix School.....		507			268	197	51
5. Pierre School.....		348					
6. Pima.....	6,351	465,168	122,832	342,336	442,097	22,206	429,456
7. Pine Ridge.....	9,204	2,052,695	1,758,396	244,090	541,221	3,331	553,291
8. Pipestone School.....	585	3,747		3,747	2,958	1,099	1,259
9. Potawatomi.....	2,108	35,689	34,664	1,015	13,205	8,278	4,927
0. Quapaw.....	3,596	38,645	36,956	1,529	16,413	8,350	8,063
1. Red Lake.....	2,219	406,436		406,086	263,350	2,350	11,000
2. Rocky Boy's.....	742	106,680	17,800	88,837	79,973	1,830	78,439
3. Rosebud.....	8,937	1,132,269	1,051,413	20,176	320,634	29,947	290,687
4. Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	473	3,331		3,253	2,536	883	220
5. Sacramento.....	11,854	218,973	146,729	63,336	38,464	753	37,623
6. Saint Louis Warehouse.....							
7. San Carlos.....	3,103	1,610,237		1,610,118	1,609,466	615	1,586,438
8. San Francisco Warehouse.....							
9. San Xavier Sanatorium.....		25					
0. Sells.....	6,217	2,861,355	41,762	2,813,591	2,781,705	13,554	2,768,526
1. Seminole.....	589	60,574		60,574	36,494	150	27,551
2. Sequoyah School.....		725					
3. Shawnee.....	4,879	65,927	65,026	825	28,871	8,389	20,456
4. Shawnee Sanatorium.....		237			51	51	
5. Sherman Institute.....		236			189	128	61
6. Sioux Sanatorium.....		1,284					

INDIANS—POPULATION AND LANDS, January 1, 1940—Cont.

Jurisdiction	Indian Population Under Indian Affairs Jan. 1, 1940	Lands under Jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs (Acres)				
		Total Incl. Govt. Owned Jan. 1, 1940	Tenure January 1, 1940		Used by Indians Calendar Year 1939	
			Trust Allotted	Tribal	Total	Culti- vated or for wild
67. Sisseton.....	2,959	118,797	118,060		7,174	2,424
68. Standing Rock.....	3,995	1,040,779	895,243	123,216	149,299	3,635
69. Tacoma Sanatorium.....						
70. Tabolash.....	3,065	212,578	183,967	28,586	21,833	212
71. Tomah.....	8,743	32,501	14,905	17,216		
72. Tongue River.....	1,618	444,157	234,775	200,688	227,697	8,440
73. Truxton Canyon.....	1,186	498,020	810	496,410	743,043	154
74. Tulalip.....	3,803	52,018	49,933	2,081	35,797	2,404
75. Turtle Mountain.....	6,907	35,815	35,399		29,597	1,450
76. Uintah and Ouray.....	1,632	547,195	83,407	457,161	331,279	3,523
77. Umatilla.....	1,299	121,765	106,862	14,132	34,483	6,040
78. United Pueblos.....	13,524	1,682,819		1,312,615	1,550,111	23,294
79. Wahpeton School.....		262				
80. Warm Springs.....	778	563,041	130,590	425,866	487,941	1,843
81. Western Shoshone.....	1,833	428,220	1,280	426,940	311,796	2,227
82. Wind River.....	2,426	2,013,409	178,942	1,828,281	884,998	4,417
83. Winnebago.....	4,562	74,814	63,284	11,530	20,839	8,442
84. Yakima.....	2,904	1,155,263	895,875	759,381	395,103	9,222
85. Supervisory and Sundry.....						

INDIANS — FUNDS EXPENDED, ETC., 1940

Source: U. S. Department of Interior

Jurisdiction	Funds Expended and Obligated for the Fiscal Year 1940 (Dollars)				
	Emergency Funds				Regular Indian Service (Total)
	Rehabili- tation	PWA (Expended Only)	CCC-ID	Total	
TOTAL.....	\$926,548	\$1,538,873	\$6,971,304	\$9,436,725	\$35,806,552
1. Alaska.....					2,120,923
2. Blackfeet.....	71,000	93,340	141,690	306,030	539,816
3. Carson.....	30,000	217,050	130,685	377,735	751,401
4. Chemawa.....			7,000	7,000	214,252
5. Cherokee.....			61,987	61,987	255,615
6. Cheyenne and Arapaho.....		7,715	69,839	77,554	293,343
7. Cheyenne River.....	29,955	4,140	200,580	234,675	524,932
8. Chicago Warehouse.....			1,440	1,440	62,692
9. Chilocco School.....			9,100	9,100	411,448
10. Choctaw.....	15,000	30,930	14,361	60,291	139,152
11. Colorado River.....		8,200	44,881	53,081	2,569,130
12. Colville.....	15,000	78,728	194,640	288,368	306,614
13. Consolidated Chippewa.....		255	209,625	209,880	626,455
14. Consolidated Ute.....		1,825	71,922	73,747	355,557
15. Crow.....		50,625	68,569	119,194	467,403
16. Crow Creek.....		5,335	89,961	95,296	276,911
17. Five Civilized Tribes.....	84,363	29,350	292,618	406,332	1,956,007
18. Flandreau School.....	6,994		8,090	14,994	244,259
19. Flathead.....	3,592		118,823	122,415	845,881
20. Fort Apache.....		9,430	143,500	152,930	402,312
21. Fort Belknap.....		2,050	84,538	86,588	211,700
22. Fort Berthold.....		22,115	82,160	104,215	240,376
23. Fort Hall.....		1,782	35,410	40,192	260,928
24. Fort Peck.....	20,000	64,195	202,500	286,695	327,633
25. Fort Totten.....	10,500	163	34,624	45,287	189,846
26. Grand Ronde-Siletz.....	20,000	700	29,864	50,564	45,753
27. Great Lakes.....	60,000	253	194,379	254,632	340,148
28. Haskell Institute.....					293,288
29. Hoopa Valley.....	15,000		36,539	51,539	138,312
30. Hopi.....	6,446		13,149	19,595	303,817
31. Jicarilla.....		2,013	41,644	43,657	239,715
32. Keshena.....	4,000	11,745	40,518	56,263	171,490
33. Kiowa.....	20,000	6,780	109,733	136,513	795,662

INDIANS—FUNDS EXPENDED, ETC., 1940—Cont.

Jurisdiction	Funds Expended and Obligated for the Fiscal Year 1940 (Dollars)					
	Emergency Funds				Regular Indian Service (Total)	Total All Funds
	Rehabilitation	PWA (Expended Only)	CCC-ID	Total		
4. Klamath			\$ 55,289	\$ 55,289	\$ 323,084	\$ 378,373
5. Menominee Mills					565,830	565,830
16. Mescalero	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,887	46,350	55,237	239,221	294,458
17. Mission		14,130	141,230	155,360	204,964	360,324
38. Navajo	35,000	221,980	547,127	804,107	2,750,297	3,554,404
39. New York			50,104	50,104	23,608	73,712
10. Northern Idaho		1,005	39,943	40,948	209,418	250,366
11. Osage			99,808	99,808	180,711	280,519
12. Pawnee	40,000		74,959	114,959	226,660	341,619
13. Phoenix Sanatorium		4,857		4,857	150,886	155,743
14. Phoenix School			5,387	5,387	254,487	259,874
15. Pierre School			12,466	12,466	127,317	139,783
16. Pima	4,500	63,705	40,000	108,205	647,916	756,121
17. Pine Ridge	55,000	19,507	231,812	306,319	862,879	1,169,198
18. Pipestone School	20,000	49,215	36,500	105,715	163,896	269,611
19. Potawatomi	20,000		69,893	89,893	93,092	182,985
50. Quapaw		525	39,191	39,716	153,413	193,129
51. Red Lake	8,122	6,787	87,417	102,326	339,946	442,272
52. Rocky Boy's	7,000	1,187	71,915	80,102	191,474	271,576
53. Rosebud	55,000	34,025	246,930	335,955	683,008	1,018,963
54. Sac and Fox Sanatorium			5,990	5,990	126,323	132,313
55. Sacramento	55,000	12,490	27,122	94,612	397,876	492,488
56. Saint Louis Warehouse					51,320	51,320
57. San Carlos	15,000	72,530	152,777	240,307	754,972	995,279
58. San Francisco Warehouse					10,522	10,522
59. San Xavier Sanatorium					41,502	41,502
60. Sells	10,000	1,292	168,113	179,405	297,411	476,816
61. Seminole			34,094	34,094	59,238	93,322
62. Sequoyah School					134,312	134,312
63. Shawnee			74,390	74,390	106,037	180,427
64. Shawnee Sanatorium					129,668	129,668
65. Sherman Institute					286,087	286,087
66. Sioux Sanatorium					176,900	176,900
67. Sisseton	20,000		55,000	75,000	138,084	213,084
68. Standing Rock	7,000	116,690	214,805	338,495	420,817	759,312
69. Tacoma Sanatorium					225,579	225,579
70. Taholah			79,397	79,397	124,100	203,497
71. Tomah	24,856		35,473	60,329	155,292	215,621
72. Tongue River	20,000	101,310	90,026	211,336	338,416	549,340
73. Truxton Canyon			54,621	54,621	172,002	227,222
74. Tulalip	14,500	9,152	9,121	32,773	93,460	126,234
75. Turtle Mountain			51,915	51,915	354,955	406,870
76. Uintah and Ouray		9,160	84,615	93,775	468,836	562,611
77. Umatilla			13,742	13,742	67,326	81,068
78. United Pueblos	10,000	113,805	264,713	388,518	1,406,406	1,794,924
79. Wahpeton School					102,348	102,348
80. Warm Springs	1,700	2,525	64,219	68,444	214,467	282,911
81. Western Shoshone	22,520	13,080	53,201	88,801	242,628	430,429
82. Wind River	25,000		111,351	136,351	368,210	504,561
83. Winnebago	41,500		91,646	133,146	257,566	390,712
84. Yakima		15,310	102,961	118,271	409,625	527,896
85. Supervisory and Sundry			448,871	448,871	2,309,277	2,758,148

U. S. AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAST CENSUS YEARS

(In per cents)

Age Group	1900	1910	1920	1930	*1935	Age Group	1900	1910	1920	1930	*1935	Age Group	1900	1910	1920	1930	*1935
Under 5	12.1	11.6	10.9	9.3	.....	30 to 34	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.9	65 to 69	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7
Under 1	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	.....	35 to 39	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.0	70 to 74	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0
5 to 9	11.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.8	40 to 44	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	75 to 79	7	7	8	9	.....
10 to 14	10.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.3	45 to 49	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.2	80 to 84	3	3	4	4	.....
15 to 19	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.4	8.9	50 to 54	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.3	85 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	8.3	55 to 59	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	over	2	2	2	2	.....
25 to 29	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.0	7.5	60 to 64	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	Unknown	3	2	1	1	.....

*Estimate only.

Under 10 in 1935 estimated at 17.5 per cent. Over 21 estimated at 61.5 per cent.

INDIANS, TOTAL NET INCOME, BY AGENCIES

Source: U. S. Indian Service

Agency	Total Wages	Other Earned Income	Earned	Total Income Unearned	Individual
Grand Total	\$27,604,508	\$278,000	\$50,372,407	\$23,145,395	\$73,517,802
Blackfeet	201,094	0	678,626	550,629	1,229,255
Carson	334,652	2,300	594,376	280,505	874,881
Cherokee	63,221	0	168,581	21,328	189,909
Cheyenne and Arapaho	196,282	0	288,847	330,551	619,398
Cheyenne River	95,035	4,000	251,422	220,384	471,806
Choctaw	20,718	0	148,415	81,258	229,673
Colorado River	157,970	0	231,555	27,055	258,610
Colville	555,581	0	980,636	244,615	1,225,251
Consolidated Chippewa	170,757	0	607,404	762,981	1,370,385
Consolidated Ute	29,141	0	129,813	33,113	162,926
Crow	179,094	0	306,357	525,955	832,312
Crow Creek	60,135	0	102,215	69,613	171,828
Five Civilized Tribes	5,422,853	0	10,975,394	4,596,482	15,571,876
Flandreau School	19,391	0	32,137	6,015	38,152
Flathead	112,480	0	394,574	184,074	578,648
Fort Apache	194,858	0	500,054	149,770	649,824
Fort Belknap	77,223	0	243,631	130,297	373,928
Fort Berthold	51,894	0	203,849	193,044	396,893
Fort Hall	225,000	127,965	573,316	88,775	662,091
Fort Peck	154,465	0	416,058	478,993	895,051
Fort Totten	37,449	0	104,601	66,630	171,231
Grand Ronde-Siletz	346,843	10,000	417,965	41,556	459,521
Great Lakes	268,958	11,100	433,404	204,230	637,634
Hopa Valley	439,407	5,000	543,210	76,240	619,450
Hopi	98,835	817	288,466	36,844	325,310
Jicarilla	37,333	25,118	278,122	27,685	305,807
Kiowa	502,712	12,000	1,112,694	1,184,424	2,297,118
Klamath	101,250	0	282,103	862,701	1,144,804
Nominee	443,394	2,000	493,447	145,927	639,374
Mescalero	113,338	0	294,337	22,408	316,745
Mission	1,193,005	0	1,401,304	250,892	1,652,196
Navajo	5,185,022	15,000	8,137,409	1,007,934	9,145,343
Northern Idaho	109,035	0	221,731	525,453	747,184
Osage	52,845	0	427,715	2,076,337	2,504,052
Pawnee	230,000	20,000	382,457	402,114	784,571
Pima	989,217	10,250	1,650,976	282,687	1,933,663
Pine Ridge	686,258	0	1,012,424	559,325	1,571,749
Pipestone	2,000	0	22,601	3,000	25,601
Potawatomi	13,815	300	125,599	70,672	196,271
Quapaw	64,857	0	176,226	1,106,735	1,282,961
Red Lake	223,114	0	399,653	68,333	467,986
Rocky Boy's	98,930	0	146,562	41,119	187,681
Rosebud	473,692	0	784,065	482,045	1,266,110
Sacramento	1,223,983	0	1,371,634	524,389	1,896,023
San Carlos	846,895	0	1,478,227	250,188	1,728,415
Sells	483,890	0	1,083,727	43,081	1,126,808
Seminole	50,133	0	93,663	4,676	98,339
Shawnee	84,748	0	292,008	395,462	687,470
Sisseton	20,322	0	111,250	183,815	295,065
Standing Rock	248,408	0	368,927	353,499	722,426
Taholah	434,638	12,150	733,543	398,854	1,132,397
Tomah	796,290	0	949,365	409,609	1,358,974
Tongue River	132,731	0	434,282	85,072	519,354
Truxton Canon	248,896	18,000	316,968	33,891	350,859
Tulalip	771,575	0	1,005,175	334,629	1,339,804
Turtle Mountain	240,000	0	540,123	302,658	842,781
Uintal and Ouray	132,887	0	342,080	58,323	430,403
Umatilla	53,150	0	98,604	67,136	155,740
United Pueblos	992,923	0	2,041,530	181,159	2,222,689
Warm Springs	86,573	2,000	199,068	40,844	239,912
Western Shoshone	118,373	0	305,006	53,113	358,119
Wind River	156,589	0	797,913	120,852	918,765
Winnebago	108,651	0	203,009	331,597	534,606
Yakima	329,637	0	641,974	421,820	1,063,794

Percentages of Race and Foreign Born

In 1930 the foreign born totaled 12.3 per cent of the total population as compared with 14.5 per cent in 1920 and 16.3 per cent in 1910. Negroes comprised 9.7 per cent in 1930, 9.9 per cent in 1920, and 10.7 per cent in 1910.

Summary, Jewish Immigration to U. S., 1908-1943

(Source: American Jewish Yearbook, 1944-45)

Year	Admissions			Departures	
	Total	Jews	% Jews	Total	Jews
1908-1914	6,709,367	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838
1915-1920	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470
1921	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483
1922	309,556	53,524	17.3	193,712	830
1923	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413
1924	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260
1925	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291
1926	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341
1927	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,366	224
1928	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253
1929	279,678	12,479	4.46	69,203	189
1930	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299
1931	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319
1932	35,576	2,755	7.74	103,295	452
1933	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384
1934	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319
1935	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330
1936	36,329	6,625	17.21	35,817	308
1937	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232
1938	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255
1939	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176
1940	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150
1941	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186
1942	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117
1943	23,725	4,705	19.83	5,107	88
TOTALS;	13,051,959	1,252,847	9.60	4,504,704	57,207

Year	Departures		Net Increase		
	% to Admission, total, Jews		Total	Jews	% Jews
1908-1914	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	609,559	13.12
1915-1920]	56.56	4.34	696,142	76,451	10.98
1921	30.76	0.41	557,510	118,553	21.2
1922	64.2	1.5	110,844	52,694	47.5
1923	15.57	.83	441,469	49,306	11.16
1924	10.8	.52	630,107	49,729	7.89
1925	31.51	2.83	201,586	10,001	4.96
1926	25.2	3.3	227,496	9,926	4.3
1927	21.8	1.9	261,809	11,259	4.3
1928	25.21	2.17	229,798	11,386	4.95
1929	24.74	1.51	210,475	12,290	5.84
1930	20.96	2.59	191,039	11,227	5.88
1931	63.70	5.60	35,257	5,373	15.24
1932	290.35	16.41	-67,719	2,303	.....
1933	347.15	16.19	-57,013	1,988	.....
1934	134.96	7.72	-10,301	3,815	.....
1935	111.09	6.82	-3,878	4,507	.....
1936	98.59	4.93	512	5,944	.....
1937	53.21	2.04	23,508	11,120	47.30
1938	37.13	1.29	42,685	19,481	45.64
1939	32.11	0.41	56,347	43,274	76.80
1940	30.33	0.41	49,295	36,795	74.64
1941	33.06	0.78	34,661	23,551	67.95
1942	25.58	1.10	21,418	10,491	48.98
1943	21.53	1.87	18,618	4,617	24.80
TOTALS	34.51	4.57	8,547,255	1,195,640	13.99

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

1945 marked the twentieth anniversary of the formal opening of Madison Square Garden on Eighth avenue between 49th and 50th streets in New York City.

Seating from 16,000 to 18,500 persons, the Garden was erected for five and one-half million dollars including land and building costs. A hockey game between the Montreal Canadians and New York Rangers officially opened the new sporting arena on Dec. 15, 1925, before more than 16,500 spectators.

The site of the Old Garden, between 26th and 27th streets from Madison to Fourth avenue, is now occupied by the New York Life Insurance company building. Two and one-half million dollars cheaper than its successor, the Old Garden was wrecked following a boxing bout between Terris and Dundee May 4, 1925. A ballet accompanied by the music of composer Edouard Strauss formally opened the Old Garden June 16, 1890.

BIRTHS IN U. S., 1943, 1944, BY STATES

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	1944	1943	Percent change	Area	1944	1943	Percent change
United States...	2,794,800	2,934,860	-4.8	Montana...	10,943	11,407	-4.1
Alabama...	74,415	77,535	-4.0	Nebraska...	24,575	25,048	-1.9
Arizona...	14,225	14,297	-0.5	Nevada...	3,028	3,026	+0.1
Arkansas...	41,240	42,589	-3.2	New Hampshire...	8,548	9,367	-8.7
California...	179,123	174,420	+2.7	New Jersey...	76,265	83,032	-8.1
Colorado...	23,931	24,367	-1.8	New Mexico...	15,585	15,211	+2.5
Connecticut...	34,278	39,005	-12.1	New York...	229,534	248,627	-7.7
Delaware...	5,938	6,223	-3.8	North Carolina...	90,629	94,568	-4.2
Dist. of Columbia...	15,738	16,080	-2.0	North Dakota...	13,530	13,422	+0.8
Florida...	48,418	46,744	+3.6	Ohio...	133,598	144,087	-7.3
Georgia...	76,540	78,387	-2.4	Oklahoma...	46,725	48,639	-3.9
Idaho...	12,241	12,391	-1.2	Oregon...	24,150	25,450	-5.1
Illinois...	142,005	155,735	-8.8	Pennsylvania...	178,370	199,366	-10.5
Indiana...	71,354	74,672	-4.4	Rhode Island...	13,754	14,667	-6.2
Iowa...	46,564	47,617	-2.2	South Carolina...	51,467	54,144	-4.9
Kansas...	34,976	36,021	-2.9	South Dakota...	12,769	12,816	-0.4
Kentucky...	64,225	65,566	-2.0	Tennessee...	68,272	70,203	-2.8
Louisiana...	61,050	62,005	-1.5	Texas...	165,900	164,513	+0.8
Maine...	17,762	18,944	-6.2	Utah...	16,180	17,161	-5.7
Maryland...	43,915	47,377	-7.3	Vermont...	6,824	7,303	-6.6
Massachusetts...	78,209	85,917	-9.0	Virginia...	69,175	72,157	-4.1
Michigan...	114,700	125,778	-8.8	Washington...	44,528	44,520	0.0
Minnesota...	56,113	58,508	-4.1	West Virginia...	41,304	43,372	-4.8
Mississippi...	56,940	59,845	-4.9	Wisconsin...	61,547	64,456	-4.5
Missouri...	67,990	72,458	-6.2	Wyoming...	5,635	5,822	-3.2

DEATHS IN U. S., 1943, 1944, BY STATES

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	1944	1943	Percent change	Area	1944	1943	Percent change
United States...	1,411,338	1,459,544	-3.3	Montana...	5,662	5,601	-1.1
Alabama...	26,157	26,373	-0.8	Nebraska...	12,583	13,062	-3.7
Arizona...	6,205	5,927	+4.7	Nevada...	1,647	1,615	+2.0
Arkansas...	14,515	15,539	-6.6	New Hampshire...	6,189	6,246	-0.9
California...	90,802	89,109	+1.9	New Jersey...	47,815	50,281	-4.9
Colorado...	12,258	12,761	-3.9	New Mexico...	5,500	5,488	+0.2
Connecticut...	18,919	20,014	-5.5	New York...	152,364	162,185	-6.1
Delaware...	3,345	3,497	-4.3	North Carolina...	29,390	29,971	-1.9
Dist. of Columbia...	8,223	8,787	-6.4	North Dakota...	5,116	5,170	-1.0
Florida...	23,500	23,462	+0.2	Ohio...	80,193	82,464	-2.8
Georgia...	29,401	30,101	-2.3	Oklahoma...	18,925	20,271	-6.6
Idaho...	4,673	4,712	-0.8	Oregon...	13,153	13,704	-4.0
Illinois...	88,180	92,058	-4.2	Pennsylvania...	110,333	115,907	-4.8
Indiana...	39,376	41,257	-4.6	Rhode Island...	8,409	8,922	-5.7
Iowa...	26,094	26,189	-0.4	South Carolina...	18,139	18,552	-2.2
Kansas...	18,535	19,021	-2.6	South Dakota...	5,650	5,641	+0.2
Kentucky...	28,371	29,051	-2.3	Tennessee...	27,854	27,935	-0.3
Louisiana...	23,567	24,007	-1.8	Texas...	61,565	62,216	-1.0
Maine...	10,279	10,902	-6.1	Utah...	4,957	5,054	-1.9
Maryland...	22,648	24,113	-5.7	Vermont...	4,274	4,601	-7.1
Massachusetts...	51,688	54,653	-5.4	Virginia...	28,739	28,915	-0.6
Michigan...	54,374	57,046	-4.7	Washington...	21,849	22,566	-3.2
Minnesota...	26,453	26,991	-2.0	West Virginia...	16,603	17,239	-3.7
Mississippi...	20,696	21,193	-2.5	Wisconsin...	31,674	32,668	-3.0
Missouri...	42,428	44,289	-4.6	Wyoming...	2,278	2,217	+2.8

INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN U. S., 1943, 1944, BY STATES

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	1944	1943	Percent change	Area	1944	1943	Percent change
United States...	39.8	40.4	-1.5	Montana...	36.1	38.7	-6.7
Alabama...	45.5	44.8	+1.6	Nebraska...	33.0	35.5	-7.0
Arizona...	68.8	76.7	-10.3	Nevada...	50.2	52.2	-3.8
Arkansas...	34.7	37.4	-7.2	New Hampshire...	37.7	46.1	-18.2
California...	34.5	34.4	+0.3	New Jersey...	34.0	33.7	+0.9
Colorado...	49.4	50.4	-2.0	New Mexico...	89.1	91.6	-2.7
Connecticut...	30.7	29.3	+4.8	New York...	32.8	32.7	+0.3
Delaware...	48.7	46.7	+4.3	North Carolina...	45.4	46.7	-2.8
Dist. of Columbia...	44.8	47.6	-6.3	North Dakota...	35.4	34.9	+1.4
Florida...	45.5	46.7	-2.6	Ohio...	38.4	39.1	-1.5
Georgia...	44.5	46.6	-4.5	Oklahoma...	41.2	42.5	-3.1
Idaho...	34.0	32.0	+6.3	Oregon...	30.5	30.0	+1.7
Illinois...	32.4	33.3	-2.7	Pennsylvania...	40.0	37.9	+5.5
Indiana...	34.5	39.6	-12.9	Rhode Island...	35.3	43.5	-18.9
Iowa...	33.1	34.0	-2.6	South Carolina...	54.9	55.1	-0.4
Kansas...	33.3	33.6	-0.9	South Dakota...	34.9	35.7	-2.2
Kentucky...	46.7	50.0	-6.6	Tennessee...	45.5	44.8	+1.6
Louisiana...	46.3	44.7	+3.6	Texas...	50.4	51.4	-1.9
Maine...	46.7	51.3	-9.0	Utah...	33.9	31.4	+8.0
Maryland...	41.5	43.0	-3.5	Vermont...	40.6	39.0	+4.1
Massachusetts...	33.1	34.2	-3.2	Virginia...	47.1	47.1	0.0
Michigan...	37.9	38.3	-1.0	Washington...	33.8	34.8	-2.9
Minnesota...	31.3	30.9	+1.3	West Virginia...	52.0	52.1	-0.2
Mississippi...	44.1	46.8	-5.8	Wisconsin...	32.0	35.0	-8.6
Missouri...	37.6	40.3	-6.7	Wyoming...	41.2	37.1	+11.1

American Cities

POPULATION OF LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BY CENSUS YEARS

y	1860	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
New York, N. Y.....	1,174,779	1,911,698	2,507,414	3,437,202	4,766,883	5,620,048	6,930,446
Bronx Borough.....	23,593	51,980	88,908	200,507	430,980	732,016	1,265,253
Brooklyn Borough.....	279,122	599,495	838,547	1,166,582	1,634,351	2,018,356	2,560,401
Manhattan Borough.....	813,669	1,164,673	1,441,216	1,850,093	2,331,542	2,284,103	1,867,312
Queens Borough.....	32,903	56,559	87,050	152,999	284,041	469,042	1,079,129
Richmond Borough.....	25,492	38,991	51,693	67,021	85,969	116,531	158,346
2 Chicago, Ill.....	109,280	503,185	1,099,850	1,698,575	2,185,283	2,701,705	3,376,438
3 Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,529	847,170	1,046,964	1,293,697	1,549,008	1,823,779	1,950,961
4 Detroit, Mich.....	45,619	116,340	205,876	285,704	465,766	993,678	1,568,662
5 Los Angeles, Calif.....	4,385	11,183	50,395	102,479	319,198	576,673	1,238,048
6 Cleveland, Ohio.....	43,417	160,146	261,353	381,768	560,663	796,841	900,429
7 St. Louis, Mo.....	160,773	350,518	451,770	575,238	687,029	772,897	821,960
8 Baltimore, Md.....	212,418	332,313	434,439	508,957	558,485	733,826	804,874
9 Boston, Mass.....	177,840	362,839	448,477	560,892	670,585	748,060	781,188
10 Pittsburgh, Pa.....	77,923	235,071	343,904	451,512	533,905	588,343	669,817
11 San Francisco, Calif.....	56,802	233,959	298,997	342,782	416,912	506,676	634,394
12 Milwaukee, Wis.....	45,246	115,587	204,468	285,315	373,857	457,147	578,249
13 Buffalo, N. Y.....	81,129	155,134	255,664	352,387	423,715	506,775	573,076
14 Washington, D. C.....	61,122	147,293	188,932	278,718	331,069	427,571	486,869
15 Minneapolis, Minn.....	2,564	46,887	164,738	202,718	301,480	380,582	464,356
16 New Orleans, La.....	168,675	216,090	242,039	287,104	339,075	387,219	258,762
17 Cincinnati, Ohio.....	161,044	255,139	296,908	325,902	363,591	401,247	451,160
18 Newark, N. J.....	71,941	136,508	181,830	246,070	347,469	414,524	442,337
19 Kansas City, Mo.....	4,418	55,785	132,716	163,752	248,381	324,410	399,746
20 Seattle, Wash.....		3,533	42,837	80,671	237,194	315,312	365,583
21 Indianapolis, Ind.....	18,611	75,056	105,436	169,164	233,650	314,194	364,161
22 Rochester, N. Y.....	48,204	89,366	133,896	162,608	218,149	295,750	328,132
23 Jersey City, N. J.....	29,226	120,722	163,003	206,433	267,779	298,103	316,715
24 Louisville, Ky.....	68,033	123,758	161,129	204,731	223,928	234,891	307,745
25 Portland, Oreg.....	2,874	17,577	46,385	90,426	207,214	258,288	301,815
26 Houston, Tex.....	4,845	16,513	27,557	44,633	78,800	138,276	292,352
27 Toledo, Ohio.....	13,768	50,137	81,434	131,822	168,497	243,164	290,718
28 Columbus, Ohio.....	18,554	51,647	88,150	125,560	181,511	237,031	290,564
29 Denver, Colo.....		35,629	106,713	133,859	213,381	256,491	287,861
30 Oakland, Calif.....	1,543	34,555	48,682	66,960	150,174	216,261	284,063
31 St. Paul, Minn.....	10,401	41,473	133,156	163,065	214,744	234,698	271,606
32 Atlanta, Ga.....	9,554	37,409	65,533	89,872	154,839	200,616	270,366
33 Dallas, Tex.....		10,358	38,067	42,638	92,104	158,976	260,475
34 Birmingham, Ala.....		3,086	26,178	38,415	132,685	178,806	259,678
35 Akron, Ohio.....	3,477	16,512	27,601	42,728	69,067	208,435	255,040
36 Memphis, Tenn.....	22,623	33,592	64,495	102,320	131,105	162,351	253,143
37 Providence, R. I.....	50,666	104,857	132,146	175,597	224,326	237,595	252,981
38 San Antonio, Tex.....	8,235	20,550	37,673	53,321	96,614	161,379	231,542
39 Omaha, Nebr.....	1,883	30,518	140,452	102,555	124,096	191,601	214,006
40 Syracuse, N. Y.....	28,119	51,792	88,143	108,374	137,249	171,717	209,326
41 Dayton, Ohio.....	20,081	38,678	61,220	85,333	116,577	152,559	200,982
42 Worcester, Mass.....	24,960	58,291	84,655	118,421	145,986	179,754	195,311
43 Oklahoma City, Okla.....			4,151	10,037	64,205	91,295	185,389
44 Richmond, Va.....	37,910	63,600	81,388	85,050	127,628	171,667	182,929
45 Youngstown, Ohio.....	2,759	15,435	33,220	44,885	79,066	132,358	170,002
46 Grand Rapids, Mich.....	8,085	32,016	60,278	87,565	112,571	137,634	168,592
47 Hartford, Conn.....	29,152	42,015	53,230	79,850	98,915	138,036	164,072
48 Fort Worth, Tex.....		6,663	23,076	26,688	73,312	106,482	163,447
49 New Haven, Conn.....	39,267	62,832	81,298	103,027	133,605	162,537	162,655
50 Flint, Mich.....	2,950	8,409	9,803	13,103	38,550	91,599	156,492
51 Nashville, Tenn.....	16,988	43,350	76,168	80,365	110,364	118,342	153,866
52 Springfield, Mass.....	15,199	33,340	44,179	62,059	88,926	129,614	149,900
53 San Diego, Calif.....	731	2,637	16,159	17,700	39,578	74,361	147,995
54 Bridgeport, Conn.....	13,299	27,643	48,866	70,996	102,054	143,555	146,716
55 Scranton, Pa.....	9,223	45,850	75,215	102,026	129,867	137,783	143,433
56 Des Moines, Iowa.....	3,965	22,408	50,093	62,139	86,368	126,468	142,559

CITIES IN UNITED STATES WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 2,500

Source: U. S. Census, 1940

Alabama		Arkansas		Chino	
Albertville	3,651	Arkadelphia	5,078	Chula Vista	5,138
Alexander City	6,640	Batesville	5,267	Claremont	3,057
Andalusia	6,886	Benton	3,502	Coalinga	5,026
Anniston	25,523	Blytheville	10,652	Colton	9,686
Athens	4,342	Brinkley	3,409	Compton	16,198
Atmore	3,200	Camden	8,975	Corona	8,764
Attalla	4,885	Clarendon	2,551	Coronada	6,932
Auburn	4,652	Clarkesville	3,118	Covina	3,049
Bessemer	22,826	Conway	5,782	Culver City	8,976
Birmingham	267,583	Crossett	4,891	Daly City	9,625
Brewton	3,323	De Queen	3,055	Delano	4,573
Carbon Hill	2,555	Dermott	3,083	Duba	3,790
Clanton	3,982	El Dorado	15,858	El Centro	10,017
Cullman	5,074	—Page 83		El Cerrito	6,137
Decatur	16,604	Fayette	8,212	E. Monte	4,746
Demopolis	4,137	Forrest City	5,699	El Segundo	3,738
Dothan	17,194	Fort Smith	36,584	Emeryville	2,521
Enterprise	4,353	Fortdyce	3,429	Escondido	4,560
Eufala	6,269	Harrison	4,238	Eureka	17,055
Fairfield	11,703	Helena	8,546	Exeter	3,883
Fayette	2,668	Hope	7,475	Fillmore	3,252
Floral	2,999	Hot Springs	21,737	Fort Bragg	3,235
Florence	15,043	Jonesboro	11,729	Fresno	60,685
Fort Payne	4,442	Little Rock	88,039	Fullerton	10,442
Gadsden	36,975	McGehee	3,663	Gardena	5,909
Geneva	2,803	Magnolia	4,326	Gilroy	3,615
Greenville	5,075	Malvern	5,290	Glendale	82,582
Guntersville	4,398	Marianna	4,449	Glendora	2,822
Hartselle	2,584	Marked Tree	2,685	Grass Valley	5,701
Homewood	7,397	Mena	3,510	Hanford	8,234
Huntsville	13,050	Monticello	3,650	Hawthorne	8,263
Jacksonville	2,995	Morrilton	4,608	Hayward	6,736
Jasper	6,847	Nashville	2,782	Healdsburg	2,507
Lanett	6,141	Newport	4,321	Hemet	2,595
Leeds	2,910	North Little Rock	21,137	Hermosa Beach	7,197
Mobile	78,720	Osceola	3,226	Hillsborough	2,747
Montgomery	78,084	Paragould	7,079	Hollister	3,881
Northport	3,187	Paris	3,430	Huntington Beach	3,738
Opelika	8,487	Pine Bluff	21,290	Huntington Park	28,648
Opp	7,178	Pocahontas	3,028	Inglewood	30,114
Ozark	3,601	Prescott	3,177	Laguna Beach	4,460
Phoenix City	15,351	Rogers	3,550	La Mesa	3,925
Piedmont	4,019	Russellville	5,927	La Verne	3,092
Plattville	2,664	Searcy	3,670	Lindsay	4,397
Prichard	6,084	Siloam Springs	2,764	Livermore	2,835
Roanoke	4,168	Springdale	3,319	Lodi	11,079
Russellville	3,510	Stuttgart	5,628	Lompoc	3,379
Scottsboro	2,834	Texarkana	11,821	Long Beach	164,271
Selma	19,834	Truman	3,381	Los Angeles	1,504,277
Sheffield	7,933	Van Buren	5,422	Los Gatos	3,597
Sylacauga	6,269	Warren	2,516	Lynwood	10,982
Talladega	9,298	West Helena	4,717	Madara	6,457
Tarrant City	6,833	West Memphis	3,369	Manhattan Beach	6,398
Troy	7,055	Wynne	3,633	Martinez	7,381
Tuscaloosa	77,493			Marysville	6,646
Tuscomb	5,515	California		Maywood	10,731
Tuskegee	3,937	Alameda	36,356	Merced	10,135
Union Springs	3,107	Albany	11,493	Menlo Park	3,258
Wetumpka	3,089	Alhambra	38,935	Mill Valley	4,847
Arizona		Anaheim	11,031	Modesto	16,379
Bisbee	5,853	Antioch	5,106	Monrovia	12,807
Clifton	2,668	Arcadia	9,122	Montebello	8,016
Douglas	8,623	Auburn	4,013	Monterey	10,084
Flagstaff	5,080	Azusa	5,209	Monterey Park	8,531
Glendale	4,855	Bakersfield	29,252	Mountain View	3,946
Globe	6,141	Banning	3,874	Napa	7,740
Mesa	7,224	Belvedere Township	37,192	National City	10,344
Miami	4,722	Berkeley	85,547	Needles	3,624
Nogales	5,135	Beverly Hills	26,823	Newport Beach	4,438
Phoenix	65,414	Bill	11,264	North Sacramento	3,053
Prescott	6,018	Brawley	11,718	Oakdale	2,592
Tempe	2,906	Brea	2,567	Oakland	302,163
Tucson	35,752	Burbank	34,337	Oceanside	4,651
Williams	2,622	Burlingame	15,940	Ontario	14,197
Winslow	4,577	Calexico	5,415	Orange	7,901
Yuma	5,325	Carmel-by-the-Sea	2,837	Oroville	4,421
		Chico	9,287		

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Ynard.....	8,519	Florence.....	2,632	Eustis.....	2,930
Pacific Grove.....	6,249	Fort Collins.....	12,251	Fernandina.....	3,492
Alam Springs.....	3,434	Fort Morgan.....	4,884	Fort Lauderdale.....	17,996
Alamo Alto.....	16,774	Golden.....	3,175	Fort Myers.....	10,604
Asadena.....	81,864	Grand Junction.....	12,479	Fort Pierce.....	8,040
Aso Robles.....	3,045	Greeley.....	15,995	Gainesville.....	13,757
Ataluma.....	8,034	La Junta.....	7,040	Haines City.....	3,890
Biedmont.....	9,866	Lamar.....	4,445	Hialeah.....	3,958
Pittsburgh.....	9,520	Las Animas.....	3,232	Hollywood.....	6,239
Placerville.....	3,064	Leadville.....	4,774	Homestead.....	3,154
Pomona.....	23,539	Longmont.....	7,406	Jacksonville.....	173,065
Potterville.....	6,270	Loveland.....	6,145	Jacksonville Beach.....	3,566
Red Bluff.....	3,824	Monte Vista.....	3,208	Key West.....	12,927
Redding.....	8,109	Montrose.....	4,764	Kissimmee.....	3,225
Redondo.....	14,324	Pueblo.....	52,162	Lake City.....	5,836
Redondo Beach.....	13,092	Rocky Ford.....	3,494	Lakeland.....	22,068
Redwood City.....	12,453	Salida.....	4,969	Lake Wales.....	5,024
Reedley.....	3,170	Sterling.....	7,411	Lake Worth.....	7,408
Richmond.....	23,642	Trinidad.....	13,233	Liesburg.....	4,687
Riverside.....	34,696	Walsenburg.....	5,855	Live Oak.....	3,427
Roseville.....	6,653			Madison.....	2,730
Sacramento.....	105,958	Connecticut		Manatee.....	3,595
Salinas.....	11,586	Ansonia.....	19,210	Marianna.....	5,079
San Anselmo.....	5,790	Bridgeport.....	147,121	Melbourne.....	2,622
San Bernardino.....	43,646	Bristol.....	30,167	Miami.....	172,172
San Bruno.....	6,519	Danbury.....	22,339	Miami Beach.....	28,012
San Buenaventura.....	13,264	Danielson.....	4,507	New Smyrna Beach.....	4,402
San Carlos.....	3,520	Derby.....	10,287	Ocala.....	8,986
San Diego.....	203,341	East Hartford town.....	18,615	Orlando.....	36,736
San Fernando.....	9,094	Groton.....	4,719	Pahokee.....	4,766
San Francisco.....	634,536	Hartford.....	166,267	Palatka.....	7,140
San Gabriel.....	11,867	Jewett City.....	3,682	Palm Beach.....	3,747
Sanger.....	4,017	Meriden.....	39,494	Palmetto.....	3,491
San Jose.....	68,457	Middletown.....	26,495	Panama City.....	11,610
San Leandro.....	14,601	Naugatuck.....	15,388	Pensacola.....	37,449
San Luis-Obispo.....	8,881	New Britain.....	68,685	Perry.....	2,668
San Marino.....	8,175	New Haven.....	160,605	Plant City.....	7,491
San Mateo.....	19,403	New London.....	30,456	Pompano.....	4,427
San Rafael.....	8,573	Norwalk.....	39,849	Quincy.....	3,888
Sansalito.....	3,540	Norwich.....	23,652	River Junction.....	7,110
Santa Ana.....	31,921	Putnam.....	7,775	St. Augustine.....	12,090
Santa Barbara.....	34,953	Rockville.....	7,572	St. Petersburg.....	60,812
Santa Clara.....	6,650	Sheton.....	10,971	Sanford.....	10,217
Santa Cruz.....	16,896	Southington.....	5,088	Sarasota.....	11,141
Santa Maria.....	8,522	Stafford Springs.....	3,401	Sebring.....	3,155
Santa Monica.....	53,500	Stamford.....	47,938	Tallahassee.....	16,240
Santa Paula.....	8,986	Straford Town.....	22,580	Tampa.....	108,391
Santa Rosa.....	12,605	Tarrington.....	26,988	Tarpon Springs.....	3,402
South Gate.....	26,945	Wallingford.....	11,429	Vero Beach.....	3,050
South Pasadena.....	14,356	Waterbury.....	99,314	Wauchula.....	2,710
South San Francisco.....	6,629	West Hartford town.....	33,776	West Palm Beach.....	33,693
Selma.....	3,667	West Haven town.....	30,021	Winter Garden.....	3,060
Sierra Madre.....	4,581	Willimantic.....	12,101	Winter Haven.....	6,199
Signal Hill.....	3,184	Winsted.....	7,674	Winter Park.....	4,715
Stockton.....	54,714			Georgia	
Sunnyvale.....	4,373	Delaware		Albany.....	19,055
Taft.....	3,205	Bellefonte.....	2,593	Americus.....	9,281
Torrance.....	9,950	Dover.....	5,517	Athens.....	20,650
Tracey.....	4,056	Laurel.....	2,884	Atlanta.....	302,288
Tulare.....	8,259	Milford.....	4,214	Augusta.....	65,919
Turlock.....	4,839	Newark.....	4,502	Bainbridge.....	6,352
Ukiah.....	3,731	New Castle.....	4,414	Barnesville.....	3,535
Upland.....	6,316	Seaford.....	3,401	Baxley.....	2,916
Vallejo.....	20,072	Wilmington.....	112,504	Blakely.....	2,774
Visalia.....	8,904			Brunswick.....	15,035
Watsonville.....	8,937	District of Columbia		Buford.....	4,191
Whittier.....	16,115	Washington.....	663,091	Cairo.....	4,653
Woodland.....	6,637			Calhoun.....	2,955
Yuba City.....	4,968	Florida		Camilla.....	2,588
Colorado		Apalachicola.....	3,268	Canton.....	2,651
Alamosa.....	5,613	Arcadia.....	4,055	Carrollton.....	6,214
Aurora.....	3,437	Auburndale.....	2,723	Cartersville.....	6,141
Boulder.....	12,958	Avon Park.....	3,125	Cedartown.....	9,025
Brighton.....	4,029	Bartow.....	6,158	College Park.....	8,213
Colorado Springs.....	36,789	Belle Glade.....	3,806	Commerce.....	3,294
Canon City.....	6,690	Bradenton.....	7,444	Columbus.....	53,280
Delta.....	3,717	Clearwater.....	10,136	Cordele.....	7,929
Denver.....	322,412	Cocoa.....	3,093	Covington.....	3,900
Durango.....	5,887	Dade City.....	2,561	Cuthbert.....	3,447
Englewood.....	9,680	Dania.....	2,902	Dalton.....	10,443
		Daytona Beach.....	22,584		
		De Funiak Springs.....	2,570		
		De Land.....	7,041		
		Delray Beach.....	3,737		

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Dawson.....	3,681	Wallace.....	3,839	Granite City.....	22,974
Decatur.....	16,561	Weiser.....	3,663	Greenville.....	3,391
District 1511 (Fulton County).....	12,155	Abingdon.....	3,218	Harrisburg.....	11,453
Douglas.....	5,175	Aledo.....	2,593	Harvard.....	3,121
Douglasville.....	2,555	Alton.....	31,255	Havana.....	3,999
Dublin.....	7,814	Anna.....	4,092	Harvey.....	17,878
Eastman.....	3,311	Arlington Heights.....	5,668	Herrin.....	9,352
East Point.....	12,403	Aurora.....	47,170	Highland.....	3,820
East Thomaston.....	3,590	Barrington.....	3,560	Highland Park.....	14,476
Elberton.....	6,188	Batavia.....	5,101	Highwood.....	3,707
Fitzgerald.....	7,388	Beardstown.....	6,505	Hillsboro.....	4,514
Fort Valley.....	4,953	Belleville.....	28,405	Hinsdale.....	7,336
Gainesville.....	10,243	Bellwood.....	5,220	Homeward.....	4,078
Griffin.....	13,222	Belvidere.....	8,094	Hoopeston.....	5,381
Hapeville.....	5,059	Benton.....	7,372	Jacksonville.....	19,844
Hawkinsville.....	3,000	Berwyn.....	48,451	Jerseyville.....	4,809
Hogansville.....	3,886	Blue Island.....	16,638	Johnston City.....	5,418
Jesup.....	2,903	Blue Island.....	16,638	Joliet.....	42,365
Lafayette.....	3,509	Bradley.....	3,689	Kankakee.....	22,241
La Grange.....	21,983	Brookfield.....	10,817	Kenilworth.....	2,935
Macon.....	57,865	Bushnell.....	2,906	Kewanee.....	16,901
Manchester.....	3,462	Cairo.....	14,407	La Grange.....	10,479
Marietta.....	8,667	Calumet City.....	13,241	La Grange Park.....	3,406
Milledgeville.....	6,778	Canton.....	11,577	Lake Forest.....	6,885
Millen.....	2,820	Carbondale.....	4,098	Lansing.....	4,462
Monroe.....	4,168	Carlinville.....	4,965	La Salle.....	12,812
Moultrie.....	9,147	Carlyle.....	2,591	Lawrenceville.....	6,213
Newman.....	7,182	Carini.....	4,098	Lemont.....	2,557
Pelham.....	2,579	Cartersville.....	2,893	Libertyville.....	3,930
Porterdale.....	3,116	Carthage.....	2,575	Lincoln.....	12,752
Quitman.....	4,450	Casey.....	2,543	Litchfield.....	7,048
Rockmart.....	3,764	Centralia.....	16,343	Lombard.....	7,075
Rome.....	26,282	Champaign.....	23,302	Lockport.....	3,475
Rossville.....	3,533	Charleston.....	8,197	Lyons.....	4,960
Sandersville.....	3,566	Chester.....	5,110	McLeansboro.....	2,528
Savannah.....	95,996	Chicago.....	3,396,808	Macomb.....	8,764
Silvertown.....	3,930	Chicago Heights.....	22,461	Madison.....	7,782
Statesboro.....	5,028	Christopher.....	3,833	Marion.....	9,251
Swainsboro.....	3,575	Cicero.....	64,712	Marseilles.....	4,455
Sylvania.....	2,531	Clinton.....	6,331	Marshall.....	2,658
Thomaston.....	3,396	Collinsville.....	9,767	Mattoon.....	15,827
Thomasville.....	12,683	Crevecoeur.....	3,833	Maywood.....	26,648
Thomson.....	3,088	Crystal Lake.....	3,917	Melrose Park.....	10,933
Tifton.....	5,228	Danville.....	36,919	Mendota.....	4,215
Toccoa.....	5,494	Decatur.....	59,305	Metropolis.....	6,287
Trion.....	3,800	De Kalb.....	9,146	Moline.....	34,608
Valdosta.....	15,595	Des Plaines.....	9,518	Monmouth.....	9,096
Vedalia.....	4,109	Dixon.....	10,671	Monticello.....	2,523
Washington.....	3,537	Dolton.....	3,068	Morris.....	6,145
Waycross.....	16,763	Downers Grove.....	9,526	Morrison.....	3,187
Waynesboro.....	3,793	Du Quoin.....	7,515	Mount Carmel.....	6,987
West Point.....	3,591	East Alton.....	4,680	Mount Olive.....	2,559
Winder.....	3,974	East Moline.....	12,359	Mount Vernon.....	14,724
Idaho		East Peoria.....	6,800	Murphysboro.....	8,976
Alameda.....	2,691	East St. Louis.....	75,609	Nakomis.....	2,562
Blackfoot.....	3,681	Edwardsville.....	8,008	Naperville.....	5,272
Boise City.....	26,130	Effingham.....	6,180	Nemeok.....	2,701
Burley.....	5,329	Eldorado.....	4,891	Niles Center.....	7,172
Caldwell.....	7,272	Elgin.....	38,333	Normal.....	6,983
Coeur d'Alene.....	10,049	Elmhurst.....	15,458	North Chicago.....	8,465
Emmett.....	3,203	Elmwood Park.....	13,689	Oak Lawn.....	3,485
Gooding.....	2,568	Evanston.....	65,389	Oak Park.....	66,015
Idaho Falls.....	15,024	Evergreen Park.....	3,313	Oglesby.....	3,938
Jerome.....	2,537	Fairfield.....	4,008	Olney.....	7,831
Kellogg.....	4,235	Flora.....	5,478	Oregon.....	2,825
Lewiston.....	10,548	Forrest Park.....	14,840	Ottawa.....	16,005
Malad City.....	2,731	Franklin Park.....	3,007	Pana.....	5,966
Montpelier.....	2,824	Freeport.....	22,366	Paris.....	9,281
Moscow.....	6,014	Fulton.....	2,585	Park Ridge.....	12,063
Nampa.....	12,149	Galena.....	4,126	Paxton.....	3,106
Payette.....	2,322	Galesburg.....	28,876	Pekin.....	19,407
Pocatello.....	10,133	Galva.....	2,812	Peoria.....	105,037
Preston.....	4,236	Geneseo.....	3,824	Peoria Heights.....	4,376
Rexburg.....	3,437	Geneva.....	4,101	Peru.....	8,983
Rupert.....	2,167	Georgetown.....	3,235	Petersburg.....	2,585
St. Anthony.....	2,719	Gillespie.....	4,440	Phoenix.....	2,875
Sandpoint.....	3,356	Glencoe.....	6,825	Pinchneyville.....	3,146
Twin Falls.....	11,551	Glen Ellyn.....	8,055	Pittsfield.....	2,884
		Glenview.....	2,500	Pontiac.....	9,585
				Quincy.....	40,469

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Riverdale.....	2,865	Franklin.....	6,264	Cedar Falls.....	9,349
River Forest.....	9,487	Garrett.....	4,285	Cedar Rapids.....	62,120
River Grove.....	3,301	Gary.....	111,719	Centerville.....	8,413
Riverside.....	7,935	Gas City.....	3,488	Chariton.....	5,754
Robinson.....	4,311	Goshen.....	11,375	Charles City.....	8,681
Rochelle.....	4,200	Greencastle.....	4,872	Cherokee.....	7,469
Rock Falls.....	4,987	Greenfield.....	4,821	Clarinda.....	4,905
Rockford.....	84,637	Greensburg.....	6,065	Clarion.....	2,971
Rock Island.....	42,775	Hammond.....	70,184	Clear Lake.....	3,764
Roodhouse.....	2,557	Hartford City.....	6,946	Clinton.....	26,270
St. Charles.....	5,870	Highland.....	2,723	Council Bluffs.....	41,439
Salem.....	7,319	Hobart.....	7,166	Cresco.....	3,530
Sandwich.....	2,608	Huntingburg.....	3,816	Creston.....	8,033
Savanna.....	4,792	Huntington.....	13,903	Davenport.....	66,039
Shelbyville.....	4,092	Indianapolis.....	386,972	Decorah.....	5,303
Silvis.....	2,990	Jasonville.....	3,418	Denison.....	4,316
South Beloit.....	2,825	Jasper.....	5,041	Des Moines.....	159,819
Sparta.....	3,664	Jeffersonville.....	11,493	Dubuque.....	43,892
Springfield.....	75,503	Kendallville.....	5,431	Eagle Grove.....	4,024
Spring Valley.....	5,010	Kokomo.....	33,795	Eldora.....	3,553
Stanton.....	4,313	Lafayette.....	28,798	Emmetsburg.....	3,374
Steger.....	3,369	La Porte.....	16,180	Estherville.....	5,651
Sterling.....	11,363	Lawrenceburg.....	4,413	Fairfield.....	6,773
Streator.....	14,930	Lebanon.....	6,529	Forest City.....	2,545
Sullivan.....	3,101	Linton.....	6,263	Fort Dodge.....	22,904
Summit.....	7,043	Logansport.....	20,177	Fort Madison.....	14,063
Sycamore.....	4,702	Madison.....	6,923	Glenwood.....	4,501
Taylorville.....	8,313	Marion.....	26,767	Grinnell.....	5,210
Tuscola.....	2,838	Martinsville.....	5,009	Hampton.....	4,006
Urbana.....	14,064	Michigan City.....	26,476	Harlan.....	3,727
Vandalia.....	5,288	Mishawaka.....	28,298	Hawarden.....	2,681
Venice.....	5,454	Mitchell.....	3,393	Humboldt.....	2,819
Villa Park.....	7,236	Monticello.....	3,153	Independence.....	4,342
Virgen.....	3,041	Mount Vernon.....	5,638	Indianola.....	4,213
Washington Park.....	4,523	Nappanee.....	3,028	Iowa City.....	17,182
Watseka.....	3,744	New Albany.....	25,414	Iowa Falls.....	4,425
Waukegan.....	34,241	New Castle.....	16,620	Jefferson.....	4,088
West Chicago.....	3,355	Noblesville.....	5,575	Keokuk.....	15,076
Western Springs.....	4,865	North Manchester.....	3,170	Knoxville.....	6,936
West Frankfort.....	12,383	North Vernon.....	3,112	Le Mars.....	5,353
Westmont.....	3,044	Oakland City.....	3,068	Manchester.....	3,762
Westville.....	3,446	Peru.....	12,432	Maguoketa.....	4,076
Wheaton.....	7,389	Petersburg.....	3,075	Marion.....	4,721
White Hall.....	3,025	Plymouth.....	5,713	Marshalltown.....	19,240
Wilmette.....	17,226	Portland.....	6,362	Mason City.....	27,080
Winnetka.....	12,430	Princeton.....	7,786	Missouri Valley.....	3,994
Wood River.....	8,197	Rensselaer.....	3,214	Monticello.....	2,546
Woodstock.....	6,123	Richmond.....	35,147	Mount Pleasant.....	4,610
Zeigler.....	3,006	Rochester.....	3,835	Muscataine.....	18,286
Zion.....	6,555	Rushville.....	5,960	Nevada.....	3,352
Indiana		Salem.....	3,194	Newton.....	10,462
Alexandria.....	4,801	Seymour.....	8,620	Oelwein.....	7,801
Anderson.....	41,572	Shelbyville.....	10,791	Onawa.....	3,438
Angola.....	3,141	South Bend.....	101,268	Osage.....	3,196
Attica.....	3,760	Sullivan.....	5,077	Osceola.....	3,281
Auburn.....	5,415	Tell City.....	5,395	Oskaloosa.....	11,024
Aurora.....	4,828	Terre Haute.....	62,693	Ottumwa.....	31,570
Batesville.....	3,065	Tipton.....	5,101	Pella.....	3,638
Bedford.....	12,514	Union City.....	3,535	Perry.....	5,977
Beech Grove.....	3,907	Valparaiso.....	8,736	Red Oak.....	5,763
Bettendorf.....	3,143	Vincennes.....	18,228	Rock Rapids.....	2,556
Bicknell.....	5,110	Wabash.....	9,653	Sac City.....	3,165
Bloomington.....	20,870	Warsaw.....	6,378	Sheldon.....	3,768
Bluffton.....	5,417	Washington.....	9,312	Shenandoah.....	6,846
Boonville.....	4,526	West Lafayette.....	6,270	Sioux City.....	82,364
Brazil.....	8,126	West Terre Haute.....	3,729	Spencer.....	6,599
Clinton.....	7,092	Whiting.....	10,307	Storm Lake.....	5,274
Columbia City.....	4,219	Winchester.....	5,303	Tama.....	2,832
Columbus.....	11,738	Iowa		Tipton.....	2,518
Connersville.....	11,089	Albia.....	5,157	Vinton.....	4,163
Crown Point.....	4,643	Algona.....	4,954	Washington.....	5,227
Decatur.....	5,861	Ames.....	12,555	Waterloo.....	51,743
Dunkirk.....	2,942	Anamosa.....	4,069	Waukon.....	2,972
East Chicago.....	54,637	Atlantic.....	5,802	Waverly.....	4,156
East Gary.....	3,401	Belle Plaine.....	3,202	Webster City.....	6,738
Elkhart.....	33,434	Bettendorf.....	3,143	West Des Moines.....	4,252
Elwood.....	10,913	Bloomfield.....	2,737	Winterset.....	3,631
Evansville.....	97,062	Boone.....	12,373	Kansas	
Fort Wayne.....	118,410	Burlington.....	25,832	Abilene.....	5,671
Frankfort.....	13,706	Carroll.....	5,389	Anthony.....	2,873

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Arkansas City	12,752	Fort Thomas	11,034	Rayne	4,974
Atchison	12,648	Frankfort	11,492	Ruston	7,107
Augusta	3,321	Franklin	3,940	St. Martinville	3,501
Baxter Springs	4,921	Fulton	3,308	Shreveport	98,167
Belleville	2,580	Georgetown	4,420	Slidell	2,864
Beloit	3,765	Glasgow	5,815	Springhill	2,822
Caney	2,629	Harlan	5,122	Sulphur	3,504
Chanute	10,142	Harrodsburg	4,673	Tallulah	5,712
Cherryvale	3,185	Hazard	7,397	Thibodaux	5,851
Clay Center	4,518	Henderson	13,160	Ville-Platte	3,721
Coffeyville	17,355	Hopkinsville	11,724	West Monroe	8,560
Columbus	3,402	Irvine	3,631	Westwego	4,992
Concordia	6,255	Jenkins	9,428	Winnfield	4,512
Council Grove	2,875	Lebanon	3,786	Winnsboro	2,834
Dodge City	8,487	Lexington	49,304		
El Dorado	10,045	Louisville	319,077	Maine	
Emporia	13,188	Ludlow	6,185	Auburn	19,817
Eureka	3,803	Madisonville	8,209	Augusta	19,360
Fort Scott	10,557	Mayfield	8,619	Bangor	29,822
Fredonia	3,524	Maysville	6,572	Bath	10,235
Galena	4,375	Middlesborough	11,777	Belfast	5,540
Garden City	6,285	Morganfield	3,079	Biddeford	19,790
Garnett	2,607	Mount Sterling	4,782	Brewer	6,510
Girard	2,554	Murray	3,773	Brunswick	7,003
Goodland	3,306	Nicholasville	3,192	Calais	5,161
Great Bend	9,044	Newport	30,631	Eastport	3,346
Hays	6,385	Owensboro	30,245	Ellsworth	3,911
Herington	3,804	Paducah	33,765	Fairfield	3,420
Hiawatha	3,238	Paris	6,697	Fort Fairfield	2,693
Hoisington	3,719	Pikeville	4,185	Gardiner	6,044
Holton	2,885	Pineville	3,882	Hallowell	2,906
Horton	2,872	Princeton	5,389	Lewiston	38,598
Hutchinson	30,013	Providence	4,397	Madison	2,581
Independence	11,565	Richmond	7,335	Old Town	7,688
Iola	7,244	Russellville	3,983	Portland	73,643
Junction City	8,507	Shelbyville	4,392	Presque Isle	7,939
Kansas City	121,458	Somerset	6,154	Rockland	8,899
Kingman	3,213	Versailles	2,548	Rumford Falls	8,447
Larned	3,533	Winchester	8,594	Saco	8,631
Lawrence	14,390			South Portland	15,781
Leavenworth	19,220	Louisiana		Waterville	16,688
Liberal	4,410	Abbeville	6,672	Westbrook	11,087
Lyons	4,497	Alexandria	27,066		
McPherson	7,194	Bastrop	6,626	Maryland	
Manhattan	11,659	Baton Rouge	34,719	Annapolis	13,069
Marysville	4,055	Bogalusa	14,604	Baltimore	859,100
Neodesha	3,376	Bossier City	5,786	Brunswick	3,856
Newton	11,048	Bunkie	3,575	Cambridge	10,102
Norton	2,762	Covington	4,123	Chestertown	2,760
Olafhe	3,979	Crowley	9,523	Crisfield	3,908
Osawatomie	4,145	De Quincy	3,252	Cumberland	39,483
Ottawa	10,193	De Ridder	3,750	Easton	4,528
Paola	3,511	Donaldsonville	3,889	Elkton	3,518
Parsons	14,294	Eunice	5,242	Frederick	15,802
Pittsburg	17,571	Ferriday	2,857	Frostburg	7,659
Pratt	6,591	Franklin	4,274	Greenbelt	2,831
Russell	4,819	Gretna	10,879	Hagerstown	32,491
Salina	21,073	Hammond	6,033	Havre de Grace	4,967
Topeka	67,333	Homer	3,497	Hyattsville	6,575
Wellington	7,246	Houma	9,052	Laurel	2,823
Wichita	114,966	Jackson	5,384	Mount Rainier	4,830
Winfield	9,506	Jeanerette	3,362	Pocomoke City	2,739
		Jennings	6,343	Salisbury	13,313
		Jonesboro	2,639	Takoma Park	8,938
		Kaplan	2,838	Westernport	3,365
		Lafayette	19,210	Westminster	4,692
		Lake Charles	21,207	District 12 (Baltimore	
		Lake Providence	3,711	County)	15,436
		Leesville	2,829	District 13 (Baltimore	
		Mansfield	4,065	County)	13,366
		Minden	6,677		
		Monroe	28,309	Massachusetts	
		Morgan City	6,969	Abington	5,708
		Natchitoches	6,812	Adams	12,608
		New Iberia	13,747	Amesbury	10,862
		New Orleans	494,537	Amherst	6,410
		Oakdale	3,933	Andover	11,122
		Opelousas	8,980	Arlington	40,013
		Pineville	4,297	Athol	11,180
		Plaquemine	5,049	Attleboro	22,071
		Ponchatoula	4,001	Auburn	6,629
				Ayer	3,572
				Barnstable	8,333
Ashland	29,537				
Bardstown	3,152				
Bellevue	8,741				
Bowling Green	14,585				
Carrollton	2,910				
Catlettsburg	4,524				
Central City	4,199				
Corbin	7,893				
Covington	62,018				
Cumberland	4,149				
Cynthiana	4,840				
Danville	6,734				
Dayton	8,379				
Dawson Springs	2,560				
Earlington	2,858				
Elizabethtown	3,667				
Elsmere	2,885				

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Belmont.....	26,867	Rockland.....	8,087	Grosse Pointe Park.....	12,646
Beverly.....	25,537	Rockport.....	3,556	Grosse Pointe Woods.....	2,805
Blackstone.....	4,566	Salem.....	41,213	Hancock.....	5,554
Boston.....	770,816	Sangus.....	14,825	Hamtramck.....	49,839
Braintree.....	16,378	Somerset.....	5,873	Hastings.....	5,175
Bridgewater.....	8,902	Somerville.....	102,177	Highland Park.....	50,810
Brockton.....	62,342	Southbridge.....	16,825	Hillsdale.....	6,381
Brookline.....	49,786	South Hadley.....	6,866	Holland.....	14,616
Cambridge.....	110,879	Spencer.....	6,641	Houghton.....	3,693
Canton.....	6,380	Springfield.....	149,554	Howell.....	3,748
Chelsea.....	41,259	Stoneham.....	10,765	Inkster.....	7,044
Chicopee.....	41,664	Stoughton.....	8,632	Ionia.....	6,392
Clinton.....	12,440	Swampscott.....	10,761	Iron Mountain.....	11,080
Concord.....	7,972	Taunton.....	37,395	Iron River.....	4,416
Dalton.....	4,206	Uxbridge.....	6,417	Ironwood.....	13,369
Danvers.....	14,179	Wakefield.....	16,223	Ispeming.....	9,491
Dartmouth.....	9,011	Walpole.....	7,443	Jackson.....	49,656
Dedham.....	15,508	Waltham.....	40,020	Kalamazoo.....	54,097
Dracut.....	7,339	Ware.....	7,557	Kingsford.....	5,771
Dudley.....	4,616	Watertown.....	35,427	L'Anse.....	2,564
Easthampton.....	10,316	Webster.....	13,186	Lansing.....	78,753
Everett.....	46,784	Wellesley.....	15,127	Laurium.....	3,929
Fairhaven.....	10,938	Westfield.....	18,793	Lapeer.....	5,365
Fall River.....	115,428	West Springfield.....	18,793	Lincoln Park.....	15,236
Fitchburg.....	41,824	Weymouth.....	23,868	Ludington.....	8,701
Framingham.....	23,214	Whitman.....	7,759	Manistee.....	8,694
Franklin.....	7,303	Winchendon.....	6,575	Manistique.....	5,399
Gardner.....	20,206	Winchester.....	15,081	Marine City.....	3,633
Gloucester.....	24,046	Winthrop.....	16,768	Marquette.....	15,928
Great Barrington.....	5,824	Woburn.....	19,751	Marshall.....	5,253
Greenfield.....	15,672	Worcester.....	193,694	Mason.....	2,867
Haverhill.....	46,752	Michigan		Melvindale.....	4,764
Hingham.....	8,003	Adrian.....	14,230	Menominee.....	10,230
Hopedale.....	3,113	Albion.....	8,345	Midland.....	10,329
Holyoke.....	53,750	Allegan.....	4,256	Monroe.....	18,478
Hudson.....	8,042	Allen Park.....	3,847	Mount Clemens.....	14,389
Ipswich.....	6,348	Alma.....	7,202	Mount Pleasant.....	8,413
Lawrence.....	84,323	Alpena.....	12,808	Munising.....	4,409
Lee.....	4,222	Ann Arbor.....	29,815	Muskegon.....	47,697
Leominster.....	22,226	Bad Axe.....	2,624	Muskegon Heights.....	16,047
Lewiston.....	13,187	Battle Creek.....	43,453	Negaunee.....	6,813
Longmeadow.....	5,790	Bay City.....	47,956	Newberry.....	2,732
Lowell.....	101,389	Belding.....	4,098	Niles.....	11,328
Ludlow.....	8,181	Benton Harbor.....	16,668	Northville.....	3,032
Lynn.....	98,123	Berkley.....	6,406	Norway.....	3,728
Malden.....	58,010	Bessemer.....	4,080	Otsego.....	3,428
Mansfield.....	6,530	Big Rapids.....	4,987	Owosso.....	14,424
Marblehead.....	10,856	Birmingham.....	11,196	Petoskey.....	6,019
Marlborough.....	15,154	Boyer City.....	2,904	Pleasant Ridge.....	3,391
Maynard.....	6,812	Buchanan.....	4,056	Plymouth.....	5,360
Medford.....	63,083	Cadillac.....	9,855	Pontiac.....	66,626
Melrose.....	25,333	Caro.....	3,070	Port Huron.....	32,759
Methuen.....	21,880	Center Line.....	3,198	River Rouge.....	17,008
Middleborough.....	9,032	Charlotte.....	5,544	Rochester.....	3,759
Milford.....	15,388	Cheboygan.....	5,673	Rogers City.....	3,071
Milbury.....	6,983	Clawson.....	4,006	Romeo.....	2,627
Milton.....	18,708	Coldwater.....	7,343	Roseville.....	9,023
Montague.....	7,582	Crystal Falls.....	2,641	Royal Oak.....	25,087
Natick.....	13,815	Dowagiac.....	5,007	St. Clair.....	3,471
Nantucket.....	3,401	Dearborn.....	65,584	St. Clair Shores.....	10,405
Needham.....	12,445	Detroit.....	1,623,452	St. Ignace.....	2,669
New Bedford.....	110,341	Durand.....	3,127	St. Joseph.....	8,963
Newburyport.....	13,916	East Detroit.....	8,584	St. Louis.....	4,422
Newton.....	69,873	East Grand Rapids.....	4,899	Saginaw.....	82,794
North Adams.....	22,213	East Lansing.....	5,839	Sault Ste. Marie.....	15,847
Northampton.....	24,794	Eaton Rapids.....	3,060	South Haven.....	3,039
North Andover.....	7,524	Ecorse.....	13,209	Sturgis.....	7,214
North Attleborough.....	10,359	Escanaba.....	14,830	Tecumseh.....	2,921
Northbridge.....	10,242	Fenton.....	3,377	Three Rivers.....	6,710
Norwood.....	15,383	Ferndale.....	22,523	Traverse City.....	14,455
Orange.....	5,611	Flint.....	151,543	Trenton.....	5,284
Palmer.....	9,149	Fremont.....	2,520	Wakefield.....	3,591
Peabody.....	21,711	Garden City.....	4,096	Wayne.....	4,223
Pittsfield.....	49,684	Gladstone.....	4,972	Wyandotte.....	30,618
Plymouth.....	13,100	Grand Haven.....	8,799	Ypsilanti.....	12,121
Province.....	3,668	Grand Ledge.....	3,899	Zeeland.....	3,007
Quincy.....	75,810	Grand Rapids.....	164,292	Minnesota	
Randolph.....	7,634	Greenville.....	5,321	Albert Lea.....	12,200
Reading.....	10,866	Grosse Pointe.....	6,179	Alexandria.....	5,051
Revere.....	34,405	Grosse Pointe Farms.....	7,217	Anoka.....	6,426

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Austin	18,307	Biloxi	17,475	Hayti	2,628
Bayport	2,633	Brookhaven	6,232	Higginsville	3,533
Benndji	9,427	Canton	6,011	Independence	16,066
Benson	2,729	Clarksdale	12,168	Jackson	3,113
Blue Earth	3,702	Cleveland	4,189	Jefferson City	24,268
Breckenridge	2,745	Columbia	6,064	Joplin	37,144
Brainerd	12,071	Columbus	13,645	Kansas City	399,178
Chisholm	7,487	Corinth	7,818	Kennett	6,335
Cloquet	7,304	Crystal Springs	2,855	Kirkville	10,080
Columbia Heights	6,305	Durant	2,510	Kirkwood	12,132
Crookston	7,161	Ellisville	2,607	Ladue	3,981
Crosby	2,954	Forest	2,735	Lamar	2,992
Detroit Lakes	5,015	Greenville	20,892	Lebanon	5,025
Duluth	101,065	Greenwood	14,767	Lexington	5,341
East Grand Forks	3,511	Grenada	5,831	Liberty	3,598
Edina	5,855	Gulfport	15,195	Louisiana	4,669
Ely	5,970	Hattiesburg	21,026	Macon	4,206
Eveleth	6,887	Hazlehurst	3,124	Malden	2,673
Fairmont	6,988	Holly Springs	2,750	Maplewood	12,875
Faribault	14,527	Indianola	3,604	Marceline	3,206
Fergus Falls	10,848	Jackson	62,107	Marshall	8,533
Gilbert	2,504	Kosciusko	4,291	Maryville	5,700
Glenwood	2,564	Laurel	20,598	Mexico	9,053
Grand Rapids	4,875	Leland	3,700	Moberly	12,920
Hastings	5,662	Lexington	2,930	Monett	4,395
Hibbing	10,385	Louisville	3,451	Neosho	5,318
Hopkins	4,100	McComb	9,898	Nevada	8,181
Hutchinson	2,887	Meridian	35,481	North Kansas City	2,688
International Falls	5,626	Miss Point	3,042	Overland	2,934
Jackson	2,840	Natchez	15,296	Perryville	3,907
Lake City	3,204	New Albany	3,002	Poplar Bluff	11,163
Litchfield	3,920	Oxford	3,433	Richmond	4,240
Little Falls	6,047	Pascagoula	5,990	Richmond Heights	12,802
Luverne	3,114	Pass Christian	3,338	Rolla	5,141
Mankato	15,654	Philadelphia	3,711	St. Charles	10,803
Marshall	4,590	Picayune	5,129	St. Joseph	75,711
Minneapolis	492,370	Port Gibson	2,748	St. Louis	816,048
Montevideo	5,220	Starkville	4,900	Ste. Genevieve	2,787
Moorhead	9,491	Tupelo	8,212	Salem (Dent County)	3,151
Morris	3,214	Vicksburg	24,460	Sedalia	20,428
New Ulm	8,713	Water Valley	3,340	Sikeston	7,944
Northfield	4,533	West Point	5,627	Slater	3,070
North Mankato	3,517	Winona	2,532	Springfield	61,238
North St. Paul	3,135	Yazoo City	7,258	Sullivan	2,517
Owatonna	8,694			Trenton	7,046
Park Rapids	2,643	Aurora	4,056	University City	33,023
Pikestone	4,682	Berkeley	2,577	Vandalia	2,672
Red Wing	9,962	Bethany	2,682	Warrensburg	5,868
Redwood Falls	3,270	Bolivar	2,636	Washington	6,756
Richfield	6,750	Bonne Terre	3,730	Webb City	7,033
Robbinsdale	6,018	Boonville	6,089	Webster Groves	18,394
Rochester	26,312	Brentwood	4,383	West Plains	4,026
St. Cloud	24,173	Brookfield	6,174		
St. James	3,400	Butler	2,958	Montana	
St. Louis Park	7,737	California	2,525	Anaconda	11,004
St. Paul	287,736	Cameron	3,615	Billings	23,261
St. Peter	5,870	Cape Girardeau	19,426	Bozeman	8,665
Sauk Center	3,016	Carrollton	4,070	Butte	37,081
Sauk Rapids	2,981	Carthage	10,585	Cut Bank	2,509
Sleepy Eye	2,923	Caruthersville	6,612	Deer Lodge	3,278
South St. Paul	11,844	Chaffee	3,049	Delton	3,014
Staples	2,952	Charleston	5,182	Glasgow	3,709
Stillwater	7,013	Chillicothe	8,012	Glendive	4,524
Thief River Falls	6,019	Clayton	13,069	Great Falls	29,928
Tracy	3,085	Clinton	6,041	Havre	6,427
Two Harbors	4,046	Columbia	18,399	Helena	15,056
Virginia	12,364	Crystal City	3,417	Kalispell	8,245
Wadena	2,916	De Soto	5,121	Laurel	2,754
Waseca	4,270	Dexter	3,108	Lewiston	5,874
West St. Paul	5,733	Eldon	2,590	Livingston	6,642
White Bear Lake	2,858	Excelsior Springs	4,864	Miles City	7,313
Willmar	7,623	Farmington	3,738	Missoula	18,449
Wincom	2,807	Fayette	2,608	Red Lodge	2,950
Winona	22,490	Ferguson	5,724	Roundup	2,644
Worthington	5,918	Festus	1,620	Shelby	2,538
		Flat River	5,401	Sidney	2,978
		Fredericktown	3,414	Whitefish	2,602
Aberdeen	4,746	Fulton	8,297		
Amory	3,727	Glendale	2,526	Nebraska	
Bay St. Louis	1,138	Hannibal	20,865	Alliance	6,253
Belmont	3,789			Auburn	3,639
				Beatrice	16,883

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Blair	3,289	Cape May	2,583	North Plainfield	10,586
Broken Bow	2,968	Carlstadt	5,644	Nutley	21,954
Chadron	4,262	Carteret	11,976	Oaklyn	3,869
Columbus	7,632	Chatham	4,888	Ocean City	4,672
Crete	3,038	Clementon	2,866	Oceanport	3,159
Fairbury	6,304	Cliffside Park	16,892	Oradell	2,802
Falls City	6,146	Clifton	48,827	Orange	35,717
Fremont	11,862	Closter	2,603	Palisades Park	8,141
Gering	3,104	Collingswood	12,685	Palmyra	5,178
Grand Island	19,130	Cranford township	12,860	Paramus	3,688
Hastings	15,145	Dover	10,491	Park Ridge	2,519
Holdridge	3,360	Dumont	7,556	Passaic	61,394
Kearney	9,643	Dunellen	5,360	Paterson	139,656
Lexington	3,688	East Orange	68,945	Paulsboro	7,011
Lincoln	81,984	East Paterson	4,937	Pennsauken township	17,745
McCook	6,212	East Rutherford	7,268	Penns Grove	6,488
Nebraska City	7,339	Edgewater	4,028	Perth Amboy	41,242
Norfolk	10,490	Egg Harbor City	3,589	Phillipsburg	18,314
North Platte	12,429	Elizabeth	109,912	Pitman	5,507
Ogallala	3,159	Englewood	18,966	Pleasantville	11,050
Omaha	223,844	Fair Lawn	9,017	Plainfield	37,469
O'Neill	2,532	Fairview	8,770	Pompton Lakes	3,189
Plattsburgh	4,268	Flemington	2,617	Princeton	7,719
Scottsbluff	12,057	Fort Lee	6,468	Prospect Park	5,714
Schugler	2,808	Franklin	4,009	Rahway	17,498
Seward	2,826	Freenold	6,952	Ramsey	3,566
Sidney	3,388	Garfield	28,044	Raritan	4,839
South Sioux City	4,556	Garwood	3,622	Red Bank	10,974
Superior	2,650	Glassboro	4,952	Ridgefield	5,271
Wahoo	2,648	Glen Ridge	7,331	Ridgefield Park	11,277
Wayne	2,719	Glen Rock	5,177	Ridgewood	14,948
West Point	2,510	Gloucester City	13,692	River Edge	3,287
York	5,383	Guttenberg	6,200	Rockaway	3,514
Nevada		Hackensack	26,279	Roselle	13,597
Elko	4,094	Hackettstown	3,289	Roselle Park	9,661
Ely	4,140	Haddonfield	9,742	Rumson	2,926
Las Vegas	8,422	Haddon Heights	5,555	Rummecede	2,835
Reno	21,317	Hawthorne	12,610	Rutherford	15,466
Sparks	5,318	Highland Park	9,002	Salem	8,618
New Hampshire		Hightstown	3,486	Sayreville	8,186
Berlin	19,084	Hillsdale	3,438	Secaucus	9,754
Claremont	12,144	Hillside township	8,556	Somerville	8,720
Concord	27,171	Hoboken	50,115	South Amboy	7,802
Derry	5,400	Irrington	55,328	South Orange	13,742
Dover	14,990	Jersey City	301,173	South Plainfield	5,379
Exeter	5,398	Keansbury	2,904	South River	10,714
Franklin	6,749	Kearny	39,467	Summit	16,165
Keene	13,838	Keypoint	5,147	Teaneck township	25,275
Laconia	13,484	Lambertville	4,447	Tenafly	7,413
Lebanon	7,590	Leonia	5,763	Totowa	5,130
Littleton	4,571	Linden	24,115	Trenton	124,697
Manchester	77,685	Lindenwood	2,552	Union City	56,173
Milford	3,927	Little Ferry	4,545	Union township	24,730
Nashua	32,927	Lodi	11,552	Ventor City	7,905
Newport	5,304	Long Beach	17,408	Verona	8,957
Portsmouth	14,821	Lyndhurst township	17,454	Vineland	7,914
Rochester	12,012	Madison	7,944	Wallington	8,981
Somerworth	6,136	Manville	6,065	Wanaque	3,143
New Jersey		Maplewood township	23,139	Washington	4,643
Asbury Park	14,617	Margate City	3,266	Weehawken township	14,363
Atlantic City	64,094	Matawan	2,758	West Caldwell	3,458
Audubon	8,906	Maywood	4,052	Westfield	18,458
Bayonne	79,198	Merchantville	3,679	West New York	39,437
Belleville	28,167	Metuchin	6,557	West Orange	25,662
Belmar	3,435	Middlesex	3,763	West Paterson	3,306
Bergenfield	10,775	Midland Park	4,525	Westville	3,585
Bernardsville	3,405	Millburn township	23,139	Westwood	5,388
Beverly	2,691	Milltown	3,515	Wharton	3,854
Blomfield	41,623	Millville	14,806	Wildwood	5,150
Bloomington	2,606	Montclair	39,807	Woodbridge township	27,191
Bogota	7,346	Morristown	15,270	Woodbury	8,306
Boonton	6,739	Neptune township	10,207	Wood-Lynne	2,861
Bordentown	4,223	Newark	429,760	Wood-Ridge	5,739
Bound Brook	7,616	New Brunswick	33,180	New Mexico	
Bradley Beach	3,468	New Milford	3,215	Alamogordo	3,950
Bridgeton	15,992	Newton	5,533	Albuquerque	35,449
Burlington	10,905	North Arlington	9,904	Artesia	4,071
Butler	3,351	North Bergen township	39,714	Belen	3,033
Caldwell	4,932	Northfield	2,848	Carlsbad	7,116
Camden	117,536	North Haledon	2,761	Clayton	3,183

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Clovis.....	10,065	Granville.....	3,173	Penn Yan.....	5,308
Deming.....	3,608	Great Neck.....	6,167	Perry.....	4,468
Gallup.....	7,041	Green Island.....	3,988	Plattsburgh.....	16,351
Hobbs.....	10,619	Greenport.....	3,259	Port Chester.....	23,073
Hot Springs.....	2,940	Hamburg.....	5,467	Port Jervis.....	9,749
Las Cruces.....	8,385	Hastings-on-Hudson.....	7,057	Potsdam.....	4,821
Las Vegas (city).....	5,941	Haverstraw.....	5,909	Poughkeepsie.....	40,478
Las Vegas (township).....	6,421	Hempstead.....	20,856	Rensselaer.....	10,778
Lordsburg.....	3,101	Herkinur.....	9,617	Rochester.....	324,975
Portales.....	5,104	Highland Falls.....	3,711	Rockville Center.....	18,613
Raton.....	7,607	Homer.....	2,928	Rome.....	34,214
Roswell.....	13,482	Hoosick Falls.....	4,279	Rye.....	9,865
Santa Fe.....	20,325	Hornell.....	15,649	Sag Harbor.....	2,517
Silver City.....	5,044	Horseheads.....	2,570	Salamanca.....	9,011
Socorro.....	3,712	Hudson Falls.....	6,654	Saranac Lake.....	7,138
Tucumcari.....	6,194	Ilion.....	8,927	Saratoga Springs.....	13,705
New York		Irondequoit township.....	23,376	Saugerties.....	3,916
Albany.....	130,577	Irvington.....	3,270	Scarsdale.....	12,966
Albion.....	4,660	Ithaca.....	19,730	Schenectady.....	87,544
Amityville.....	5,058	Jamestown.....	42,638	Scotia.....	7,960
Amsterdam.....	33,329	Johnson City.....	18,039	Sea Cliff.....	4,416
Auburn.....	35,753	Johnstown.....	10,666	Seneca Falls.....	6,452
Babylon.....	4,742	Kenmore.....	18,612	Sidney.....	3,012
Baldwinsville.....	3,840	Kingston.....	28,589	Silver Creek.....	3,067
Ballston Spa.....	4,443	Laekawanna.....	24,058	Sloan.....	3,830
Batavia.....	17,267	Lake Placid.....	3,136	Solvay.....	8,201
Bath.....	4,696	Lancaster.....	7,236	Southampton.....	3,818
Beacon.....	12,572	Larchmont.....	5,970	South Glens Falls.....	3,081
Binghamton.....	78,309	Lawrence.....	3,649	Spring Valley.....	4,308
Brookport.....	3,590	Le Roy.....	4,413	Suffern.....	3,768
Bronxville.....	6,888	Liberty.....	3,788	Syracuse.....	205,967
Buffalo.....	575,901	Lindenhurst.....	4,756	Tarrytown.....	6,874
Canadaigua.....	8,321	Little Falls.....	10,163	Tionderoga.....	3,402
Canajoharie.....	2,577	Liverpool.....	2,500	Troy.....	70,304
Canastota.....	4,150	Lockport.....	24,379	Tuckahoe.....	6,563
Canisteo.....	2,550	Long Beach.....	9,036	Tupper Lake.....	5,451
Canton.....	3,018	Lowneville.....	3,578	Utica.....	100,518
Carthage.....	4,207	Lynbrook.....	14,557	Valley Stream.....	16,679
Catskill.....	5,429	Lyons.....	3,863	Walden.....	4,262
Cedarhurst.....	5,463	Malone.....	8,743	Walton.....	3,697
Cobleskill.....	2,617	Malverne.....	5,153	Wappingers Falls.....	3,427
Cohoes.....	21,955	Mamaroneck.....	13,034	Warsaw.....	3,554
Cooperstown.....	2,599	Massena.....	11,328	Warwick.....	2,534
Corinth.....	3,054	Mechanicville.....	7,449	Waterford.....	2,903
Corning.....	16,212	Medina.....	5,871	Waterloo.....	4,010
Cortland.....	15,881	Middletown.....	21,908	Watertown.....	33,385
Croton-on-Hudson.....	3,843	Mineola.....	10,064	Watervliet.....	16,114
Dannemora.....	4,830	Mohawk.....	2,882	Watkins Glen.....	2,913
Dansville.....	4,976	Monticello.....	3,737	Waverly.....	5,450
Depew.....	6,084	Mount Kisco.....	5,941	Wellsville.....	5,942
Dobbs Ferry.....	5,884	Mount Morris.....	3,530	Westbury.....	4,524
Dolgeville.....	3,195	Mount Vernon.....	67,362	Westfield.....	3,434
Dunkirk.....	17,713	Newark.....	9,646	West Haverstraw.....	2,533
East Aurora.....	2,553	Newburgh.....	31,883	Whitehall.....	4,851
East Rochester.....	6,691	New Hyde Park.....	4,691	White Plains.....	40,327
East Rockaway.....	5,610	New Rochelle.....	58,408	Whitesboro.....	3,532
East Syracuse.....	4,520	New York City.....	7,454,995	Williamsville.....	3,614
Ellenville.....	4,000	Bronx Borough.....	1,394,711	Williston Park.....	5,750
Elmira.....	45,106	Brooklyn Borough.....	2,698,285	Yonkers.....	142,598
Elmira Heights.....	4,829	Manhattan Borough.....	1,889,924	Yorkville.....	3,311
Elinsford.....	3,078	Queens Borough.....	1,297,634	North Carolina	
Endicott.....	17,702	Richmond Borough.....	174,441	Albermarle.....	4,060
Fairport.....	4,644	Niagara Falls.....	78,029	Asheboro.....	6,981
Falconer.....	3,222	North Pelham.....	5,052	Asheville.....	51,310
Farmingdale.....	3,524	Northport.....	3,093	Beaufort.....	3,272
Floral Park.....	12,950	North Tarrytown.....	8,804	Belmont.....	4,356
Fort Edward.....	3,620	North Tonawanda.....	20,254	Bessemer City.....	3,567
Fort Plain.....	2,770	Norwich.....	8,694	Brevard.....	3,061
Frankfort.....	20,410	Ogdensburg.....	16,346	Burlington.....	12,198
Fredonia.....	5,738	Olean.....	21,506	Canton.....	5,037
Freeport.....	20,410	Oneida.....	10,291	Chapel Hill.....	3,654
Fulton.....	13,362	Oneonta.....	11,731	Charlotte.....	100,899
Garden City.....	11,223	Ossining.....	15,996	Cherryville.....	3,225
Geneva.....	15,555	Oswego.....	22,062	Clinton.....	3,557
Glen Cove.....	12,415	Owego.....	5,068	Concord.....	15,572
Glens Falls.....	18,836	Palmyra.....	2,709	Dunn.....	5,256
Gloversville.....	23,329	Patchogue.....	7,181	Durham.....	60,195
Goshen.....	3,073	Peekskill.....	17,311	Edenton.....	3,835
Gouverneur.....	4,478	Pelham Manor.....	5,302	Elizabeth City.....	11,564
Gowanda.....	3,156	Pleasantville.....	4,454	Elkin.....	2,734

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Farmville.....	2,980	Bedford.....	7,390	London.....	4,697
Fayetteville.....	17,428	Bellaire.....	13,799	Lorain.....	44,125
Forest City.....	5,035	Bellefontaine.....	9,808	Louisville.....	3,379
Gastonia.....	21,313	Bellevue.....	6,127	Mansfield.....	37,154
Goldsboro.....	17,274	Berea.....	6,025	Maple Heights.....	6,728
Graham.....	4,339	Bexley.....	8,705	Marian.....	30,817
Greensboro.....	59,319	Bowling Green.....	7,190	Marietta.....	14,543
Greenville.....	12,674	Bridgeport.....	4,853	Martins Ferry.....	14,729
Hamlet.....	5,111	Bryan.....	5,404	Marysville.....	4,039
Henderson.....	7,647	Bucyrus.....	9,727	Massilon.....	26,644
Hendville.....	5,381	Cadiz.....	2,808	Maumee.....	4,683
Hickory.....	13,487	Cambridge.....	15,044	Mayfield Heights.....	2,696
High Point.....	38,495	Campbell.....	13,785	Medina.....	4,359
Kings Mountain.....	6,547	Canton.....	108,401	Miamisburg.....	5,544
Kinston.....	15,388	Carey.....	2,984	Middleport.....	3,356
Laurinburg.....	5,685	Carrollton.....	2,548	Middletown.....	31,220
Lenoir.....	7,598	Celina.....	4,841	Minerva.....	2,937
Lexington.....	10,550	Chagrin Falls.....	2,505	Mingo Junction.....	5,192
Lincolnton.....	4,525	Chevoit.....	9,042	Montpelier.....	3,703
Lumberton.....	5,803	Chillicothe.....	20,129	Mount Healthy.....	3,997
Marion.....	2,889	Cincinnati.....	455,610	Mount Vernon.....	10,122
Moree.....	6,475	Circleville.....	7,982	Napoleon.....	4,825
Morresville.....	6,682	Cleveland.....	878,336	Nelsonville.....	5,368
Morehead City.....	3,695	Cleveland Heights.....	54,992	Newark.....	31,387
Morganton.....	7,670	Clyde.....	3,174	New Boston.....	6,024
Mount Airy.....	6,286	Columbiana.....	2,687	Newburgh Heights.....	3,830
Mount Olive.....	2,929	Columbus.....	306,087	Newcomerstown.....	4,564
New Bern.....	11,815	Conneaut.....	9,355	New Lexington.....	4,049
Newton.....	5,407	Coshocton.....	11,509	New Philadelphia.....	12,328
North Wilkesboro.....	4,478	Crestline.....	4,337	Newton Falls.....	3,120
Oxford.....	3,991	Crooksville.....	2,890	Niles.....	16,273
Raleigh.....	46,897	Dayton.....	210,718	North Baltimore.....	2,616
Reidsville.....	10,387	Deer Park.....	3,510	North Canton.....	2,988
Roanoke Rapids.....	8,545	Defiance.....	9,744	North College Hill.....	5,231
Rockingham.....	3,657	Delaware.....	8,944	North Olmstead.....	3,487
Rocky Mount.....	25,568	Delphos.....	5,746	North Royalton.....	2,559
Roxboro.....	4,599	Dennison.....	4,413	Norwalk.....	8,211
Salisbury.....	19,037	Dover (Cuyahoga County).....	3,200	Norwood.....	34,010
Sanford.....	4,960	Dover (Tuscarawas County).....	9,691	Oakwood.....	7,652
Scotland Neck.....	2,559	East Cleveland.....	39,495	Oberlin.....	4,305
Shelby.....	14,037	East Liverpool.....	23,555	Orrville.....	4,484
Smithfield.....	3,678	East Palestine.....	5,123	Oxford.....	2,756
Southern Pines.....	3,225	Eaton.....	3,552	Painesville.....	12,235
Spencer.....	3,072	Elmwood Place.....	4,248	Parma.....	16,365
Spindale.....	3,952	Elyria.....	25,120	Perrysburg.....	3,457
Statesville.....	11,440	Euclid.....	17,866	Piqua.....	16,049
Tarboro.....	7,148	Fairfield.....	2,549	Pomeroy.....	3,581
Thomasville.....	11,041	Fairport.....	4,528	Port Clinton.....	4,505
Valdese.....	2,615	Fairview.....	4,700	Portsmouth.....	40,466
Wadesboro.....	3,587	Findlay.....	20,228	Ravenna.....	8,538
Washington.....	8,569	Postoria.....	13,453	Reading.....	6,079
Waynesville.....	2,940	Franklin.....	4,511	Rittman.....	2,770
Whiteville.....	3,011	Freemont.....	14,710	Rocky River.....	8,291
Williamston.....	3,966	Galion.....	8,685	Rossford.....	3,912
Wilmington.....	33,407	Gallipolis.....	7,832	St. Bernard.....	7,387
Winston-Salem.....	79,815	Garfield Heights.....	16,989	St. Clairsville.....	2,797
Wilson.....	19,234	Geneva.....	4,171	Salem.....	12,301
North Dakota		Girard.....	9,805	Sandusky.....	24,874
Bismark.....	15,496	Glouster.....	2,847	Sebring.....	3,902
Devils Lake.....	6,204	Granview Heights.....	6,960	Shadyside.....	4,048
Dickinson.....	5,839	Greenfield.....	4,228	Shaker Heights.....	23,393
Grafton.....	4,070	Greenhills.....	2,677	Shelby.....	6,643
Grand Forks.....	20,228	Greenville.....	7,745	Sidney.....	9,790
Fargo.....	32,580	Hamilton.....	50,592	Silverton.....	2,907
Jamestown.....	8,790	Hicksville.....	2,549	South Euclid.....	6,146
Mandan.....	6,685	Hillsboro.....	4,713	Springfield.....	70,662
Minot.....	16,577	Hubbard.....	4,189	Steubenville.....	37,651
Valley City.....	5,917	Ironton.....	15,851	Struthers.....	11,739
Wahpeton.....	3,747	Jackson.....	6,295	Tallmadge.....	3,452
Williston.....	5,790	Kent.....	8,581	Tiffin.....	16,102
Ohio		Kenton.....	7,593	Tippecanoe City.....	2,287
Akron.....	244,791	Lakewood.....	69,160	Toledo.....	28,3499
Alliance.....	22,405	Lancaster.....	21,940	Toronto.....	7,426
Amherst.....	2,896	Lebanon.....	3,890	Troy.....	9,697
Ashland.....	12,453	Lima.....	44,711	University Heights.....	5,981
Ashtabula.....	21,405	Lisbon.....	3,379	Upper Arlington.....	5,370
Athens.....	7,696	Lockland.....	5,601	Upper Sandusky.....	3,907
Barberton.....	24,028	Logan.....	6,177	Urbana.....	8,335
Barnesville.....	5,002			Urichsville.....	6,435
Bay.....	3,356			Van Wert.....	9,227

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Wadsworth	6,495	Seminole	11,547	Brackenridge	6,400
Wapahoneta	5,225	Shawnee	22,053	Braddock	18,326
Warren	42,837	Stillwater	10,097	Bradford	17,691
Washington Court House	9,402	Sulphur	4,970	Brentwood	7,552
Wauson	3,016	Tahlequah	3,027	Bridgeport	5,904
Wellington	2,529	Tonkawa	3,197	Bridgeville	4,459
Wellston	5,537	Tulsa	142,157	Bristol	11,895
Wellsville	7,672	Vinita	5,685	Brockway	2,705
Westerly	3,146	Wagoner	3,535	Brookville	4,397
Wickliffe	3,155	Watonga	2,828	Brownsville	8,015
Willard	4,261	Weatherford	2,504	Burnham	2,997
Willoughby	4,364	Wewoka	10,315	Butler	24,477
Wilmingon	5,971	Woodward	5,406	California	2,614
Wooslee	11,543			Camp Hill	3,630
Wyoming	4,466	Oregon		Canonsbury	12,599
Xenia	10,633	Albany	5,654	Carbondale	19,371
Youngstown	167,720	Ashland	4,744	Carlisle	13,984
Zanesville	37,500	Astoria	10,389	Carnegie	12,663
		Baker	9,342	Castle Shannon	3,970
Oklahoma		Bend	10,021	Catasaugua	4,764
Ada	15,143	Burns	2,566	Centerville	6,317
Altus	8,593	Coquille	3,327	Chambersburg	14,852
Alva	5,055	Corvallis	8,392	Charleroi	10,784
Anadarko	5,579	Cottage Grove	2,626	Cheltenham township	19,082
Antlers	3,254	Dallas	3,579	Chester	59,285
Armore	16,886	Eugene	20,838	Clairton	16,381
Atoka	2,548	Grants Pass	6,028	Clarion	3,798
Bartlesville	16,267	Hillsboro	3,747	Clarks Summit	2,691
Bethany	2,590	Hood River	3,280	Clearfield	9,372
Blackwell	8,537	La Grande	7,747	Clifton Heights	4,921
Bristow	6,050	Lebanon	2,729	Clymer	3,682
Clandler	2,738	McMinnville	3,706	Coaldale	6,163
Cherokee	2,553	Marshfield	5,259	Costesville Darby P.O.	8,162
Chickasaw	14,111	Medford	11,281	Columbia	11,547
Claremore	4,134	Newberg	2,960	Connellsville	13,608
Cleveland	2,510	North Bend	4,262	Conshohocken	10,776
Clinton	6,736	Ontario	3,551	Coplay	3,109
Cordell	2,776	Oregon City	6,124	Coraopolis	11,086
Cushing	7,703	Pendleton	8,847	Corry	6,935
Drumright	4,303	Portland	305,394	Coudersport	3,197
Duncan	9,207	Roseburg	4,924	Crafton	7,163
Durant	10,027	St. Helens	4,304	Cresson	2,500
Edmond	4,002	Salem	30,908	Curwensville	3,422
Elk City	5,021	Seaside	2,902	Dale	3,291
El Reno	10,078	Silverton	2,925	Dallastown	2,917
Enid	28,081	Springfield	3,805	Danville	7,122
Frederick	5,169	Tallamook	2,751	Darby	10,334
Guthrie	10,018	The Dallas	6,266	Derry	3,003
Hartshorne	2,596	Pennsylvania		Dickson City	11,548
Henryetta	6,905	Abington township	20,857	Donora	13,180
Hobart	5,177	Alden	2,642	Dormont	12,974
Holdenville	6,632	Aliquippa	27,023	Downingtown	4,645
Hollis	2,732	Allentown	96,904	Doylestown	4,976
Homing	3,267	Altoona	80,214	Du Bois	12,080
Hugo	5,909	Ambler	3,953	Dunmore	23,086
Idabel	3,689	Ambridge	18,968	Dupont	5,278
Kingfisher	3,352	Apollo	3,232	Duquesne	20,693
Lawton	18,055	Archbald	8,296	Duryea	8,275
McAlester	12,401	Ashland	7,045	East Conemaugh	4,810
Madill	2,594	Ashley	6,371	East Landsdowne	3,323
Mangum	4,193	Aspinwall	4,716	East McKeesport	3,026
Marlow	2,899	Athens	4,215	East Mauch Chick	3,392
Miami	8,345	Avalon	6,155	Easton	33,589
Muskogee	32,332	Avoca	4,771	East Pittsburgh	6,079
Norman	11,429	Bangor	5,687	East Stroudsburg	6,404
Nowata	3,904	Barnesboro	3,831	Edensburg	3,719
Okemah	3,811	Beaver	5,641	Edgewood	4,697
Oklahoma City	204,424	Beaver Falls	17,008	Edwardsville	7,998
Okmulgee	16,051	Bedford	3,268	Elizabeth	2,976
Pauls Valley	5,104	Bellevue	5,304	Elizabethtown	4,315
Pawhuska	5,443	Bellevue	10,488	Ellwood City	12,329
Pawnee	2,742	Bellewood	2,772	Emmans	6,731
Perry	5,045	Ben Avon	2,516	Emporium	3,775
Picher	5,848	Bentleyville	3,428	Emsworth	2,765
Ponca City	16,794	Berwick	13,181	Ephrata	6,199
Poteau	4,020	Bethlehem	58,490	Erie	116,955
Pryor Creek	2,501	Birdsboro	3,313	Etna	7,223
Purcell	3,116	Blairsville	5,002	Exeter	5,802
Sand Springs	6,137	Blakely	8,106	Farrell	13,899
Sapulpa	12,249	Bloomsbury	9,799	Ferndale	2,740
Sayre	3,037	Bogertown	3,983		

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Ford City	5,795	Millersburg	2,959	Scottdale	6,493
Forest City	4,266	Millvale	7,811	Scranton	140,404
Forest Hills	5,248	Milton	8,313	Selinsgrove	2,877
Forty Fort	6,293	Minersville	8,886	Sewickley	5,614
Fountain Hill	4,804	Monaca	7,061	Shaler township	11,185
Frackville	8,035	Monessen	20,257	Shamokin	18,810
Franklin (Venango County)	9,948	Monongahela	8,825	Sharon	25,622
Freedom	3,227	Montoursville	3,019	Sharon Hill	4,467
Freeland	6,593	Moosic	4,568	Sharpsburg	8,202
Freeport	2,710	Morrisville	5,493	Sharpsville	5,129
Gallitzin	3,618	Mount Carmel	17,780	Shenandoah	19,790
Gettysburg	5,916	Mount Joy	2,855	Shillington	4,932
Gilberton	3,710	Mount Lebanon township	19,571	Shippensburg	5,244
Girardville	4,602	Mount Oliver	6,981	Slatington	4,062
Glassport	8,748	Mount Penn	3,654	Somerset	5,430
Glenolden	4,825	Mount Pleasant	5,824	Sonderton	4,036
Greencastle	2,511	Mount Union	4,763	South Connellsville	2,628
Greensburg	16,743	Muncy	2,606	South Fork	3,023
Greenville	8,149	Munhall	13,900	Southwest Greensburg	3,002
Grove City	6,296	Myerstown	2,692	South Williamsport	6,033
Hamburg	3,717	Nanticoke	24,387	Spangler	3,201
Hanover	13,076	Nanty-Glo	6,217	Spring City	3,022
Hanover township	16,439	Narberth	5,217	Springdale	4,989
Harrisburg	83,893	Nazareth	5,721	State College	6,226
Harrison township	13,161	New Brighton	9,630	Steelton	13,115
Hatboro	2,605	New Castle	47,638	Stowe Township	12,577
Haverford township	27,594	New Cumberland	4,525	Stroudsburg	6,186
Hellertown	38,009	New Kensington	24,055	Sugar Notch	2,505
Hellertown	4,031	Norristown	38,181	Summit Hill	5,406
Holidaysburg	5,910	Northampton	9,622	Susquehanna Depot	2,740
Homestead	19,041	North Belleverson	3,022	Sunbury	15,462
Honesdale	5,687	North Braddock	15,679	Swarthmore	4,061
Hummelstown	3,264	North Catsaqua	2,530	Swissvale	15,919
Huntington	7,170	North Charleoi	2,674	Swoyerville	9,234
Indiana	10,050	North East	3,704	Tanagua	12,486
Ingram	3,904	Northumberland	4,469	Tarentum	9,846
Irwin	3,441	Norwood	3,921	Taylor	9,002
Jeanette	16,220	Oakmont	6,260	Throop	7,382
Jenkintown	5,024	Oil City	20,379	Titusville	8,126
Jermyn	3,238	Old Forge	11,892	Towanda	4,154
Johnsonburg	4,955	Olyphant	9,252	Trafford	4,017
Johnstown	66,668	Oxford	2,723	Turtle Creek	9,805
Kane	6,133	Palmerston	7,475	Tyrone	8,845
Kennett Square	3,375	Palmyra	5,239	Union City	3,843
Kingston	20,679	Patton	3,085	Uniontown	21,819
Kittanning	7,550	Pen Argyl	4,059	Upper Darby Township	56,883
Kulpmont	6,159	Penbrook	3,627	Vandergrift	10,725
Kutztown	2,966	Perkasie	4,121	Verona	4,356
Lancaster	61,345	Philadelphia	1,931,334	Warren	14,891
Landsdale	9,316	Philipsburg	3,963	Washington	26,166
Landsdowne	10,837	Phoenixville	12,282	Waynesboro	10,231
Lansford	8,710	Pitcairn	6,210	Waynesburg	4,891
Larkville	8,467	Pittsburgh	671,659	Weatherly	2,754
Latrobe	11,111	Pittston	17,828	Wellsboro	3,665
Laureldale	3,397	Plains township	15,621	Wesleyville	2,918
Lebanon	27,206	Plymouth	15,507	West Chester	13,289
Leeburg	4,275	Polk	3,690	West Hazelton	6,523
Lehighton	6,615	Portage	4,123	West Homestead	3,526
Lemoine	4,358	Port Carbon	3,279	Westmont	3,741
Lewisburg	3,571	Port Vue	3,601	West Newton	2,765
Lock Haven	10,810	Pottstown	20,194	West Pittston	7,943
Lower Merion township	39,566	Pottsville	24,530	West Reading	4,907
Luzerne	7,082	Prospect Park	5,100	West View	7,215
Lykens	3,048	Punksutawney	9,482	West Wyoming	2,992
McAdoo	5,127	Quakertown	5,150	West York	5,590
McDonald	3,530	Rankin	7,470	Wilmerding	5,662
McKeesport	55,355	Reading	110,568	Wilkes-Barre	86,236
McKees Rocks	17,021	Red Lion	4,891	Williamsburg	29,853
Mahoney City	13,442	Renovo	3,784	Williamsport	44,355
Marcus Hook	4,123	Reynoldsville	3,675	Williamstown	2,769
Masontown	3,721	Ridgway	6,253	Wilson	8,217
Mauch Chunk	3,009	Riley Park	3,887	Windber	9,057
Mayfield	3,172	Roaring Springs	2,724	Winton	7,989
Meadville	18,919	Rochester	7,441	Wyoming	4,728
Mechanicsburg	5,709	Royersford	3,605	Wyomissing	3,320
Media	5,351	St. Clair	6,809	Yeadon	8,524
Meyersdale	3,250	St. Marys	7,653	York	56,712
Middletown	7,046	Sayre	7,569	Youngblood	2,546
Midland	6,373	Schuylkill Haven	6,518	Rhode Island	
				Barrington	6,231

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Bristol.....	11,159	Mobridge.....	3,008	Belton.....	3,572
Burrillville.....	8,185	Pierre.....	4,322	Benadives.....	3,081
Central Falls.....	25,248	Rapid City.....	13,844	Big Spring.....	12,604
Cranston.....	47,085	Sisseton.....	2,513	Bonham.....	6,349
Cumberland.....	10,625	Sioux Falls.....	40,832	Borger.....	10,018
East Greenwich.....	8,842	Sturgis.....	3,008	Bowie.....	3,470
East Providence.....	32,165	Vermillion.....	3,324	Brackettville.....	2,653
Johnston.....	10,672	Watertown.....	10,617	Brady.....	5,002
Lincolntown.....	10,577	Yankton.....	6,798	Breckenridge.....	5,826
Newport.....	30,532			Brenham.....	6,435
North Providence.....	12,156	Tennessee		Brownfield.....	4,009
Pawtucket.....	75,797	Alcoa.....	5,131	Brownsville.....	22,083
Providence.....	253,504	Athens.....	6,930	Brownwood.....	13,398
Warren.....	8,158	Bristol.....	14,004	Bryan.....	11,842
Warwick.....	28,757	Brownsville.....	4,012	Burkburnett.....	2,814
Westerley.....	11,199	Chattanooga.....	128,163	Cameron.....	5,040
West Warwick.....	18,188	Clarksville.....	11,831	Canyon.....	2,622
Woonsocket.....	49,303	Cleveland.....	11,351	Conter.....	3,010
South Carolina		Clinton.....	2,761	Childress.....	6,464
Abbeville.....	4,930	Columbia.....	10,579	Cisco.....	4,868
Aiken.....	6,168	Cookeville.....	4,364	Clarksville.....	4,095
Anderson.....	19,424	Covington.....	3,513	Cleburne.....	10,558
Bamberg.....	3,000	Dickson.....	3,504	Colorado City.....	5,213
Batesburg.....	2,933	Dyersburg.....	10,034	Comanche.....	3,209
Beaufort.....	3,185	East Ridge.....	2,030	Commerce.....	4,699
Bennettsville.....	4,895	Elizabethton.....	8,516	Conroe.....	4,624
Bishopville.....	2,995	Erwin.....	3,350	—Page 110	
Camden.....	5,747	Etowah.....	3,362	Cooper.....	2,537
Charleston.....	71,275	Fayetteville.....	4,684	Corpus Christi.....	57,301
Cheraw.....	4,497	Franklin.....	4,120	Corsicana.....	15,232
Chester.....	6,392	Gallatin.....	4,829	Cotulla.....	3,633
Clinton.....	5,704	Greeneville.....	6,784	Crockett.....	4,536
Clover.....	3,067	Harriman.....	5,620	Crystal City.....	6,592
Columbia.....	62,396	Humbolt.....	5,160	Cuero.....	5,474
Conway.....	5,066	Jackson.....	24,332	Dalhart.....	2,578
Darlington.....	6,236	Jefferson City.....	2,576	Dallas.....	294,734
Dillon.....	3,867	Johnson City.....	25,332	Decatur.....	2,578
Easley.....	5,183	Kingsport.....	14,404	Del Rio.....	13,343
Eau Claire.....	3,508	Knoxville.....	111,580	Denison.....	15,581
Florence.....	16,054	La Follette.....	4,010	Denton.....	11,192
Fort Mill.....	2,919	Lawrenceburg.....	3,807	Donna.....	4,712
Gaffney.....	7,636	Lebanon.....	5,950	Dublin.....	2,546
Georgetown.....	5,559	Lenoir City.....	4,373	Eagle Pass.....	6,459
Greenville.....	34,734	Lewisburg.....	3,582	Easton.....	3,849
Greenwood.....	13,020	Lexington.....	2,526	Edinburg.....	8,718
Greer.....	2,940	London.....	3,017	Edna.....	2,724
Hartsville.....	5,399	McMinnville.....	4,649	Electra.....	5,588
Honea Path.....	2,765	Martin.....	3,587	El Campo.....	3,906
Kingsree.....	3,182	Maryville.....	5,609	El Paso.....	96,810
Lake City.....	2,522	Memphis.....	292,942	Ennis.....	7,087
Lancaster.....	4,430	Milan.....	3,035	Floydada.....	2,726
Laurens.....	6,894	Morristown.....	8,050	Fort Stockton.....	3,294
Marion.....	5,746	Mount Pleasant.....	3,089	Fort Worth.....	177,662
Mullins.....	4,392	Murfreesboro.....	9,495	Fredericksburg.....	3,544
Newberry.....	7,510	Nashville.....	167,402	Freeport.....	2,579
North Augusta.....	2,629	Newport.....	3,575	Gainesville.....	9,651
Orangeburg.....	10,521	Paris.....	6,392	Galveston.....	60,862
Rock Hill.....	15,009	Pulaski.....	5,314	Gatesville.....	3,177
Spartanburg.....	32,249	Shelbyville.....	6,537	Georgetown.....	3,682
Summerville.....	3,023	Sparta.....	2,506	Gilmer.....	3,138
Sumter.....	15,874	Springfield.....	6,668	Gladewater.....	4,454
Union.....	8,478	Sweetwater.....	2,593	Gonzales.....	4,722
Walhalla.....	2,820	Trenton.....	3,400	Goose Creek.....	6,929
Waterboro.....	3,372	Tullahoma.....	4,549	Graham.....	5,175
Whitmire.....	3,272	Union City.....	7,256	Greenville.....	13,995
Williamston.....	2,509	Winchester.....	2,760	Hamilton.....	2,716
Winnboro.....	3,181			Harlingen.....	13,306
Woodruff.....	3,508	Texas		Haskell.....	3,051
York.....	3,495	Abilene.....	26,612	Hearne.....	3,511
South Dakota		Alamo Heights.....	5,700	Henderson.....	6,437
Aberdeen.....	17,015	Alice.....	7,792	Hereford.....	2,584
Brookings.....	5,346	Alpine.....	3,866	Highland Park.....	10,288
Canton.....	2,518	Alvin.....	3,087	Hillsboro.....	7,799
Deadwood.....	4,100	Amarillo.....	51,686	Houston.....	384,514
Hot Springs.....	4,083	Aranas Pass.....	4,095	Huntsville.....	5,108
Huron.....	10,843	Arlington.....	4,240	Jacksonville.....	7,213
Lead.....	7,520	Athens.....	4,765	Jasper.....	3,497
Madison.....	5,018	Austin.....	87,930	Jefferson.....	2,797
Mitchell.....	10,633	Ballinger.....	4,472	Kaufman.....	2,654
Milbank.....	2,745	Bay City.....	6,594	Kenedy.....	2,891
		Beaumont.....	59,061		
		Beeville.....	6,789		

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Kermitt	2,584	Taft	2,686	Farmville	3,475
Kerrville	5,572	Taylor	7,875	Franklin	3,466
Kilgore	6,708	Teague	3,157	Fredericksburg	10,066
Kingsville	7,732	Temple	15,344	Galax	3,195
La Grange	2,531	Terrell	10,481	Hampton	5,898
Lamesa	6,038	Texarkana	17,019	Harrisonburg	8,768
Lampass	3,426	Texas City	5,748	Hopewell	8,679
La Porte	3,072	Tyler	28,279	Lexington	3,914
Laredo	39,274	University Park	14,458	Lynchburg	44,541
Levelland	3,091	Uvalde	6,679	Marion	5,177
Liberty	3,087	Vernon	9,277	Martinsville	10,080
Littlefield	3,817	Victoria	11,566	Newport News	37,067
Llano	2,658	Waco	55,982	Norfolk	144,332
Lockhart	5,018	Waxahachie	8,655	Norton	4,006
Longview	13,758	Weatherford	5,924	Petersburg	30,631
Lubbock	31,853	Wellington	3,308	Phoebe	3,503
Lufkin	9,567	Westlaco	6,883	Pocahontas	2,623
Luling	4,437	West University Place	9,221	Portsmouth	50,745
McAllen	11,877	Wharton	4,386	Pulaski	8,792
McCamery	2,595	Wichita Falls	45,112	Radford	6,990
McKenney	8,555	Yoakum	4,733	Richmond	193,042
Marfa	3,805	Utah		Roanoke	69,287
Marlin	6,542	American Fork	3,333	Salem	5,737
Marshall	18,410	Bingham Canyon	2,334	Saltville	2,650
Mart	2,856	Bountiful	3,357	South Boston	5,252
Memphis	3,869	Brigham	5,641	South Norfolk	8,038
Mercedes	7,624	Cedar City	4,695	Staunton	13,337
Mexia	6,410	Heber	2,748	Suffolk	11,343
Midland	9,352	Helper	2,843	Vinton	3,455
Mineola	3,223	Lehi	2,733	Virginia Beach	2,600
Mineral Wells	6,303	Logan	11,868	Waynesboro	7,373
Mission	5,982	Midvale	2,875	Williamsburg	3,942
Monahans	3,944	Murray	5,740	Winchester	12,095
Mount Pleasant	4,528	Nephi	2,335	Wytheville	4,653
Nacogdoches	7,538	Ogden	43,688	Washington	
Navasota	6,138	Orem	2,914	Aberdeen	13,846
New Braunfels	6,976	Park City	3,739	Anacortes	5,875
Nacoma	2,605	Paysan	3,591	Auburn	4,211
Odessa	9,573	Price	5,214	Bellingham	29,314
Olney	3,497	Provo	18,071	Brenurton	15,134
Orange	7,472	Richfield	3,584	Camas	4,423
Paducah	2,677	St. George	3,591	Centralia	7,414
Palestine	12,144	Salt Lake City	149,934	Chehalis	4,857
Pampa	12,895	South Salt Lake	5,701	Clarkston	3,116
Paris	18,678	Spanish Fork	4,167	Colfax	2,853
Pasadena	3,436	Springville	4,796	Dayton	3,026
Pearsall	3,164	Tooele	5,001	Ellensburg	5,944
Pecos	4,855	Vermont		Everett	30,224
Pelly	3,712	Barre	10,909	Grand Coulee	3,659
Pharr	4,784	Bellows Falls	4,236	Hogquian	10,835
Pittsburg	2,916	Bennington	7,628	Kelso	6,749
Plainview	8,263	Brattleboro	9,622	Kent	2,586
Port Arthur	46,140	Burlington	27,686	Longview	12,385
Quanah	3,767	Montpelier	8,006	Mount Vernon	4,278
Ranger	4,553	Newport	4,902	Olympia	13,253
Raymondville	4,050	Rutland	17,082	Oma	2,918
Refugio	4,077	St. Albans	8,037	Pasco	3,913
Rosenburg	3,457	St. Johnsbury	7,437	Port Angeles	9,409
Rusk	5,699	Springfield	5,182	Port Townsend	4,683
San Angelo	25,802	Waterbury	3,074	Pullman	4,417
San Antonio	253,854	Windsor	3,402	Puyallup	7,889
San Benito	9,301	Winooski	6,036	Reymond	4,045
San Diego	2,674	Virgin a		Renton	4,488
San Marcos	6,006	Abingdon	3,158	Seattle	368,302
San Saba	2,927	Alexandria	33,523	Sedro-Wooley	2,954
Seagraves	3,225	Altavista	2,919	Shelton	3,707
Seguin	7,006	Appalachia	3,010	Snohomish	2,794
Seymour	3,328	Bedford	3,973	Spokane	122,001
Shamrock	3,123	Big Stone Gap	4,331	Tacoma	109,408
Sherman	17,156	Blackstone	2,699	Toppenish	3,683
Silsbee	2,525	Bluefield	3,921	Vancouver	18,788
Sinton	3,770	Bristol	9,768	Walla Walla	18,109
Slaton	3,587	Buena Vista	4,335	Wenatchee	11,620
Smithville	3,100	Charlottesville	19,400	Yakima	27,221
Snyder	3,815	Clifton Forge	6,461	West Virginia	
Sonora	2,528	Colonial Heights	3,194	Beckley	12,852
Stamford	4,810	Covington	6,300	Benwood	3,608
Stephenville	4,768	Danville	32,749	Bluefield	20,941
Sulphur Springs	6,742	Emporia	2,735	Buckhannon	4,450
Sweetwater	10,367	Falls Church	2,576	Charleston	67,914

U. S. CITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 2,500—Cont.

Charles Town.....	2,926	Black River Falls.....	2,539	Port Washington.....	4,046
Chester.....	3,805	Burlington.....	4,414	Prairie du Chien.....	4,622
Clarksburg.....	30,579	Chippewa Falls.....	10,368	Racine.....	67,195
Dunbar.....	5,266	Clintonville.....	4,134	Reedsburg.....	3,608
Elkins.....	8,133	Columbus.....	2,760	Rhineland.....	8,501
Fairmont.....	23,105	Cudahy.....	10,561	Rice Lake.....	5,719
Follansbee.....	4,834	Delvan.....	3,444	Richland Center.....	4,363
Grafton.....	7,131	De Pere.....	6,373	Ripon.....	4,566
Henton.....	5,815	Edgerton.....	3,266	River Falls.....	2,806
Holidays Grove.....	6,137	Eau Claire.....	30,745	Shawano.....	5,565
Huntington.....	78,836	Fort Atkinson.....	6,153	Sheboygan.....	40,638
Kenova.....	3,902	Fond du lac.....	27,209	Sheboygan Falls.....	3,395
Keyser.....	6,177	Green Bay.....	46,235	Shorewood.....	15,184
Keystone.....	2,942	Greendale.....	2,527	South Milwaukee.....	11,134
Logan.....	5,166	Hartford.....	3,910	Sparta.....	5,820
McMechen.....	3,726	Hudson.....	2,987	Spooner.....	2,639
Mannington.....	3,145	Hurley.....	3,375	Stevens Point.....	15,777
Martinsburg.....	15,063	Janesville.....	22,992	Stoughton.....	4,743
Montgomery.....	3,231	Jefferson.....	3,059	Sturgeon Bay.....	5,439
Morgantown.....	16,655	Kaukauna.....	7,382	Superior.....	35,136
Moundsville.....	14,168	Kenosha.....	48,765	Tomah.....	3,817
Mullens.....	3,026	Kewaunee.....	2,533	Tomahawk.....	3,365
New Martinsville.....	3,491	Kimberly.....	2,618	Two Rivers.....	10,302
Nitro.....	2,983	La Crosse.....	42,707	Viroqua.....	3,549
Oak Hill.....	3,213	Ladysmith.....	3,671	Wanpaca.....	3,458
Parkersburg.....	30,103	Lake Geneva.....	3,238	Watertown.....	11,301
Piedmont.....	2,677	Lancaster.....	2,963	Waukesha.....	19,242
Point Pleasant.....	3,538	Little Chute.....	3,360	Waupun.....	6,798
Princeton.....	7,426	Madison.....	67,442	Wausau.....	27,268
Richwood.....	5,051	Manitowac.....	24,404	Wauwatosa.....	27,769
St. Albans.....	3,558	Manston.....	2,621	West Alis.....	36,364
Salem.....	2,571	Marinette.....	14,183	West Bend.....	5,452
Shinnston.....	2,817	Marshfield.....	10,359	West Milwaukee.....	5,010
Sistersville.....	2,702	Mayville.....	2,754	Whitefish Bay.....	9,651
South Charleston.....	10,377	Menasha.....	10,481	Whitewater.....	3,689
Welch.....	6,264	Menominee.....	6,582	Wisconsin Rapids.....	11,416
Wellsburg.....	6,253	Merrill.....	8,711	Wyoming	
Weston.....	8,268	Milwaukee.....	587,472	Casper.....	17,964
Whitney.....	61,099	Monroe.....	6,182	Cheyenne.....	22,474
Williamson.....	8,366	Menah.....	10,645	Cody.....	2,536
Wisconsin		Neillsville.....	2,562	Evanston.....	3,605
Algoma.....	2,652	New London.....	4,825	Green River.....	2,640
Antigo.....	9,495	Oconomowoc.....	4,562	Lander.....	2,594
Appleton.....	28,436	Oconto.....	5,362	Laramie.....	10,627
Ashland.....	11,101	Oshkosh.....	39,089	Rawlins.....	5,531
Baraboo.....	6,415	Park Falls.....	3,252	Riverton.....	2,540
Beaver Dam.....	10,356	Platteville.....	4,762	Rock Springs.....	9,827
Beloit.....	25,363	Plymouth.....	4,170	Sheridan.....	10,529
Berlin.....	4,247	Portage.....	7,016	Warland.....	2,710

JEWISH POPULATION, BY STATES

Source: American Jewish Yearbook, 1944-45

State	Jewish pop.	% of total	State	Jewish pop.	% of total
Alabama.....	12,148	0.44	Nevada.....	379	0.36
Arizona.....	1,847	0.38	New Hampshire.....	3,328	0.69
Arkansas.....	6,510	0.34	New Jersey.....	267,970	6.50
California.....	157,471	2.40	New Mexico.....	1,179	0.23
Colorado.....	21,375	1.95	New York.....	2,206,328	16.70
Connecticut.....	93,080	5.54	North Carolina.....	7,333	0.21
Delaware.....	6,587	2.55	North Dakota.....	2,744	4.21
Dist. of Col.....	18,350	2.99	Ohio.....	183,570	2.69
Florida.....	21,276	1.22	Oklahoma.....	7,371	0.31
Georgia.....	23,781	0.78	Oregon.....	11,649	1.11
Idaho.....	1,138	0.23	Pennsylvania.....	434,616	4.43
Illinois.....	387,330	4.96	Rhode Island.....	27,813	4.02
Indiana.....	28,155	0.83	South Carolina.....	5,905	0.32
Iowa.....	14,089	0.56	South Dakota.....	1,963	0.30
Kansas.....	8,287	0.46	Tenn.....	25,811	0.91
Kentucky.....	17,894	0.64	Texas.....	49,196	0.79
Louisiana.....	14,942	0.65	Utah.....	3,166	0.59
Maine.....	9,000	1.08	Vermont.....	2,000	0.56
Maryland.....	76,124	4.31	Virginia.....	25,066	0.96
Massachusetts.....	262,945	6.07	Washington.....	18,422	1.09
Michigan.....	105,201	2.13	W. Virginia.....	7,213	0.39
Minnesota.....	41,728	1.53	Wisconsin.....	39,917	1.39
Mississippi.....	4,603	0.22	Wyoming.....	967	0.40
Missouri.....	86,572	2.32			
Montana.....	1,729	0.31			
Nebraska.....	14,579	1.10			
			U. S. TOTAL.....	4,770,647	3.70

STATES OF THE UNION

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

Source: Congressional Directory, August 1945

State	Governor	Politics	Home Town	Length of Term	Expires	Salary
Alabama	Chauncey M. Sparks	Dem.	Eufaula	4	Jan. 1947	\$ 6,000
Arizona	Sidney P. Osborn	Dem.	Phoenix	2	Jan. 1947	10,000
Arkansas	Ben Laney	Dem.		2	Jan. 1947	6,000
California	Earl Warren	Rep.	Sacramento	4	Jan. 1947	10,000
Colorado	John C. Vivian	Rep.	Golden	2	Jan. 1947	10,000
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	Rep.	Stratford	2	Jan. 1947	12,000
Delaware	Walter W. Bacon	Rep.	Mayfair	4	Jan. 1949	7,500
Florida	Millard Caldwell	Dem.	Tallahassee	4	Jan. 1949	9,000
Georgia	Ellis Arnall	Dem.	Newnan	4	Jan. 1947	7,500
Idaho	Charles C. Gossett	Dem.		2	Jan. 1947	5,000
Illinois	Dwight H. Green	Rep.	Chicago	4	Jan. 1947	12,000
Indiana	Ralph E. Gates	Rep.		4	Jan. 1949	8,000
Iowa	Robert D. Blue	Rep.	Eagle Grove	2	Jan. 1947	7,500
Kansas	Andrew Schoeppel	Rep.	Ness City	2	Jan. 1947	5,000
Kentucky	Simeon S. Willis	Rep.	Frankfort	4	Dec. 1947	10,000
Louisiana	J. H. Davis	Dem.		4	May 1948	12,000
Maine	Horace Hildreth	Rep.	Cumberland	2	Jan. 1947	5,000
Maryland	Herbert R. O'Connor	Dem.	Annapolis	4	Jan. 1947	4,500
Massachusetts	Maurice J. Tobin	Dem.	Jamaica Plain	2	Jan. 1947	10,000
Michigan	Harry F. Kelly	Rep.	Lansing	2	Dec. 1947	5,000
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye	Rep.	Northfield	2	Jan. 1947	7,000
Mississippi	Thomas L. Bailey	Dem.		4	Jan. 1948	7,500
Missouri	Phil M. Donnelly	Dem.	Jefferson City	4	Jan. 1949	5,000
Montana	Samuel C. Ford	Rep.	Helena	4	Jan. 1949	7,500
Nebraska	Dwight Griswold	Rep.	Gordon	2	Jan. 1947	7,500
Nevada	Vail Pittman, Acting	Dem.		4	Jan. 1947	4,000
New Hampshire	Charles M. Dale	Rep.	Portsmouth	2	Jan. 1947	5,000
New Jersey	Walter E. Edge	Rep.	Ventnor	3	Jan. 1947	20,000
New Mexico	John J. Dempsey	Dem.	Santa Fe	2	Dec. 1947	5,000
New York	Thomas E. Dewey	Rep.	New York	4	Dec. 1947	25,000
North Carolina	R. Gregg Cherry	Dem.	Gastonia	4	Jan. 1949	10,500
North Dakota	Fred G. Aandahl	Rep.	Litchville	2	Jan. 1947	4,000
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche	Dem.	Cleveland	2	Jan. 1947	10,000
Oklahoma	Robert S. Kerr	Dem.	Oklahoma City	4	Jan. 1947	6,500
Oregon	Earl Snell	Rep.	Salem	4	Jan. 1947	7,500
Pennsylvania	Edward Martin	Rep.	Washington	4	Jan. 1947	18,000
Rhode Island	J. Howard McGrath	Rep.	Providence	2	Jan. 1947	8,000
South Carolina	Ransom J. Williams, Acting	Dem.		4	Jan. 1947	7,500
South Dakota	M. Q. Sharpe	Rep.	Oacoma	2	Jan. 1947	3,000
Tennessee	J. Nance McCord	Dem.	Lewisburg	2	Jan. 1947	4,000
Texas	Coke R. Stevenson	Dem.	Junction	2	Jan. 1947	12,000
Utah	Herbert B. Maw	Dem.	Salt Lake City	4	Jan. 1947	6,000
Vermont	M. R. Proctor	Rep.	Proctor	2	Jan. 1947	5,000
Virginia	Colg. W. Darden, Jr.	Dem.	Norfolk	4	Jan. 1946	10,000
Washington	Mon. C. Wallgren	Dem.	Everett	4	Jan. 1949	6,000
West Virginia	C. W. Meadows	Dem.	Beckley	4	Jan. 1949	10,000
Wisconsin	Walter S. Goodland	Rep.	Racine	2	Jan. 1947	10,000
Wyoming	Lester C. Hunt	Dem.	Cheyenne	4	Jan. 1947	8,000

Alaska	Ernest H. Gruening	Dem.	Juneau	Indef.
Hawaii	Ingram M. Stainback		Washington Place	Indef.
Puerto Rico	Rexford Guy Tugwell		San Juan, P.R.	
Virgin Islands	Charles Harwood		Harrison, N.Y.	

Territories	Capital	Governor	Term
Alaska	Juneau	Ernst Gruening	Indefinite
Hawaii	Honolulu	Ingram M. Stainback	Indefinite

Isl. Possessions			
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Rexford Guy Tugwell	Indefinite
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	Charles Harwood	Indefinite

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION DOUBLES SINCE 1934

Americans are drinking three times as much liquor today as they did in 1934, according to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A W.C.T.U. bulletin reported that public consumption of alcoholic beverages totaled 1,300,700,000 gallons in 1934. A decade later the total had increased 1,434,300,000 gallons to 2,735,000,000.

The nation's liquor bill of \$7,100,000,000 in 1944 amounted to \$54 per capita for 20.48 gallons of intoxicants, said the W.C.T.U. Totals for 1944 represent an increase of \$38.20 in per capita consumption of liquor since 1934.

STATE HISTORICAL DATA, TREES, BIRDS AND FLOWERS

(Source: State Publications)

	Date Settled	By Whom	Where	Admitted to Union	Flower	Bird	Tree
Alabama.....	1702	French	Mobile Bay	Dec. 14, 1819	Goldenrod	Yellowhammer	none
Arizona.....	1580	Spanish	Tucson	Feb. 14, 1912	Saguaro (Giant Cactus)	Cactus Wren	none
Arkansas.....	1685	French	Arkansas Post	June 15, 1836	Apple Blossom	Mocking Bird	none
California.....	1769	Spanish	San Diego	Sept. 9, 1850	Golden Poppy	California Valley Quail	Redwood
Colorado.....	1858	Americans	Denver	Aug. 1, 1876	Blue Columbine	Lark Bunting	none
Connecticut....	1633	Plymouth colonists	Windsor	Original	Mountain Laurel	none	none
Delaware.....	1631	De Vries	Lewes	Original	Peach Blossom	none	none
Florida.....	1565	Spanish	St. Augustine	March 3, 1845	Orange Blossom	Mocking Bird	none
Georgia.....	1733	Oglethorpe	Savannah	Original	Cherokee Rose	Brown Thrasher	Live Oak
Idaho.....	1834	Nath. Wyeth	Fort Hall	July 3, 1890	Syringa	Mt. Bluebird	none
Illinois.....	1680	Marquette	Fort Creve Coeur	Dec. 3, 1818	Violet	Cardinal	Oak
Indiana.....	1722	French	Vincennes	Dec. 11, 1816	Tulip Tree Blossom	Cardinal	Tulip tree
Iowa.....	1788	Julien Dubuque	Dubuque	Dec. 28, 1846	Wild Rose	Eastern Goldfinch	none
Kansas.....	1854	Missourians, New Englanders	Lawrence	Jan. 29, 1861	Sunflower	Western Meadow Lark	Cottonwood
Kentucky.....	1774	Jas. Harrod	Harrodsburg	June 1, 1792	Goldenrod	Cardinal	Tulip
Louisiana.....	1699	LaSalle, Bienville	Biloxi	April 8, 1812	Magnolia	Pelican	none
Maine.....	1604	De Monts	Neutral Island	Mar. 15, 1820	Pine Cone and Tassel	Chickadee	Pine
Maryland.....	1634	Calvert	St. Mary's City	Original	Black-eyed Susan	Baltimore Oriole	none
Massachusetts..	1620	Pilgrims	Plymouth	Original	Mayflower	none	none
Michigan.....	1668	Marquette	Sault Ste. Marie	Jan. 26, 1837	Apple Blossom	none	none
Minnesota.....	1678	Du Luth	Pigeon River mouth	May 11, 1858	Moccasin Flower	none	none
Mississippi.....	1699	French	Ft. Maurepas	Dec. 10, 1817	Magnolia	Mocking Bird	Magnolia
Missouri.....	1735	French	St. Genevieve	Aug. 10, 1821	Hawthorn	Bluebird	none
Montana.....	1808	Manuel Lisa	Yellowstone River	Nov. 7, 1889	Bitter Root	Western Meadow Lark	none
Nebraska.....	1819	Americans	Fort Atkinson	Mar. 1, 1867	Goldenrod	Meadow Lark	Elm
Nevada.....	1849	Mormons	Carson River valley	Oct. 31, 1864	Sagebrush	Mountain Bluebird	none
New Hampshire..	1623	David Thomson	Little Harbor	Original	Purple Lilac	none	none
New Jersey.....	1664	English	Elizabethtown	Original	Violet	Eastern Goldfinch	none
New Mexico.....	1598	Onata	Santa Fe	Jan. 6, 1912	Yucca	Road Runner	none
New York.....	1624	Dutch	Albany	Original	Rose	none	none
North Carolina..	1584	English	Roanoke Island	Original	Daisy	none	none
North Dakota...	1871	J. W. Blanding	Red River valley	Nov. 2, 1889	Wild Rose	none	none
Ohio.....	1748	English	Pickawillany	Mar. 1, 1803	Scarlet Carnation	Cardinal	Buckeye
Oklahoma.....	1889	Americans	Guthrie	Nov. 16, 1907	Mistletoe	none	none
Oregon.....	1834	Jason Lee	Willamette valley	Feb. 14, 1859	Oregon Grape	Western Meadow Lark	none
Pennsylvania....	1609	Henry Hudson	Delaware Bay	Original	Mountain Laurel	Ruffed Grouse	Spruce
Rhode Island....	1636	Roger Williams	Providence	Original	Violet	none	Maple
South Carolina..	1562	Jean Ribaut	Port Royal	Original	Yellow Jessamine	none	Palmetto
South Dakota...	1817	Joseph La Framboise	Fort Teton	Nov. 2, 1889	American Pasque	none	none
Tennessee.....	1769	William Bean	Rogersville	June 1, 1796	Passion Flower	Mocking Bird	none
Texas.....	1528	Cabeza de Vaca	Gulf coast	Dec. 29, 1845	Bluebonnet	Mocking Bird	Pecan
Utah.....	1847	Brigham Young	Salt Lake City	Jan. 4, 1896	Sego Lily	none	Spruce
Vermont.....	1690	English	Vernon	Mar. 4, 1791	Red Clover	none	none
Virginia.....	1607	English	Jamestown	Original	American Dogwood	none	none
Washington.....	1845	Simmons	Tumwater	Nov. 11, 1889	Rhododendron	Goldfinch	none
West Virginia...	1726	Morgan Morgan	Bunker Hill	June 20, 1863	Rhododendron Maximum	none	none
Wisconsin.....	1661	Radisson, Gros-eilliers	Chequamegon Bay	May 29, 1848	Violet	Robin	none
Wyoming.....	1834	Sublette, Campbell	Fort Laramie	July 10, 1890	American Beauty Rose	Meadow Lark	none

STATE NICKNAMES, MOTTOES AND SONGS

(Source: Questionnaires answered by departments of state)

State	Nicknames	Motto	Song
Alabama.....	Yellowhammer, Cotton, Lizard, Cotton Plantation	Here We Rest.....	Alabama
Arizona.....	Valentine, Apache, Baby, Aztec	Ditat Deus (God enriches).....	Arizona
Arkansas.....	Bear, Bowie, Hot Water, Wonder	Regnat Populus (The people rule).....	Arkansas
California.....	Golden, El Dorado	Eureka (I have found it).....	I Love You, California
Colorado.....	Centennial.....	Nil Sine Numine (Nothing without Providence).....	Where the Columbine Grows
Connecticut.....	Nutmeg, Constitution.....	Qui Transtulit, sustinet (He who transports, sustains).....	none
Delaware.....	Diamond, Blue Hen.....	Liberty and Independence.....	Our Delaware
Florida.....	Everglade, Alligator, Peninsula.....	In God We Trust.....	Florida, My Florida
Georgia.....	Empire State of the South, Cracker, Buzzard.....	Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.....	Georgia
Idaho.....	Gem.....	Esto Perpetua (It is forever).....	Here We Have Idaho
Illinois.....	Sucker, Prairie.....	State Sovereignty, National Union.....	Illinois
Indiana.....	Hoosier.....	The Crossroads of America.....	On the Banks of the Wabash
Iowa.....	Hawkeye.....	Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Will Maintain.....	Iowa
Kansas.....	Jayhawker, Sunflower.....	Ad Astra Per Aspera (To the stars through difficulties).....	Kansas We're Proud of You
Kentucky.....	Dark and Bloody Ground, Blue Grass.....	United We Stand, Divided We Fall.....	Old Kentucky Home
Louisiana.....	Pelican.....	Union, Justice and Confidence.....	Song of Louisiana
Maine.....	Pine Tree, Border.....	Dirigo (I direct).....	State of Maine Song
Maryland.....	Free, Old Line.....	Fatti Maschi Femine Parole (Manly deeds, womanly words).....	Maryland, My Maryland
Massachusetts.....	Baked Bean, Old Colony, Bay Puritan.....	Ense Petit Placidum Sub Quietem (With the sword she seeks peace under liberty).....	none
Michigan.....	Wolverine.....	Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you).....	Michigan, My Michigan
Minnesota.....	Gopher.....	L'Etoile du Nord (The star of the North).....	none
Mississippi.....	Magnolia, Bayou.....	Virtute et Armis (By valor and arms).....	Mississippi
Missouri.....	Show me, Ozark.....	Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (Let the Welfare of the people be the supreme law).....	none
Montana.....	Treasure, Bonanza.....	Oro y Plata (Gold and silver).....	none
Nebraska.....	Tree Planter, Corn Huskers.....	Equality before the Law.....	none
Nevada.....	Silver.....	All for Our Country.....	Home Means Nevada
New Hampshire.....	Granite.....	none.....	none
New Jersey.....	Clam, Foreigner, Garden.....	Liberty and Prosperity.....	My Jerseyland
New Mexico.....	Sunshine.....	It Grows as It Goes.....	O, Fair New Mexico
New York.....	Empire.....	Excelsior (Higher).....	none
North Carolina.....	Old North, Tarheel.....	Esse Quam Videri (To be rather than to seem).....	Carolina
North Dakota.....	Flickertail, Sioux.....	Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.....	none
Ohio.....	Buckeye.....	none.....	none
Oklahoma.....	Sooner.....	Labor Omni Vinci (Labor conquers all).....	Oklahoma
Oregon.....	Beaver.....	The Union.....	Oregon, My Oregon
Pennsylvania.....	Keystone.....	Virtue, Liberty and Independence.....	none
Rhode Island.....	Little Rhody, Plantation.....	Hope.....	none
South Carolina.....	Palmetto.....	Animis Opibusque Parati (Ready in Soul and resource) and Dum Spiro, Spero (While I breathe, I hope).....	Carolina
South Dakota.....	Sunshine, Coyote.....	Under God the People Rule.....	South Dakota
Tennessee.....	Volunteer.....	Agriculture and Commerce.....	My Homeland, Tennessee
Texas.....	Lone Star.....	Friendship.....	Texas, Our Texas
Utah.....	Beehive.....	Industry.....	Utah, We Love Thee
Vermont.....	Green Mountain.....	Freedom and Unity.....	none
Virginia.....	Old Dominion.....	Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).....	Washington Beloved
Washington.....	Clam Digger, Chinook, Evergreen.....	Ai-ki (Bye and Bye).....	none
West Virginia.....	Panhandle, Mountain.....	Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers are always freemen).....	On Wisconsin
Wisconsin.....	Badger.....	Forward.....	Wyoming
Wyoming.....	Equality.....	Arma Cedant Toga (Arms yield to the gown)*.....	

*Territorial motto, not adopted by the state.

CAPITALS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

State, territory	Capital	State, territory	Capital	State, territory	Capital
Alabama	Montgomery	Maine	Augusta	Oregon	Salem
Alaska	Juneau	Maryland	Annapolis	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
Arizona	Phoenix	Massachusetts	Boston	Philippines	Manila
Arkansas	Little Rock	Michigan	Lansing	Puerto Rico	San Juan
California	Sacramento	Minnesota	St. Paul	Rhode Island	Providence
Colorado	Denver	Mississippi	Jackson	Samoa	Pago Pago
Connecticut	Hartford	Missouri	Jefferson City	South Carolina	Columbia
Delaware	Dover	Montana	Helena	South Dakota	Pierre
Florida	Tallahassee	Nebraska	Lincoln	Tennessee	Nashville
Georgia	Atlanta	Nevada	Carson City	Texas	Austin
Guam	Agana	New Hampshire	Concord	Utah	Salt Lake City
Hawaii	Honolulu	New Jersey	Trenton	Vermont	Montpelier
Idaho	Boise	New Mexico	Santa Fe	Virginia	Richmond
Illinois	Springfield	New York	Albany	Virgin islands	Charlotte Amalie
Indiana	Indianapolis	North Carolina	Raleigh	Washington	Olympia
Iowa	Des Moines	North Dakota	Bismarck	West Virginia	Charleston
Kansas	Topeka	Ohio	Columbus	Wisconsin	Madison
Kentucky	Frankfort	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Louisiana	Baton Rouge				

ALABAMA

Alabama was first visited by De Soto in the sixteenth century. The French settled in the area at the end of the seventeenth century, but ceded it to the British in 1763. In 1778 the Spanish got it as a part of West Florida. In 1783 the United States came into possession of the northern part of it, and secured the rest in 1819. In that same year, Alabama was admitted to the Union as a state.

Alabama seceded in 1861 and Montgomery served as capital of the Confederate states for part of the duration of the Civil War. The state was re-admitted to the Union in 1868.

Geography and Economics

Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee; on the east by Georgia and Florida; on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico; on the west by Mississippi.

It is an agricultural state, in the heart of the Cotton Belt. It raises, besides cotton, peanuts, corn, white and sweet potatoes, oats, sugar, tobacco, hay and fruits.

Coal and iron ore are found in the state and in recent years industry has developed to the point that Birmingham is now referred to as the "Pittsburgh of the South."

Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, is 37 miles long, with a vertical fall of 134 feet creating rapid current and water power. Nitrate fixation plants were built here by the federal government during World War I.

The Allegheny mountain range enters the state at the northeast and extends into the central portion. The mountain districts are covered with forests of fine hardwood timber.

Alabama has a large Negro population, numbering almost one million.

The state's water-borne commerce enters to the Mobile docks through a channel from the Gulf of Mexico which is thirty miles long and thirty feet deep.

Educational Institutions

The University of Alabama is located at University; Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Tuskegee Institute for Negroes was founded in 1880 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. It was here that Dr. George Washington Carver carried on his important scientific investigations.

There are also four State Teachers' Colleges.

Capital, Montgomery; Called the Cotton State; State Flower, Golden Rod; Motto: We Dare Defend Our Rights; Area, 51,609 square miles, rank, 28th; Population, 2,832,961, rank 17th.

ARIZONA

Among the first white men to visit Arizona were the Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries who lived among the Indians from the days of the earliest explorations on this continent. Arizona was originally a part of Mexico, and was ceded to the United States in 1848. Settlement in the region was slow because of trouble among the Indians. During the Civil War, Arizona joined with the Confederacy because of pressure from Texas troops within her borders. In 1863, after the Texans had been expelled, Arizona was organized as a territory. Arizona became a state in 1912.

Geography and Economics

Arizona is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Mexico; on the west by Mexico, California and Nevada. It is an arid state, whose land has been made productive by extensive irrigation. Principal crops are cotton, wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay, potatoes and citrus fruits and dates. In its mountainous areas are found extensive deposits of copper, gold, silver, lead, asbestos and zinc.

Among the engineering and irrigation projects in the state are the Boulder Dam on the Colorado River, and Roosevelt Dam which brings water from the Salt and Verde Rivers.

Chief attraction in the state for tourists is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, one of the great natural wonders of the world, which lies in the northern part of the state. It is 217 miles in length and its walls rise to a height of 5,500 feet above the Colorado River. Its width at the top is from four to 18 miles. Vast amounts of geologic history have been revealed by the canyon walls.

Nearby are the Painted Desert and the Petrified Forest, whose trees were turned to stone in ages past by the action of mineral-laden waters.

Educational Institutions

The University of Arizona is located at Tucson. The state also supports two Teachers' Colleges. Lowell Observatory is located at Flagstaff.

Capital, Phoenix; Called the Baby State;

State Flower, Saguaro Cactus; Motto: Ditat Deus (God Enriches); Area, 113,909 square miles; rank 5th; Population, 499,261, rank, 44th.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas was settled by French traders in the seventeenth century. In 1763 Spain took possession of the territory, but in 1800 it went back to France and was part of the territory of Louisiana purchased by the United States in 1803. It was made a separate territory in 1819, became a state in 1836. Arkansas seceded with the Confederacy in 1861 and was reinstated in the Union at the conclusion of the Civil War.

Geography and Economics

Arkansas is bounded on the north by Missouri; on the east by Tennessee and Mississippi; on the south by Louisiana; on the west by Texas and Oklahoma. The Mississippi River forms the entire eastern boundary of the state. The Ozark Mountains are located in the western part of the state.

Arkansas is principally an agricultural state, producing cotton, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay and fruit. Its forests are an abundant source of lumber.

Arkansas produces more bauxite than any other state in the union. It also produces lead, petroleum, manganese and coal.

The state is noted for its numerous hot springs, some of which are government owned and operated, and to which thousands of health seekers come each year.

Educational Institutions

The University of Arkansas is situated at Fayetteville; Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Monticello; Arkansas College, Batesville; Arkansas State College, State College; College of the Ozarks, Clarksville; Harding College, Searcy; Hendrix College, Conway; John Brown University, Siloam Springs; Ouachita College, Arkadelphia. There are also two State Teachers' Colleges; six junior colleges; five Negro colleges.

Capital, Little Rock; Called the Wonder State; State Flower, Apple Blossom; Motto: Regnat Populus (The People Rule); Area, 53,102 square miles, rank 26th; Population 1,949,387, rank, 24th.

CALIFORNIA

Among the first settlements made in the state of California were those of the Franciscan fathers, who established a chain of missions up and down the state in the latter part of the eighteenth century. California belonged to Mexico until the time of the Mexican War, when the United States occupied it. It was formally annexed in 1848. The next year gold was discovered in the state and thousands of people from other parts of the country rushed there, many of them staying on. California was admitted to the Union as a state in 1850. The Union Pacific Railroad, connecting the west coast with the rest of the country was opened in 1869. In 1906 came the great San Francisco fire which destroyed most of that city.

Geography and Economics

California is bounded on the north by Oregon; on the east by Nevada and Arizona; on the south by Mexico; on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its coast represents more than

half the Pacific coastline of the United States.

Two mountain ranges cross the state, the Sierra Nevada in the east, and the Coast Range in the west. In between lie the beautiful and fertile Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. The state has both the highest and lowest points in the country, Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet above sea level, and, 70 miles away, Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level.

The northern part of the state is mountainous and produces timber, minerals and fruit. In this region are found the giant redwood trees, thousands of years old.

The central and southern portions of the state, except in the desert portions to the west, are exceptionally fertile. Crops grown are grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, raisins, plums, prunes, peaches, cantaloupes, apples, apricots, pears, olives, walnuts, almonds, sugar beets, wheat and cotton.

Minerals found in the state are gold, silver, petroleum, natural gas, copper, lead, mercury and borax.

Hollywood, near Los Angeles, is the center of the vast motion picture industry.

The climate of the state varies from tropical temperatures in the lowlands to cold in the snow-capped mountains. Because of the variety of climate and topography, California is a popular year-round resort, where every kind of outdoor sport can be found. Yosemite National Park, in the northern part of the state, is considered one of the most beautiful spots in the world.

Lick Observatory, at Mt. Hamilton, is one of the best-equipped in the world.

The San-Francisco-Oakland and the Golden Gate Bridges, which connect San Francisco with the mainland, are considered outstanding engineering feats, and among the most beautiful bridges in the world.

California has many navigable rivers, chief of which are the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. It has more land under irrigation than any other state, and has developed water power of more than two and a half million horse-power a year.

Educational Institutions

The University of California is located at Berkeley, with its main branch at Los Angeles; other branches of the state university are in San Francisco, Davis and Riverside. The university is one of the largest in the country, and its Berkeley campus is generally considered among the most beautiful. Leland Stanford University is at Palo Alto; the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. In addition there are many other colleges and universities, professional schools, and junior colleges. The state supports seven State Teachers' Colleges.

Capital, Sacramento; Called the Golden State; State Flower, Golden Poppy; Motto: Eureka (I Have Found It); Area, 158,693 square miles, rank 2nd; Population, 6,907,387, rank, 5th.

COLORADO

The state of Colorado belonged at various times to the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, and the Republic of Texas. About half the land now in Colorado was included in the Louisiana Purchase acquired by the United States from France in 1803. In 1859, the area was organized into a unit called Jefferson Territory, with Robert W. Steele as first governor. In February,

1861, the section was organized in Washington under the name of Colorado Territory, with substantially the same boundaries as the state has today. At about the same time, large tracts of land were set aside as reservations for the Cheyenne, Ute and Arapahoe Indians.

After the discovery of rich mineral deposits, particularly gold, in the middle of the 19th century, white settlers came in rapidly.

The first capital of the territory was at Colorado City, but this was later moved to Denver, which has been permanent capital since 1867.

Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876.

Geography and Economics

One of the Rocky Mountain states, Colorado is bounded on the north by Nebraska and Wyoming; on the east by Kansas and Nebraska; on the south by New Mexico and Oklahoma; on the west by Utah. The only spot in the United States where a boundary post marks the corners of four states is at the point where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah meet.

The state has both mountainous regions and rolling plains, with a difference of more than 11,000 feet between the highest and lowest points. In 1806, while exploring the region for the government, Zebulon M. Pike discovered the famous peak named for him. The Continental Divide through the state separates the waterheads of the Pacific and of the Mississippi River.

The state has many famous gorges and national parks, of which the most famous is Rocky Mountain National Park. The Arkansas River, winding through the scenic "Royal Gorge" is spanned by the world's highest suspension bridge, whose floor is 1,053 feet above the river bed. Main span of the bridge is 880 feet in length, and the total length, minus approaches, is 1,260 feet.

The highest automobile road in the country is the Mount Evans highway in Cedar Creek County, which has an altitude of 14,260 feet.

Because of its scenic wonders, Colorado is visited annually by thousands of tourists and vacationists. Big game hunting is a favorite pastime.

Chief industries are farming, dairying, stock raising, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, lumbering and oil. Principal crops are sugar beets, cantaloupes, wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, oats, potatoes. Minerals include gold, silver, copper, coal, lead, zinc, molybdenum, radium and tungsten. Helium is also found in large quantities in Colorado.

Within Colorado are also found ruins of ancient Indian pueblos and cliff-dwellings where the earliest inhabitants of the region lived. Cliff Palace, in Mesa Verde National Park, is the largest such ruin in the world.

Educational Institutions

Colorado State University is located in Boulder; Colorado College in Colorado Springs; the University of Denver at Denver; State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Fort Collins; State College of Education in Greeley; Western State College in Gunnison; the Colorado School of Mines in Golden.

Capital, Denver; Called the Centennial State; State Flower, Columbine; Motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God); Area, 104,247 square miles, rank 7th; Population, 1,123,296, rank, 33rd.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut is the most southern of the New England States, and is one of the original thirteen colonies. It was settled in the seventeenth century by the Dutch from New York, who came there to establish trading posts. The English took over from the Dutch about 1634, settling in the Connecticut Valley. Puritan colonists from Massachusetts later came into Connecticut. The constitution adopted by those early settlers in 1639, and called the Fundamental Orders, has been called the first written democratic constitution. The Constitution of the United States was patterned after it in many respects.

In 1637 a war with the Pequot Indian was fought in Connecticut. Slavery was abolished in the state in 1818.

Geography and Economics

Connecticut is bounded on the north by Massachusetts; on the east by Rhode Island; on the south by Long Island Sound on the west by New York.

Connecticut has hilly land in the east and west, and a broad central plain. There are a number of hardwood forests in the state. Dairy farming is the leading agricultural pursuit, but truck garden crops are also raised, and tobacco, potatoes and fruit, with an important poultry raising industry. Primarily, however, Connecticut is an industrial state. It manufactures firearms, typewriters, hats, cutlery, clothing, boots, clocks, sewing machines, airplane motors and various other products. Connecticut is also the headquarters for most of the insurance business of the United States, being the home of 47 insurance companies' main offices. Most of the insurance business is transacted in Hartford.

With its lakes, rolling countryside and the area bordering on Long Island Sound, Connecticut has much to attract tourists and vacationists. Many camps for children are located in the state.

Thousands of people who live in the southern part of the state commute into New York City daily for business.

Educational Institutions

Connecticut has always been a pioneer in the field of education. It has outstanding public schools and many private schools of note. Yale University in New Haven was founded in 1701; Trinity College, Hartford, and Wesleyan University in Middletown are both more than a hundred years old. The University of Connecticut is at Storrs and Connecticut College for Women is at New London. There are also five state teachers' colleges.

Capital, Hartford; Called the Nutmeg State; also the Constitution State; State flower, Mountain Laurel; Motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Has Transplanted Still Sustains); Area, 5,009 square miles, rank 46th; Population, 1,709,242; rank, 31st.

DELAWARE

Delaware was one of the original thirteen states. Next to Rhode Island, it is the smallest state in the union. Its total area is 2,370 square miles, and of that, 405 square miles is water surface. In its early days, Delaware belonged successively to four different countries, the Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain and the United States. Delaware River and Bay were first explored in

1609. by Henry Hudson. Consequently the Dutch claimed the territory and settled there in 1631. The Dutch settlement was destroyed later by Indian attack. In 1638 the Swedish made the first permanent white settlement. In 1655 the Dutch again took control of the region and held it until 1664, when it became English at the same time that New Netherlands was transferred to the English. Delaware took an active part in the Revolutionary War and was the first state to ratify the Federal Constitution on December 7, 1787. Delaware was named for Lord De La Warr, English Governor of Virginia, who traveled into Delaware Bay in 1610.

Geography and Economics

Delaware is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; on the east by Delaware River and Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south and west by Maryland.

Because of its lakes and coastline, fishing is an important industry for Delaware. Among ocean fish brought in by fishing fleets are sturgeon, oysters, shad and herring. In the Bay are found oysters, clams, crabs and lobsters. Fresh water streams provide bass, pike, yellow perch and catfish.

Fruit raising, especially peaches and strawberries, has become an important Delaware industry. Fruit canning is another state industry, as are paper and leather making plants, machinery, hardware and ship-building plants. Wilmington is the headquarters for the E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, manufacturer of various chemical products.

Kaolin clay is found in the state.

Other agricultural products are wheat and corn.

Educational Institutions

The University of Delaware is located at Newark. A State College for Negroes is at Dover.

Capital, Dover; Called the Diamond State; State flower, Peach blossom; Motto: Liberty and Independence; Area, 2,370 square miles, rank 47th; Population, 266,505, rank, 47th.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia was especially created to be the seat of the government of the United States of America. It is an area of 70 square miles on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, and contains the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as well as several small villages. In 1788 and 1789 the states of Maryland and Virginia ceded territory of 100 square miles to form the District, but in 1846 Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was ceded back. The Federal government was moved to the District in 1800.

Each house of Congress has a committee on the District of Columbia and control of the District's affairs rests in a Commission of three members, two residents of the District appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and one appointed from the Army corps of engineers. Taxation is borne by District residents, but they are not permitted to vote on municipal or national affairs. This form of government was instituted to keep the District free from local control.

The design of the city of Washington was created by the French architect L'Enfant, who was appointed by President George

Washington. He modeled the new capital on the plan of Versailles, capital of Louis XIV, with the main streets stemming from the axis of the Capitol building. L'Enfant's plan was enlarged upon in 1901 and is now called the McMillan Plan after Senator James McMillan, who headed the commission at that time.

The District contains beautiful parkways and bridges, and many national monuments, in addition to all the government buildings. Arlington National Cemetery is located across the Potomac River.

The Potomac flows into Chesapeake Bay, and is navigable, being both wide and deep enough to accommodate large ships. Washington is the chief railway stop between the north and south on the eastern seaboard.

Educational Institutions

Institutions of higher education in the District of Columbia include George Washington University, Georgetown University, Catholic University of America, Trinity College for women, American University, Howard University for Negroes, Gallaudet College for the deaf and dumb. There are also several junior colleges and technical schools.

Official Flower, American Beauty Rose; Motto: *Justitia Omnibus* (Justice for all); Area, 70 square miles, rank 49th; Population, 663,091, rank, 37th.

FLORIDA

Florida, on the southeastern tip of the United States, was discovered in 1513 by the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon, in his search for the "fountain of youth." French Huguenots settled in the territory in 1562, and the city of St. Augustine was permanently settled by Spanish in 1565. St. Augustine is the oldest city of European origin in the United States, and has been under domination, successively, of the Spanish, French, and British. The Confederates also held it for a time.

The Seminole Indians, original inhabitants of the area, retreated to the Everglades, vast swamplike regions in the southern part of the state, when white men came in. In 1818 they were attacked by the forces of General Jackson, but they have never formally recognized the government of the United States and still live under their own ancient tribal laws in remote areas of the state.

Florida was admitted to the Union in 1845, seceded with the South in 1861, and was readmitted to statehood in 1868.

Palm Beach, on the eastern coast, has become a famous winter resort for the wealthy of the American and European continents. Miami, further south, is also a leader in resort life and, in addition, the largest business city in southern Florida.

Geography and Economics

Florida is bounded on the north by Alabama and Georgia; on the east by the Atlantic ocean; on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama; on the south by Florida Strait and the Atlantic Ocean. The state is of coral formation and has no high land. The Everglades are now being drained by the government to provide land for agricultural purposes.

The state grows grapefruit and other citrus fruits, tomatoes, tobacco, rice, corn, oats and peas. Land fertilizer is secured from natural deposits of phosphate rocks. Lime,

kaolin, stone and Fullers earth are other mineral deposits. Cattle are raised on the Gulf Coast and deep-sea fishing is an important industry.

A Tropical National Park has been established in the Everglades by the Federal government. The park runs from the Tamiami Trail to Cape Sable, which is 350 miles farther south than Cairo, Egypt. The park covers 2,500 square miles, making it twice the size of the state of Rhode Island.

Florida also has several extensive forts, which have been made national monuments notably Fort Marion, Fort Jefferson, and Fort Matanzas.

Educational Institutions

The University of Florida is located at Gainesville, and its woman's branch, the Florida State College for Women, at Tallahassee. There is also Miami University, the University of Tampa, Barry College at Coral Gables, four Negro and three junior colleges.

Capital, Tallahassee; Called the Peninsula State; State Flower, Orange Blossom; Motto: In God We Trust; Area, 58,560 square miles; rank, 21st; Population, 1,897,414; rank, 27th.

GEORGIA

Georgia was named for King George II of England. The territory was first visited by DeSoto in 1540. Later, it formed part of the tract of land granted to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in 1663. It received a provincial charter in 1719. In 1732 it became an independent colony under James Oglethorpe who founded it as a refuge for debtors and persons seeking freedom for religious beliefs. In 1763 Georgia became a Royal Province and was the fourth state to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788. In 1861 Georgia joined the Confederate States and seceded from the Union. Many Civil War battles were fought within her boundaries. Jefferson Davis, Confederate president was captured in Irwinville, Georgia, on May 10, 1865. The state was readmitted to the Union in July 1870.

Geography and Economics

Georgia is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Florida; on the west by Alabama. It is the largest state east of the Mississippi River. The Blue Ridge Mountains are in the north and northwest, some of them more than 3,000 feet high. There are fertile valleys throughout the state and agriculture is important, chief crops being cotton, peanuts, tobacco, corn, peaches, rice, sweet potatoes, truck produce and sugar cane syrup. Cattle and swine are also raised. Georgia has the largest area of woodland of any state, mostly pine, from which resin and turpentine are extracted. Minerals are kaolin, clay products, granite, marble, Portland cement, Fullers earth, limestone, barites, sand and gravel, manganese, coal, talc, bauxite, gold, silver and mica.

The most important river in the state is the Savannah, and the city of Savannah is the chief port. Georgia has many vacation spots, notably Sea Island, just off the coast. There are seven national parks and 21 state parks.

At Warm Springs is the national foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers established by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, is a national monument. The federal government constructed it for coastal defense purposes in the early nineteenth century. Fort George and Fort Green are also on the island. Fort Pulaski was erected at a cost of one million dollars. Its walls are of solid brick, from seven to 11 feet thick, and 32 feet high. It is surrounded by a moat crossed by drawbridges.

Educational Institutions

Georgia School of Technology is at Atlanta; the University of Georgia, chartered in 1785, in Athens; Emory University in Atlanta; and Atlanta University for Negroes in Atlanta.

Capital, Atlanta; Called the Cracker State; State Flower, Cherokee Rose; Motto: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation; Area, 58,876 square miles, rank, 20th; Population, 3,123,723, rank, 14th.

IDAHO

Idaho, one of the Mountain States, was first explored by white men in 1805 when Lewis and Clark entered that territory. Five years later the Missouri Fur Company established Fort Henry on the Snake River. Fifteen years later, in 1835, both Catholics and Protestants were establishing missions for the Indians and Fort Hall was founded in eastern Idaho. The territory which is now Idaho was, however, contained from 1843-1853 in the territory of Oregon. From 1854 to 1859, the southern portion of the present state of Idaho was a part of Oregon and the northern portion a part of Washington territory. On March 3, 1863, Idaho was organized as a territory, which included both Montana and Wyoming as well, and was three times the size of the present state. In May, 1864, a part was organized as Montana, and in 1868 Wyoming was organized and Idaho assumed its present boundaries. In 1860 gold was discovered in Idaho and the population increased rapidly. In 1890 Idaho was admitted into the Union. Between 1857 and 1877 there were a number of serious Indian outbreaks in the territory, and in later years conflicts in the mining areas of the state necessitated the calling of United States troops.

Geography and Economics

Idaho lies between latitudes 42 and 49 degrees north and 111 and 117 degrees west. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington. The state runs 490 miles from north to south, and has an extreme width from east to west of 305 miles. It ranks twelfth in area among the states, with a total of 83,888 square miles, of which 543 are water surface.

It is a mountainous state with broad, level plateaus. Mount Borah in the Sawtooth Range, the highest peak in the state, is 12,665 feet.

The Snake River flows through the state to the Columbia River, winding through Hell's Canyon, which averages 5,510 feet for over 40 miles. At one point the canyon's depth and width exceeds that of the Grand Canyon. At its widest point it is ten miles from rim to rim. Other important rivers are the Salmon and the St. Joe, the highest navigable river in the world.

Besides the Sawtooth mountain range,

the state has the Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene, Beaverhead, Bitter Root, Salmon River and Lost River Ranges, the Bear, Blackfoot and Snake River mountains. The Snake, or Shoshone River is noted for several waterfalls, the American, Shoshone and Salmon. Shoshone Falls is 46 feet higher than Niagara and is called the Niagara of the West. Other attractions are Kaniksú, Pend Oreille and Coeur d'Alene lakes in the northern part of the state, and Bear Lake in the southeastern corner. Lake Pend Oreille is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the country, with a shore line of more than 500 miles and a depth of 1100 feet in some places.

Chief Products

Idaho has 4,000 Indians residing on reservations within the state.

The state has never developed all its mineral resources, but it is a leader in wild life resources, issuing 125,000 fishing and hunting licenses each year. Thousands of miles of rivers offer all kinds of fishing and there is pheasant, grouse and duck shooting, as well as big game hunting, including mountain goat, elk, deer, bear and antelope. Excellent skiing is found in the winter months.

Farmers in the state, which is largely agricultural, market potatoes, wheat, hay, oats, barley, beans, peas, sugar beets, apples and prunes. The state also produces much field and garden seed. Stock-raising, especially sheep, is an important industry. The world's largest individually-owned orchards are located near Mesa. The state ranks high in lead and silver production. Gold mining is gaining rapidly.

The old Oregon Trail, famous route of pioneer migration, enters Idaho from Wyoming at the southeast, and leaves the state at Weiser on the west.

Educational Institutions

The University of Idaho is at Moscow, with a southern branch (junior college) at Pocatello. The College of Idaho is in Caldwell. Northwest Nazarene College is in Nampa and there are normal schools in Lewiston and Albion. The state has a total of three junior colleges.

Capital, Boise; Called Gem of the Mountain State; State Flower, Syringa; Motto, Esto Perpetua (It Is Perpetuated, or It Is Forever); Area, 83,557 square miles; rank, 12th; population, 524,873; rank, 43rd.

ILLINOIS

Illinois takes its name from an Indian word meaning River of Men. French traders and missionaries were the first white men to explore the territory of Illinois, where, in 1675, Father Marquette established a mission. Fort Crevecoeur was built by La Salle in 1679 near Lake Peoria. After 1682, permanent settlements were established by the French, some by Jesuit priests, others by traders.

In 1763 the English came into possession of all the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers when France lost the Seven Years' War. The United States secured the Northwest Territory, including Illinois, by the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Illinois was made part of the Indiana Territory in 1800, and became a separate territory in 1809. It was admitted to the Union as a state in 1818. In 1839, the capital was moved from Vandalia to Springfield. In 1838, the first railroad in the state was

built, forerunner of the extensive network of railways which today make Chicago a great railway center of the country.

Among the many settlers who came to Illinois were the Mormons, under their leader, Joseph Smith. They built a city and a temple at Nauvoo, and became prominent in Illinois life, but after Smith and some of his leaders were assassinated at Carthage, the Mormons left for the Far West.

There was much abolitionist controversy in the state around the time of the Civil War, and slave-smuggling took place through the underground railway.

Abraham Lincoln practiced law in Springfield before he became president of the United States, and after his death his body was returned to Springfield, where his tomb has become a national shrine.

From Illinois came many of the great Civil War generals, Grant, Logan, Pope, McClelland, Palmer, Hurlburt, Grierson and Oglesby. Although no actual battles took place in the state, many Illinois men fought in the war.

In 1877, as a result of the Panic of 1873, and the depression which followed, railroad strikes in Illinois became almost open warfare. Out of this trouble grew strong labor unions.

Illinois today contains the second largest city in the nation, Chicago, and heads the waters of the Great Lakes which lead to the Atlantic, and of the Mississippi River, which leads to the Gulf of Mexico.

Geography and Economics

Illinois is bounded on the north by Wisconsin and Iowa; on the east by Lake Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky; on the south by Kentucky and Missouri; on the west by Missouri and Iowa. Although the southern part is hilly, the state is largely flat prairie. The Mississippi River flows along the western border, and the Ohio River along the southern boundary. The land is so level that in one part a railroad line travels in a straight line for 100 miles.

The state is important in industry, agriculture and mining, and a leader in rail and water transportation. The Illinois River is the principal river flowing within the state. The Chicago Drainage Canal is an artificial waterway running 40 miles from Chicago to Joliet, and reversing the course of the Chicago River. The canal has been extended from Lockport to the Illinois River at Starved Rock and a nine-foot channel dredged in the river to the Mississippi.

Chief Products

Chief industries are meat packing, steel mills, blast furnaces, foundries, machine shops, petroleum refining, electric machine shops, automobile plants, railroad car construction, and repair shops, and agricultural implement factories. Printing and publishing plants are important.

Illinois ranks third in the country in soft coal production. Other minerals are petroleum, fluorspar, pig iron and zinc.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the chief grain dealing exchange in the country.

Main agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, hay, soy beans and wool.

Educational Institutions

The University of Illinois is at Urbana-Champaign; the University of Chicago and Loyola University in Chicago; Northwestern University in Evanston and Chicago; De-

Paul University, Chicago; Augustana College, Rock Island; Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria; Knox College, Galesburg; Rockford College, Rockford. There are nine State Teachers' Colleges and 21 junior colleges.

Chicago has many art centers, including the Field Museum, and the Chicago Art Museum.

Capital, Springfield; Called the Sucker State; State Flower, Violet; Motto: National Union and State Sovereignty; Area, 56,400 square miles, rank, 23rd; Population, 7,897,241, rank, 3rd.

INDIANA

French traders settled in Indiana in the 18th century, and Vincennes, the first permanent settlement in the state, was established in 1732. Indiana was part of the Northwest Territory, and was organized as a separate territory in 1809. The region was the scene of many Indian wars up to the time of the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. Indiana was admitted as a state in 1816. Although the state permitted slavery at one time, it fought on the side of the Union in the Civil War. Capital of the state has been successively, Vincennes, Corydon, Indianapolis.

Geography and Economics

Indiana is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan; on the east by Ohio and Kentucky; on the south by Kentucky; on the west by Illinois. The Wabash River forms most of the western boundary.

The greater part of the state is prairie, with sand hills in the north, and some rocky hills along the Ohio River in the south. Also in the south, in areas abounding in limestone, are many picturesque caves. Mineral springs are found in the south and the southwest.

Indiana is well supplied with railroad service and with water transportation, and its northern steel-refining cities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago and Whiting form one of the great industrial centers in the country. Gary and Indiana Harbor, on Lake Michigan, are important freight harbors. Other industries in the state are automotive parts, rolling mill products, furniture, soap, glass, refrigerators, farm implements and clothing. The state produces bituminous coal, limestone, Portland cement, coke, petroleum, natural gas and pig iron.

Among its agricultural crops are corn, wheat, tomatoes, oats, rye, hay and tobacco. Peppermint and spearmint oil are produced in northern Indiana. There are also large factories for canning vegetables and vegetable juices.

Educational Institutions

Indiana University is located at Bloomington; Purdue University at Lafayette; Indiana State Teachers' College at Terre Haute; Ball State Teachers' College, Muncie; DePauw University, Greencastle; University of Notre Dame, South Bend; Wabash College, Crawfordsville; Butler University, Indianapolis. There are also four junior colleges.

Capitol, Indianapolis; Called the Hoosier State; State Flower, Zinnia; Motto: The Crossroads of America; Area, 36,291 square miles, rank 37th; Population, 3,427,796, rank, 12th.

IOWA

Iowa takes its name from a Sioux Indian term meaning "sleepy ones". The first white men to come to Iowa, the French explorers

Marquette, Joliet and Hennepin, in the late seventeenth century, found the area inhabited by the Sioux. The first white settlement was made in 1788 by the Frenchman Julier Dubuque, near the site of the city which now bears his name. In 1763, Iowa was ceded to Spain. It returned to the possession of the French in 1801, and came to the United States by way of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Following that date, the region was successively part of the Territories of Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1838 it was made a separate territory, and became a state, with its present boundaries, in 1846.

Geography and Economics

Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota; on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois; on the south by Missouri; on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River forms the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River most of the western line.

Iowa is one of the leading agricultural states in the country because of its rolling, fertile prairies. The valleys of the Red Cedar, Iowa and Des Moines Rivers are especially productive. Leading products are corn, oats, butter, eggs, fruit and nuts.

Transportation is highly developed, with numerous railways, and large volumes of traffic carried over the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Iowa produces coal, gypsum, building stone, cement, sand, gravel and clay products.

Leading industries are meat-packing, processing of agricultural and dairy products, manufacture of farm implements.

Educational Institutions

The University of Iowa is located at Iowa City; Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls; Iowa State College of Agriculture in Ames. The latter institution is especially noted for its scientific investigation and original research.

There are also two professional and technological schools and 34 junior colleges.

Capital, Des Moines; Called the Hawkeye State; State Flower, Wild Rose; Motto: Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain; Area, 56,280 square miles, rank, 24th; Population, 2,538,263, rank, 20th.

KANSAS

The expedition of the Spanish explorer Coronado in 1541 touched Kansas, and there was a brief French occupation of the territory between 1719-1725. Except for those interludes, the region remained in the hands of Indians until 1803, when it formed part of the Louisiana Purchase. As settlers made their way across the country, Kansas became colonized by both free and slave state settlers. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 for defense of the frontier, Fort Scott in 1842 and Fort Riley in 1853.

When the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed in 1854, Kansas was created a territory, and at once became the center of a great slave struggle which served as prelude to the Civil War. People opposing slavery feared that it would be forced on Kansas by Missouri, a slave state. Anti-slavery leaders in the East planned, therefore, to colonize Kansas with settlers from the free states. At the same time, pro-slavery settlers moved in. When elections were held to determine whether the territory should be slave or free,

great frauds were perpetrated at the ballot boxes. Such violence resulted that in 1856 federal troops were used to put down disturbances. Finally, in 1859, a constitutional convention was called at Wyandotte, which adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery, and Kansas was admitted as a state on January 29, 1861. Topeka was selected as the capital city in November, 1861. Kansas fought on the side of the Union in the Civil War.

Geography and Economics

Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska; on the east by Missouri; on the south by Oklahoma; on the west by Colorado. The state is 200 miles north and south, 400 miles from east to west, and almost rectangular in shape.

It is a prairie state and agriculture is the chief industry, main crops being wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit and flax.

Kansas produces about a quarter of all the wheat in the United States, and ranks first in the milling of flour. It is also a leader in the raising of cattle and in dairy-farming.

The state produces quantities of coal, oil and natural gas, as well as lead, zinc, salt and Portland cement.

Educational Institutions

The University of Kansas is located at Lawrence; the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences at Manhattan; Washburn College at Topeka; Wichita Municipal University and Southwestern College, Winfield. Fort Riley has the nation's largest cavalry school, and the Haskell Indian School at Lawrence is the largest Indian school in the United States.

Capital, Topeka; Called the Sunflower State; State Flower, Sunflower; Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars through Difficulties); Area, 82,276 square miles, rank 13th; Population, 1,801,028, rank 29th.

KENTUCKY

In the middle of the eighteenth century, Kentucky was explored by Dr. Thomas Walker, John Finley and Daniel Boone. The first settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774. In 1776, Kentucky was made a county of Virginia. In 1792 Kentucky was admitted to the Union as a separate state, the first to be admitted after the union was formed.

Although Kentucky was one of the slave states, she did not secede during the Civil War, and at one time and another during that conflict was occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops. Several campaigns were fought on her soil.

Geography and Economics

Kentucky is bounded on the north by Ohio, Illinois and Indiana; on the east by West Virginia and Virginia; on the south by Virginia and Tennessee; on the west by Missouri and Illinois.

The Appalachian Mountains cross the eastern end of the state. In the center part of the state is the famous Blue Grass region with gently undulating hills and valleys. Between the Green and Cumberland rivers is a flat area called The Barrens because no heavy timber is grown there. The western part of the state is level. The soil of the state is very fertile. In the Blue Grass area are bred and raised the famous race horses for which the state is noted.

Corn, oats and wheat are grown in abundance. Other agricultural crops are Indian corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, flax, cotton, and fruit.

Kentucky also produces bituminous coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluorspar and natural cement.

In addition to horses, sheep, cattle and swine are raised.

The state has extensive forest areas, including pine, cedar, ash, oak, maple, beech and walnut.

Among her industries are flour and grist mills, tobacco manufacturing, men's clothing, cotton goods and lumber products. There are also foundries and machine shops, iron and steel works, railroad shops, printing houses, meat-packing plants.

Among natural beauties in the state is Mammoth Cave, one of the wonders of the modern world, located in Mammoth Cave National Park. Its subterranean passages extend miles below the surface of the earth.

Cumberland Waterfalls is the only falls in the Western Hemisphere where a moon-bow may be seen.

Abraham Lincoln National Park is three miles south of Hodgenville and contains the log cabin in which Lincoln is supposed to have been born.

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was also born in Kentucky.

Educational Institutions

The University of Kentucky is located at Lexington. Louisville University is in Louisville; Berea College in Berea; Centre College in Danville; Transylvania College in Lexington. There are five State Teachers' Colleges and 14 junior colleges.

Capital, Frankfort; Called the Blue Grass State; State Flower, Goldenrod; Motto: United We Stand, Divided We Fall; Area, 40,395 square miles, rank, 36th; Population, 2,845,267, rank, 16th.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana had its beginnings in 1528, when Narvez, the Spanish explorer, discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River. Louisiana's history is divided into two major periods; the Colonial, extending from the first attempts at colonization about 1712 to the cession in 1803; and the American, from the latter date to the present time. The Cabildo, early seat of government, is now a museum owned by the state.

The Colonial period comprises the French and Spanish domination from 1712 to 1803. The American domination began on Dec. 20, 1803 and has been interrupted only by the period during which Louisiana formed part of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. Historians usually include in the story of Louisiana the attempt at colonization by DeSoto as well as the travels and explorations of Marquette and Joliet in 1673 and of LaSalle between 1682 and 1684.

In 1699 Iberville, a French officer, entered and explored the lower part of the Mississippi and landed on the present site of New Orleans. He was accompanied by his brother, Jean Baptiste Lemoine Bienville. In 1 the colony they established was moved to Mobile. Antoine Crozat, a wealthy French merchant, obtained the "concession" of Louisiana in 1712 for a period of fifteen years, but his venture was a failure and he surrendered his charter at the end of five.

Louisiana was then handed over to the Company of the West, headed by John Law. Bienville was made governor and in 1718 he founded a settlement at New Orleans. In 1722 the seat of the government was moved there. The Company of the West sent out

many explorers and Louisiana increased rapidly in population, though not in prosperity. There were Indian wars, slaves were introduced and the Black Code formulated. In June, 1731, the Company surrendered its charter to the king.

By the secret treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, France ceded to Spain all the territory known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, together with the Isle of Orleans, east of the river. The following year marked the end of the Seven Years War (the French and Indian War) and in the Treaty of Paris, 1763, France lost that part of her Louisiana territory east of the Mississippi, except the Isle of Orleans, to England. It was not until the fall of 1764 that the people of New Orleans learned officially that they had been transferred to Spain.

From 1760 to 1790, about 4,000 Acadians, expelled by the British from Nova Scotia, in 1755, settled in Louisiana. Their descendants today number about 300,000 and form a large part of the population of southwest Louisiana.

A hospital was established in 1799 when a humble French sailor, Jean Louis, left his savings to establish a medical center for the poor. It has become Charity Hospital, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, owned and operated by the state.

Unzaga, a Spaniard, was governor of Louisiana during the early years of the American Revolution and much contraband passed through the colony to the American colonies. Unzaga was succeeded by Galvez, during whose administration Spain declared war upon England, on the side of the American colonies and France. Galvez captured Baton Rouge from the British. On Good Friday, 1788, a major fire in New Orleans destroyed most of that city and when it was rebuilt it followed Spanish architecture. Of the French built residences escaping the fire, the most notable is that made famous by George Cable in "Madame John's Legacy".

In 1794 appeared the first newspaper in Louisiana, *La Moniteur de la Louisiane*. In 1795, sugar was first successfully granulated by Etienne de Bore of Louisiana.

The Revolution and Reign of Terror in France (1789-91) resulted in many royalists fleeing to Louisiana where they were given generous land grants along the Mississippi River and in the northern part of the state. Uprisings in France's West Indian holdings resulted in the settlement in Louisiana of many refugees from Haiti and Santo Domingo. The census of 1810 revealed sufficient population in the Territory for admission to the Union, and in 1812 statehood was granted to Louisiana.

Important events in the history of Louisiana in the early part of the American regime were the Battle of New Orleans in which the famous pirate Jean Lafitte took part, and in which Jackson defeated the British, Jan. 8, 1815; the fixing of the western boundary of Louisiana at the Sabine River by a treaty between the United States and Spain in 1819; the formation of the first Congressional districts in 1821; the opening of the first railroad in the state, running between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain in 1831; the adoption of a second state constitution in 1845, and a third in 1852.

On Jan. 26, 1861, Louisiana adopted an ordinance withdrawing from the government of the United States. For several months before entering the Confederacy, the state operated as an independent nation. From that date until 1865, Louisiana was involved

in the Civil War, and the state furnished 50,000 men to the Confederate armies.

New Orleans was captured by Farragut's fleet in 1862, and later Baton Rouge fell. The attempt of Federal forces to take Shreveport in 1864 was unsuccessful and there was little further fighting in Louisiana.

Recovery of Louisiana following the war was hastened by James H. Eads in deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which contributed to further development of the port of New Orleans. The state's capital was moved five times, but has been at Baton Rouge since 1882.

Geography

The state is situated in the South Central region of the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is bounded on the north by the states of Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. Its land is flat, with few hills of any size, and much of its area lies lower than the banks of the Mississippi, necessitating a system of levees and spillways to guard against dangers of annual floods.

The climate is semi-tropical, very warm in summer, and with little cold in the winter. The average annual temperature is 66.4 degrees and the average annual rainfall 55.33 inches. The western part of the state, towards Texas, tends to dryness.

Louisiana has 4,794 miles of navigable waterways, much of them in large bayous in the south, and including the Mississippi, Red and Sabine rivers.

Products

With more than 6,000 square miles covered by water, propagation of oysters is a big industry. There is a large shrimp catch and much commercial fishing. Louisiana produces more fur pelts than any other state in the union. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, raccoon, mink and other furs, muskrats alone yielding approximately 6,000,000 pelts annually.

Louisiana leads also in production of sugar cane, sugar cane syrup, and rice. Other large crops are corn, sweet potatoes, truck garden vegetables, citrus fruits and pecans. Cotton also is grown throughout the state. The state ranks high in production of lumber and paper. Four of the world's largest salt mines are in Louisiana, and there are also several sulphur mines there. The state produces large amounts of petroleum and natural gas.

The start of the present century found Louisiana beginning an era of intensive commercial development accompanied by creation of statewide improvements including railways, highways, bridges and waterways. Lake Charles, with two outlets to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of the finest inland ports on the Gulf.

Education, Recreation

Louisiana has eleven institutions of higher education including Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; Tulane University and Loyola University (R.C.), New Orleans; for Negroes there are Southern University in Scotlandville; Dillard University and Xavier University, both in New Orleans. There are two Junior Colleges and one State Teachers' College and five Negro colleges. Tulane is the oldest university in the lower Mississippi Valley, founded in 1834 as a medical college to combat yellow fever. The H. Sophie Newcomb College for Women is one of its divisions.

Louisiana is famous for its Mid-Winter Sports Carnival, a six-day event during which nationally famous college athletes compete in all forms of sports at New Orleans. The sports events, beginning Dec. 26, are climaxed by the famous Sugar Bowl football game held on New Year's Day.

The famous Mardi Gras, annual attraction for thousands of tourists, usually occurs annually on the day preceding Ash Wednesday, but it has been cancelled since start of the war.

In March the state features the New Orleans Spring Fiesta and Flower Show, the Audubon Pilgrimage in St. Francisville (a memorial to the famous naturalist, John James Audubon); the Azalea Trail in Lafayette and the Garden Tour in Shreveport. During April the Tri-State Sing is held in Shreveport, with hundreds of singers from Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas as participants.

In August is held the Blessing of the Shrimp Fleet in Morgan City, Golden Meadow, the vicinity of Houma and other bayou settlements. The custom of blessing the boats of fishermen was taken to Louisiana by French priests. During this month there is also held the Tarpon Rodeo in Grand Isle, Louisiana, with scores of fishermen taking part.

Capital, Baton Rouge; Called the Pelican State; State Flower, Magnolia; Motto: Union, Justice, Confidence; Area, 48,523 square miles, rank, 30th; Population, 2,363,880, rank, 21st.

MAINE

The coast of Maine was visited by early explorers to this continent, including the Cabots, Verrazano, Gomez, and others. In 1604, Champlain discovered Mount Desert Island, just off the coast, on which Acadia National Park is now located. The Popham colonists made an early settlement (1607) at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The eastern part of Maine was part of Acadia or Nova Scotia until 1691, when all of Maine was made a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It became a separate state in 1820, as part of the Missouri Compromise.

Maine played a large part in early United States colonial history. The first city to be chartered in America was founded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1641 at the site of the present town of York. In the Revolutionary War, the first naval battle was fought off the coast of Maine.

Geography and Economics

Maine is the most northeasterly state in the Union, and is bounded on the north by the Canadian province of Quebec, on the east by New Brunswick, Canada, and the Bay of Fundy; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec. The town of Eastport is the most eastern city in the United States.

The northern part of the state is largely wilderness of forest land with coniferous trees and mountainous elevations. Except on the fertile lands of Aroostook County, his part of the state is thinly populated. In the northeast, on the St. John River, are a number of French-Canadian settlements. Mount Katahdin, in the central part of the state, is the highest point in Maine, rising 2,737 feet.

The coast of Maine is rugged and picturesque and is indented with many harbors. Along the center of the coastline are many islands.

The climate is extremely cold in winter, but pleasant in summer, making the state a favorite summer resort. Hunting and fishing are popular.

Maine's chief crop is the potato, grown in Aroostook County. Other crops are hay, oats, buckwheat, apples and blueberries. There are many poultry farms.

Granite is quarried in large amounts. Lumber is also an important product, and with her rich forests, Maine leads the country in production of pulp and paper. Along the coast, where water power is plentiful, there are textile, tanning, boot and shoe and canning factories.

Portland is the state's chief port.

Educational Institutions

The University of Maine is situated at Orono. Bowdoin College is in Brunswick, Bates College in Lewiston, and Colby College in Waterville. There are also two State Teachers' Colleges and three Junior Colleges.

Capital, Augusta; Called the Pine Tree State; State Flower, Pine Cone; Motto: Digo (I Direct); Area, 32,215 square miles, rank, 38th; Population, 847,226, rank, 35th.

MARYLAND

Maryland was named for Queen Henrietta Marie, wife of King Charles I of England. The first settlement in Maryland was made at St. Mary's in 1634 after Charles I had made a grant of the territory to George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. Maryland was one of the first thirteen colonies, and during colonial times was involved in the Claiborne Rebellion and in boundary disputes. During the Revolution, Baltimore was an important naval center, and 18 guns were erected to guard the entrance to the harbor. They were the beginning of Fort McHenry, named for Colonel James McHenry of Baltimore, who had been an aide to General Washington in the Revolution and later served as Secretary of War.

In 1649, religious toleration had been acknowledged in Maryland for all sects and churches which professed belief in the Trinity. Later there was a period when religious privileges were denied Catholics.

The boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was established between 1763-69 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who established the Mason-Dixon Line which runs along the parallel 39°43'26.3" N. Lat.

Geography and Economics

Maryland is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southwest by Virginia, the District of Columbia and West Virginia. The Chesapeake Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, penetrates the state from the south and makes Baltimore an important seaport. The Potomac River flows along the southern border. The state is flat towards the ocean, but has mountainous areas in the western section. Great Backbone Mountain which rises 3,340 feet, is the highest point.

The state extends 200 miles along the Pennsylvania border and varies from two to 130 miles in length. Chesapeake Bay is 180 miles in length and from three to 30 miles in width. Maryland has more river frontage than any other state, principal rivers being the Potomac, Susquehanna, Patuxent, Patuxent, Severn, Wicomico, Chester, Sassafras, Choptank, Nanticoke, Pocomoke, Tred Avon, Wye, Miles, Bush, Gunpowder, Elk, Northeast and Bohemia.

Baltimore's harbor has approximately 40 miles of deep water frontage. The city is the country's second port in import tonnage and total foreign trade. It is also one of the leading Atlantic and Gulf ports in the handling of intercoastal traffic moving through the Panama Canal.

Maryland's chief agricultural products are tobacco, wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, strawberries, spinach and sweet potatoes. It packs more tomatoes than any other state and cans other vegetables in quantity. It ranks first in production of black muskrat pelts. The state also produces pig iron, coal and coke, clay and asbestos.

Maryland's capitol building dates from before the Revolution, and is the third on the same site.

Educational Institutions

Most famous educational institution in Maryland is Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Its international reputation in medicine brings patients and students from all over the world to its clinics. The United States Naval Academy is located in Annapolis. St. John's College, also in Annapolis, is a noted center of progressive education. Goucher College for Women is in Baltimore and the University of Maryland in College Park and Baltimore. There are also four colleges for Negroes, three State Teachers' Colleges, and three junior colleges. The Peabody Institute of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, and Walter's Art Gallery are also in Maryland.

Points of interest for tourists are the house in Brookeville to which President Madison and his family fled when Washington was burned by the British in 1814; Antietam battlefield, near Hagerstown, where one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War was fought; the Crystal Grottoes near Boonesboro, considered one of the country's great natural wonders.

Capital, Annapolis; Called the Free State; State Flower, Black-eyed Susan; Motto, Fatti Maschii Paoole Femine, (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words); Area, 10,577 square miles, rank, 41st; Population, 1,821,244, rank 28th.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts takes its name from the Massachusetts Indians who formerly lived in the Great Blue Hill region south of Boston. The Indian word is supposed to mean "at or about the Great Hill".

The coast of Massachusetts was explored long before the Mayflower landed on its shores. According to legend, Eric the Red and his Norsemen touched the shores in the year 1000 and fishermen from France and Spain are thought to have stopped en route to the Great Banks to net cod. In 1497 John Cabot carried out the explorations on which England based her original claim to North America. Other landings were made by explorers seeking a new route to the East. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold explored the Bay and named Cape Cod for the fish which abounded in its waters. Twelve years later John Smith wrote glowing accounts of his travels through New England, and in 1634, William Wood wrote the "New England Prospect".

In 1620 the Pilgrims established their colony in Plymouth after coming to this country in search of religious freedom. Their democratic government followed the terms of the Mayflower Compact, an agreement which bound everyone to follow the will of the ma-

jority. Because their colony prospered in spite of great hardship, they established the first Thanksgiving Day in 1621. In 1628 the Puritans, also seeking religious freedom, set up their colony in Salem, under the leadership of John Endicott. The following year royal charter was granted to the Massachusetts Bay Company to promote the settlement of the territory. The charter given to the company was the foundation of the democratic government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By 1640, immigrants in Massachusetts numbered 16,000.

After 1660, when the Stuarts were restored to the throne of England, Massachusetts resisted all attempts at domination from abroad, and as a consequence, lost its charter in 1684, becoming a part of the Dominion of New England. In 1691 Massachusetts was made a royal colony under a governor appointed by the Crown. The new restrictions placed upon the Crown colony led to a series of controversies that culminated in the Revolutionary War. On April 19, 1775, the "embattled farmers", warned by the historical rides of Paul Revere and William Dawe, engaged the British regulars at Lexington and Concord, firing the "shot heard round the world".

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts still governed by the original instrument drawn up in 1780, and its constitution serves as a model for that of the United States.

In 1812, Massachusetts opposed war with England because it put a stop to her prosperous ocean trade. Following that period Massachusetts and the other New England states began to industrialize, and, to prevent a westward migration of her people, instituted needed governmental and religious reforms. In 1833 a Constitutional amendment completely separated Church and State.

The early decades of the nineteenth century were marked by vigorous intellectual activity of Emerson, Thoreau and their fellow Transcendentalists. In that same period Horace Mann crusaded for universal education; Dorothea Dix crusaded for the welfare of the insane; and colonies of idealists crusaded at Brook Farm for the sharing of labor and ideal community living.

It was partly from this intellectual wealth that abolitionist sentiment sprang. In 1833 William Lloyd Garrison, an uncompromising foe of slavery, founded his weekly, *The Liberator*. The next year the New England Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Boston. Many slaves were aided in escaping through the underground railway to Canada. To the Civil War, Massachusetts gave unstintingly of men and money.

Geography and Economics

Massachusetts is bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic and on the west by New York.

The Berkshire Mountains are in the western part of the state and the remainder of the area is fairly level. It is one of the leading industrial states in the union, with huge water power resources. Manufactures are cotton goods, woolens, worsteds, boots and shoes. There are many tanneries, foundries, paper mills, printing establishments, and machine shops.

It is one of the leading states in production of fish, and Boston is the leading fishing port in the country.

Mineral products are granite and Lee Marble.

Agriculturally, hay, tobacco, potatoes, apples, wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and maple syrup are produced. Cape Cod produces many cranberries.

The North Shore and Cape Cod are among the most popular summer resorts in the country.

Educational Institutions

Harvard University, founded as Harvard College in 1636, and located in Cambridge, is the oldest college in America. Other leading educational institutions are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge; Boston College; Boston University; Northeastern University in Boston; Amherst and Massachusetts State College in Amherst; Tufts in Medford; Williams College in Williamstown; Holy Cross and Clark Universities in Worcester; Wellesley College, Wellesley; Smith College, Northampton; Radcliffe, the woman's college of Harvard, in Cambridge; Mount Holyoke in South Hadley; Wheaton, Norton and Simmons Colleges, in Boston. There are also 15 State Teachers' Colleges and 10 junior colleges.

The state has many spots of historic interest, which attract visitors.

Capital, Boston; Called the Bay State, the Colony State, the Old Bay State, the Puritan State, and the Baked Bean State; State Flower, Mayflower; Motto: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty); Area, 8,257 square miles, rank, 44th; Population, 4,316,721, rank, 8th.

MICHIGAN

The state of Michigan was first settled by the French. Jean Nicolet established a colony at Sault Ste. Marie in 1634, and Father Marquette settled in the same area in 1668. Detroit was settled in 1701 by Cadillac, and Mackinac was the scene of another French colony. In 1763, the territory was ceded by France to Great Britain, who surrendered it to the United States in 1796. It was part of the Northwest Territory, and later belonged to the Territory of Indiana. In 1805 it was made the Territory of Michigan. It was the scene of fighting during the war of 1812, at which time Detroit was captured by the British. The United States recovered it in 1813 and Michigan was made a state in 1837.

The name Michigan comes from the language of the Mishigamaw Indians who inhabited the region. "Michi" means "great" and "gama" means "water". The term applied to Lake Michigan.

Geography and Economics

Michigan is bounded on the north by Lake Superior; on the east by Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie; on the south by Ohio and Indiana; on the west by Wisconsin and Lake Michigan.

The state consists of two peninsulas. The lower one is the more populous and wealthy. This section is a level region given to industry. It has extensive forest lands. There are more than 6,000 lakes in this part of the state, making it a popular resort for sportsmen and vacationists.

The northern peninsula is more rugged and is given to copper and iron mining and lumbering.

Because it has a water boundary line of about one thousand miles, Michigan is important in lake commerce.

The ship canal between Lake Huron and Lake Superior at Sault Ste. Marie handles more traffic than any similar canal in the

world, including the Suez and Panama Canals.

Detroit is the fourth largest city in the country and the center of a vast automotive industry.

Grand Rapids is famous for the manufacture of furniture.

Chief agricultural crops are oats, corn, wheat, clover seed, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, cherries, apples, peaches, grapes, pears and beans.

Minerals found in the state include iron ore, copper, coal, natural gas, cement, gypsum, silver, petroleum. The state also produces large quantities of salt.

Educational Institutions

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor was the first such institution in the country to admit women on the same basis as men. Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science is at East Lansing, and is the oldest agricultural college in the country; Michigan College of Mining and Technology is in Houghton; Wayne University is in Detroit. In addition, there are four State Teachers' Colleges and 10 junior colleges.

Capital, Lansing; Called the Wolverine State; State Flower, Apple Blossom; Motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you); Area, 58,216 square miles, rank, 22nd; Population, 5,256,106, rank seventh.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota is a land of lakes, left in the wake of glaciers which covered most of its area in the ice age. Other relics of the glacier period are terminal moraines, rising like bluffs or mounds along the landscape, and fine, rich soil.

French, English and American explorers found their way into Minnesota territory soon after white men came to the eastern shores of the country. Notable among them were Radisson, Groselliers, Nicolas Perrot, Du Lhut, Michel Accault, Father Hennepin, Le Sueur, La Verendrye and La Jemayay. Before the coming of the whites, Minnesota had been inhabited by tribes of Indians, the Ojibways (Chippewas) and the Sioux. The two tribes were embroiled in constant clashes, the Sioux forcing the Chippewas to retreat toward the west and south until they became a prairie tribe.

At the end of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, eastern Minnesota came under British domination, and many British explorers and traders came to the region to carry on commerce with the Indians. Among them was Jonathan Carver, who wrote an account of his travels in Minnesota which became a "best seller".

After the War of 1812, the United States prohibited foreigners from serving as chief traders in the fur trade of the country, with the result that after 1816 the Northwest Company left Minnesota and the American Fur Company of John Jacob Astor took over. Fort St. Anthony, later called Fort Snelling, was established in 1819 to protect American fur traders and to serve as frontier defense.

In 1832 Henry R. Schoolcraft discovered Lake Itasca, source of the Mississippi River. In the later 1830's, Joseph N. Nicollet made the first scientifically accurate map of Minnesota. About that same time lumber camps began to be built in the area, and in 1849 Minnesota came into the Union as Minnesota Territory. It remained a territory until 1858, during which period counties were established, roads built, large tracts of land

surveyed and sold, and the lumber industry greatly developed.

Minnesota was created a state on May 11, 1858.

In 1862 the Sioux Indians, aroused by lack of food and failure to receive their annual payments, rose against the whites and massacred settlers in the Minnesota Valley. Soldiers from St. Paul, under General Sibley, quelled the riot, and afterwards the Sioux were sent to a reservation outside the state boundaries.

In the 1860's and 1870's, railroads were built through the state, connecting it with the rest of the country. The Northern Pacific, a link to the Pacific coast, was completed in 1883, under the direction of Henry Villard.

Geography and Economics

Minnesota is bounded on the north by the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, on the south by Iowa, on the west by North and South Dakota, and on the east by Wisconsin and Lake Superior. The Mississippi, St. Lawrence and Red Rivers have their headwaters in this state, and there are numerous other rivers and lakes which supply abundant water power. Most of the state is prairie, with extensive forest tracts in the north. Because there are more than 11,000 lakes within its borders, Minnesota is called the 'Land of Ten Thousand Lakes'. Minnesota is an Indian word meaning "cloud-tinted water".

With its lakes, forests, and state and national parks, Minnesota is a summer vacation spot for thousands of tourists.

The state is one of the world's great wheat-producing centers, and the largest flour mills in the world are in Minneapolis. The state leads, too, in production of corn. Other agricultural products are barley, rye, flaxseed, oats, hay and potatoes. Lumbering is an important industry. In the northern part of the state are found rich beds of iron ore, the Vermilion, Mesabi and Cuyuna Ranges. Sixty percent of all the iron ore in the United States comes from Minnesota, and Duluth, on Lake Superior, serves as the chief port from which iron ore is shipped. Manganece is also found in this area.

Minnehaha Falls, which Longfellow immortalized in his poem, "The Song of Hiawatha", are located in Minnehaha Park in Minneapolis.

Educational Institutions

The University of Minnesota is located in Minneapolis; Hamline University in St. Paul; St. John's University in Collegeville; Carleton and St. Olaf Colleges in Northfield; Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter; the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul.

Capital, St. Paul; Caded the North Star State; State Flower, Lady Slipper or Moccasin flower; Motto: L'Étoile du Nord (The Star of the North); Area, 84,068 square miles, rank, 11th; Population, 2,792,300, rank, 15th.

MISSISSIPPI

Among the first known facts about the territory which is now the state of Mississippi is the exploration of the Mississippi River by Marquette and La Salle in 1681. More than a century earlier, however, in 1540, De Soto had visited the area. In 1699, the French attempted a settlement at Iberville, and a second settlement was made in 1719 at Natchez. France ceded the territory to Great Britain in 1763, at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, and the United States

acquired it partly in 1783, the remainder in 1811.

Mississippi was organized as a territory in 1798, and was admitted to the Union as a state in 1817.

In 1861 it joined the Confederacy in seceding from the Union, and was the scene of some heavy fighting in the Civil War. The battlefield at Vicksburg, where one of the critical campaigns of the war was waged, has been made into a national monument.

Mississippi was readmitted to the Union in 1870.

Geography and Economics

Mississippi is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico; on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas. The Mississippi River is the western boundary.

The state is hilly in the eastern part, and slopes downward to the Mississippi shores. It is an agricultural state, raising cotton, pecans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, corn, rice, wheat, oats and fruit. Cotton is the top-ranking crop, and the state contains within its borders the world's largest single cotton plantation, 35,000 acres.

Minerals found in Mississippi are coal, gypsum, clay and hydrated limestone.

In 1927, Mississippi was the scene of a national disaster when the Mississippi River overflowed its banks and destroyed 45 million dollars worth of crops and property. Flood control projects have since been put into effect.

Mississippi remains as typical of the old south as any state in the southern United States. Many of the old plantations and large estates are still in existence.

Educational Institutions

The University of Mississippi is located at Oxford; Mississippi State College at Starkville; Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus. In addition, there are two state teachers' colleges, 17 junior colleges, eight negro colleges.

Capital, Jackson; Called the Magnolia State; State Flower, Magnolia; Motto: Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms); Area, 47,716 square miles, rank, 31st; Population, 2,183,376, rank, 23rd.

MISSOURI

Missouri was originally a part of the French colony of Louisiana and was ceded to Spain in 1763 and back to France in 1800. The United States took possession of the territory by virtue of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. A separate Territory of Missouri was formed in 1812 and Missouri was admitted to the Union as a state in 1821. It received its present boundaries in 1835. Although Missouri almost seceded at the time of the Civil War, she finally fought for the Union cause. St. Louis was founded in 1764, and in 1904 a large World's Fair was held there to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase.

Geography and Economics

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The Mississippi River forms the entire eastern boundary line. The Missouri River flows across the state from west to east, just north of the center. North of the Missouri, the land is generally level, but south of it, it becomes hilly, ending in the rugged Ozark Mountains.

In the southeast, along the banks of the Mississippi, there is extensive marshland, called the "Sunk Country", caused by the earthquake of 1811. The land along the large rivers is being reclaimed by levees and drainage canals.

Missouri has about one thousand miles of navigable waterways, and St. Louis is a hub for extensive rail traffic. A bridge across the Mississippi at this point accommodates more freight cars than any other span in the world. St. Louis is also the center for north and south tourist travel.

Some of the country's largest stockyards and meat-packing plants are located at Kansas City.

Corn leads among the state's agricultural crops. Winter wheat, oats, potatoes and tobacco are also raised in quantity.

Its mineral output includes coal, lead, zinc, Portland cement, pig-iron, barites, copper, limestone, marble, sandstone and granite.

The Bagnell Dam across the Osage River in the Ozarks forms an enormous artificial lake and floods 60,000 acres. It is part of the hydro-electrical development designed to supply power to St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Ozarks are popular with fishermen and vacationists.

Educational Institutions

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia; St. Louis University and Washington University in St. Louis; the University of Kansas City at Kansas City; there are also eight teachers' colleges, 22 junior colleges and a college for Negroes.

Mark Twain's boyhood home is in Hannibal, and the home of Jesse James is near Excelsior Springs.

Capitol, Jefferson City; Called the Show Me State; State Flower, Hawthorn; Motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (Let the Welfare of the People Be the Supreme Law); Area, 69,674 square miles, rank, 18th; Population, 3,784,664, rank, 10th.

MONTANA

Montana was first visited by white men in 1742, when French explorers from Canada, searching for the Columbia River, visited the area. No more white men came until the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-06. Later, traders, trappers and Jesuit missionaries settled in the region.

The section of Montana lying east of the Rocky Mountains was included in the Louisiana Purchase, and the section west of the mountains formed in succession part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The section included in the Louisiana Purchase became, successively, part of the Territories of Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota and Idaho. Between 1850 and 1860, gold was discovered in the region and hundreds of settlers were attracted. In 1864, Montana was organized as separate territory, and in 1889 it was made a state.

Geography and Economics

Montana is bounded by Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada, on the north; by North and South Dakota on the east; by Wyoming and Idaho on the south; by Idaho on the west.

The Rocky mountains occupy the western two-fifths of the state's area. To their east, the land forms part of the "Great Plains". Irrigation has been highly developed, with the Madison and Missouri Rivers the chief source of water supply. Temperate zone

fruits are produced in quantity. Wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, rye, corn, hay, potatoes and dairy products are other important products. Much livestock is raised and the production of wool is important.

In the earth are found gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, manganese, coal, asbestos and natural gas.

Montana's forests furnish vast amounts of timber, including white pine, larch, spruce, cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock and yellow pine.

The mountainous area of Montana is one of the most beautiful scenic sections in the United States. Glacier National Park, which extends to the Canadian border, is one of the finest public parks in the world. The state offers unsurpassed recreational facilities, with 500 lakes and fishing streams, thousands of miles of mountain trails, national forests, dude ranches and camps.

There are seven Indian reservations in the state for the tribes which lived in that region—the Blackfeet, Sioux, Flatheads, Crows and Cheyennes.

Educational Institutions

The University of Montana is at Missoula; Montana State College at Bozeman; Montana School of Mines at Butte. There are also two state teachers' colleges, one normal college and three junior colleges.

Capital, Helena; Called the Treasure State; State Flower, Bitterroot; Motto: Ore y Plata (Gold and Silver); Area, 147,138 square miles, rank, 3rd; Population, 559,456, rank 40th.

NEBRASKA

The area which is now the state of Nebraska was at one time the bottom of a huge inland sea, according to geologic records contained in huge fossil beds and glacial deposits which have been found in the state. From what archaeologists have gleaned, it is presumed that prehistoric man also lived in this area.

The Spanish explorer Coronado visited the region in 1541 and found it inhabited by Pawnee Indians. Other Indian tribes who lived there were the Otoe, Omaha, Ponca, Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe. In the early part of the eighteenth century, French fur traders followed the Missouri River as far as Nebraska. Because of explorations and discoveries, the French, British and Spanish all laid claim at one time or another to the region. At the close of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, when France ceded all her claims west of the Mississippi to Spain, Nebraska became part of the Spanish province of Louisiana. In 1803, the territory was included in the Louisiana Purchase and reverted to the United States.

Lewis and Clark headed the first American expedition to visit Nebraska in 1804-06. In the years that followed, many other explorers came into the region. Fort Atkinson, the first military post, was established in 1819, and abandoned in 1827. It was on the present site of Fort Calhoun, 16 miles above Omaha.

Many of the famous overland trails crossed Nebraska in the early 19th century, including the Oregon Trail, the California Trail, and the Denver Trail.

The Nebraska region was part of the Territory of Indiana from 1804 until 1805. From 1805-1812, it formed part of the Territory of Louisiana, which had its capital at St. Louis. It was then part of the Territory of Missouri until 1821 when Missouri was made a state, and Nebraska became a part of the

unorganized territory commonly called the Indian country. The name Nebraska first appeared in literature about 1842, in connection with the Nebraska River, Nebraska being an Indian name for the Platte, and meaning "flat water". Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois introduced the first bill to organize Nebraska on Dec. 17, 1844. However, it did not pass. Two succeeding bills also failed. In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed after a struggle and signed by President Pierce. The struggle between slave and free states for dominance in Nebraska led to the organization of the Republican party and to conflicts which brought on the Civil War.

Nebraska was admitted as a state in 1867 and its state constitution was adopted in 1875. In 1934 Nebraska voted an amendment to its constitution, substituting a unicameral legislature for its former bicameral form. The new chamber has 43 members elected without party designation.

Geography and Economics

Nebraska is bounded on the north by South Dakota, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming. The Missouri River forms the eastern boundary.

It is an agricultural state, leading in the production of wild hay, and also producing corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, alfalfa hay, potatoes, sugar beets, sorghums and soybeans. It produces large quantities of cattle and swine. There are extensive stockyards located at Omaha.

The western part of the state lies in the foothills of the Rockies, and there are high table lands near the Bad Lands of Wyoming and South Dakota. The eastern part of the state consists of grassy prairies sloping down to the Missouri. The average altitude is about 2,000 feet. Three rivers, the Platte, the Niobrara and the Big Blue, drain into the Missouri.

Educational Institutions

The state has 12 institutions for higher education, including the University of Nebraska at Lincoln; Creighton University, Omaha; Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln; Hastings College at Hastings; Municipal University at Omaha; Doane College at Crete; Union College, Lincoln.

Capital, Lincoln; Called the Tree Planter's State; State Flower, the Goldenrod; Motto: Equality Before the Law; Area, 77,237 square miles, rank, 14th; Population, 1,315,834, rank, 32nd.

NEVADA

Nevada was first visited by white men when Franciscan monks crossed the territory in 1775, en route to California. About fifty years after that time, American and Canadian trappers used the Humboldt River, discovered by Peter Ogden, as a thoroughfare for their trade. Later in the 19th century, when the rush to California was on, many white men crossed Nevada. The Mormons settled there after their expulsion from the Middle West.

In 1848, as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, ending the Mexican War, Nevada became United States territory. Until 1850, it was a part of California, known as the Washoe Country. In 1850 the territory of Utah was organized and the state of Nevada was included in it. In 1861, the territory of Utah was divided, and in

1864, Nevada was admitted to the Union as a separate state.

Population in Nevada grew rapidly after the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. From the lode, millions of dollars of gold and silver have been taken, and men became wealthy from it overnight.

Nevada is a popular resort today because of the ease and speed of its divorce laws. Gambling has been legalized in the state.

Geography and Economics

Nevada is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho; on the east by Utah and Arizona; on the south and west by California. It is a mountainous state, with table lands which are flat and arid. Boulder Dam, the highest dam in the world, is situated near Las Vegas. It was built for purposes of irrigation, flood control, water storage, silt control and power development.

Nevada mountains have produced more than a billion dollars of wealth, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum and building stone.

The state also raises sheep, cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. Agricultural products are wheat, barley and potatoes.

Nevada has a number of ancient caves in whose recesses has been discovered proof that prehistoric men and animals once lived in that area. The best known of these is Gypsum Cave, 20 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

The name Nevada is taken from a Spanish word meaning "snow clad."

Educational Institutions

The University of Nevada was founded in 1864 at Elko, and was moved to Reno in 1886.

Capital, Carson City; Called the Battle Born State; State Flower, Sage Brush; Motto: All for our country; Area, 110,540 square miles, rank, 6th; Population, 110,247, rank, 49th.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The state of New Hampshire formed part of a grant made in 1620 by James I. King of England, to the Plymouth Company, formed to develop the "New World." Fishermen, traders and farmers settled in the present towns of Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. The name of New Hampshire was first given to the area in 1629 when the Plymouth Company granted this section of its territory to Captain John Mason of Hampshire, England. However, boundaries were not definitely settled until more than a century later. From 1641-79, 1689-92, and 1699-1741, New Hampshire formed part of the Massachusetts Colony. During the intervening periods, and until 1775 it was under its own royal governors. During the periods when it was under the same governorship as Massachusetts, New Hampshire retained its own identity. In 1776 the state formed a provisional government, and its state constitution was adopted in 1784. New Hampshire was the ninth state to ratify the Federal Constitution, in 1788.

During the Civil War, about 39,000 New Hampshire men fought on the side of the Union.

Geography and Economics

New Hampshire is bounded on the north by the Canadian province of Quebec; on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Massachusetts; on the west by Vermont.

The northern part of the state has a rugged

terrain. The White Mountains there reach the highest elevation in the United States, (Mount Washington, 6,293 feet). Toward the ocean, the land is more level, and is given over to agriculture and industry. The Connecticut River rises in New Hampshire, and forms most of the border between New Hampshire and Vermont. The state has more than 1300 lakes, and provides a wealth of recreational opportunities for summer vacationists and campers. It is popular, too, for winter sports. Some of the best skiing on this continent is found in the Conway and Pinkham Notches, at Franconia, Plymouth and Gilford.

Among the state's most famous tourist attractions are the Old Man of the Mountains, Mount Washington, the Fiume, Glen Ellis Falls, Dixville Notch, Lake Winnepesaukee. The Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, operated by the state, was the first such mountain tram of its kind in this country.

About one-third of the state's area is devoted to agriculture. Since the land is sandy and stony, it requires constant fertilization. Leading crops are berries, apples, peaches and garden produce. Dairy products are of wide importance. Minerals found in the state are granite, gravel, sand, clay products, feldspar, mica, garnet, quartz, beryl, fluor-spar, molybdenum, lead, silver, zinc, copper, gold.

The state manufactures paper and paper products, textiles, and leather products. Also manufactured are wood, lumber, iron and steel products, stone and clay products, and electrical equipment.

Educational Institutions

Dartmouth College at Hanover is one of the oldest and most famous colleges for men in this country. Daniel Webster was one of its graduates. The annual Dartmouth ice festival is one of the outstanding collegiate events on the eastern seaboard. The University of New Hampshire is located at Durham and St. Anselm's College in Manchester. There are two State Teachers' Colleges and two junior colleges.

Capital, Concord; Called the Granite State; State Flower, Purple Lilac; Motto: None; Area, 9,304 square miles, of which 310 square miles are water surface; rank, 43rd; Population, 491,524; rank, 45th.

NEW JERSEY

The Delaware Indians, a branch of the Algonquins, were the first inhabitants, in modern times, of what is now known as the state of New Jersey.

The territory was settled by Swedish and Dutch immigrants in the seventeenth century. In 1664, the British sent a fleet to capture the territory, in order that the New England States might be joined with Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. The Dutch, then in control, surrendered following negotiations. The territory of New Jersey was then given to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Carteret had been administrator of the Isle of Jersey, and so the new colony was named New Jersey. The liberal government set up by Berkeley and Carteret attracted settlers from England, Scotland, New England, Long Island and Connecticut. Many of them were Calvinists and brought with them definite views about religion and government.

In 1676, the territory was divided into East and West Jersey, the former under Carteret and the latter under Berkeley. At

about that time, the Society of Friends established a number of communities in West Jersey.

In 1702 the Boards of Proprietors surrendered their rights to the Crown, East and West Jersey were reunited and the two provinces became the royal colony of New Jersey. From then until the outbreak of the Revolution, there was constant friction between the legislature and the Governor and his council. During this period, New Jersey had the same governor as New York, but retained a separate legislature.

New Jersey played an important part in the Revolution, although when it started there were three distinct elements in the population. Tories, Conservatives who favored compromise, and those who favored the war. Many of the Revolutionary battles were fought on Jersey soil.

At the end of the war, delegates from the state attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia and presented the New Jersey Plan which led to the compromise on the question of representation, whereby in the Senate of the United States the states were given equal vote, with representation in the House based upon population.

New Jersey, greatly developed between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, furnished both money and men for the latter conflict.

Geography and Economics

New Jersey is bounded on the north by New York; on the east by New York and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay; on the west by Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Delaware River flows along the western boundary and the Hudson River, New York Bay, Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay separate it from New York. With New York it manages the Port of New York Authority which has control of bridge and tunnel traffic between the two states.

The state is flat except for the rolling hill section in the northern part. It is very industrial, with textile manufacturing, silk mills, petroleum refining, copper smelting, foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, paint and chemical plants, canneries, meat-packing houses, soap, perfume and jewelry factories.

The southern part of the state is agricultural, producing truck garden crops, apples, peaches, tomatoes, asparagus, cranberries, potatoes, hay and corn.

Iron ore, magnetite, zinc and clay products are also produced in the state.

New Jersey contains many spots of historical and scenic interest. The oldest lighthouse in the United States is at Sandy Hook. Palisades Interstate Park, containing high walls of rock rising from the Hudson River, is maintained jointly by New Jersey and New York. The Delaware Water Gap, is a break in the Kittatinny Mountains through which the Delaware River flows, 1,200 feet below the summits of the mountains.

In the southern part of the state are many famous ocean resorts, best known of which is Atlantic City. The northern part of the state is popular for winter sports.

Educational Institutions

Princeton University in Princeton is an old and famous college for men. Rutgers College and the New Jersey College for Women are in New Brunswick. Stevens Institute of Technology is in Hoboken, and there are also seven state teachers' colleges, and eight junior colleges.

Capital, Trenton; Called the Garden State; State Flower, Violet; Motto: Liberty and Prosperity; Area, 7,836 square miles, rank, 45th; Population, 4,160,165, rank, 9th.

NEW MEXICO

The territory which is now New Mexico was first entered by Spanish travelers in the 16th century. As a result, a large segment of the territory was claimed for the Spanish government and the city of Santa Fe was founded as a capital. The city, called "La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi", or, "The Royal City of the Holy Faith of Saint Francis of Assisi", was planned and laid out according to Spanish custom. From here, the Spanish ruled until 1680, when a war of independence waged by the Pueblo Indians cleared the southwest of all white invaders for twelve years during which complete freedom from the Christian faith and all Spanish domination was maintained. In 1693 the Spanish reconquered the territory, and held it for a little more than a century. In 1819 Mexico took over the governorship without bloodshed.

In 1846 the territory was conquered by the Americans and the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe on August 18 of that year, ending Mexican sovereignty. In 1862 the Confederates entered Albuquerque and Santa Fe, but they were defeated at Glorieta and withdrew from the state before the end of the year.

In 1879 the Santa Fe railroad brought new immigration and wealth to the area. New Mexico was admitted to statehood in 1910.

Geography and Economics

New Mexico, in the southwestern part of the United States, is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the west by Arizona, on the east by Oklahoma and Texas, and on the south by Texas and Mexico. The Rocky Mountains run through the center of the state. The east is flat tableland, and the southern part is desert. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western portion of the state. Climate is dry, with an annual rainfall of from eight to 16 inches.

The state produces many agricultural crops, including corn, wheat, potatoes, sorghums and cotton. Fruit and sugar beets are also extensively raised.

The state has large undeveloped coal resources, and also produces copper, turquoise, petroleum, gold, silver, lead, zinc, granite, sandstone, limestone and clay.

For purposes of irrigation, many large dams and reservoirs have been built. Among the largest are the Elephant Butte on the Rio Grande, Conchas Dam on the Canadian River, Alamogordo, Avalon and McMillan Dams on the Pecos River.

The state has seven national forests and as a result lumbering is a large industry and there is much big game hunting and fishing.

Next to St. Augustine, Fla., Santa Fe is the oldest city in the United States.

Points of Interest

One of the major attractions in New Mexico are the pueblo villages. Ruins of these Indian community dwellings, built between 900 and 1200 A.D., are still standing and some are still used as homes by Indians. Some of the buildings contain more than a thousand rooms.

The Pueblo Indians developed in these regions a culture so advanced, especially in the fields of government, religion and drama,

that they can be termed savage only in that they lacked written language. Their dances and ceremonials are still held at certain times of the year. There are still 18 Indian Pueblos in the state as well as reservations for the Navajo, Apache, and Ute Indians. The Navajos have the world's largest reservation there—16 million acres—and are noted for their silverwork, weaving and handicrafts. The Pueblos are especially skilled in ceramics.

Other ruins within the state give evidence of civilizations going back to the Stone Age.

One of the most famous sights in New Mexico is Carlsbad Caverns, a National Park open the year round. The Caverns were made by water eating into limestone rock, which, about 200 million years ago, was an inland extension of the ocean. Although many explorations have been made through the caverns, their exact size is not yet known. Temperature within the caverns remains stationary at 56 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year.

Educational Institutions

The University of New Mexico is located at Albuquerque; the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is at State College; New Mexico College of Mines at Socorro. There are also two Teachers' Colleges and the New Mexico Military Institute, a junior college, at Roswell.

Capital, Santa Fe; Called the Sunshine State, and the "Land of Enchantment"; State Flower, Yucca; Motto, Crescit Eundo (It Grows As It Goes); Area, 121,666 square miles, rank 4th; Population, 531,818, rank, 42nd.

NEW YORK

New York is one of the original thirteen states in the Union and has always played an important role in the country's history. The region was originally inhabited by Indians of the Five Nations, whose names are commemorated in the famous Finger Lakes of central New York State. In the early part of the seventeenth century the French explorer, Champlain, entered the northeastern part of the state, near the lake named for him, and Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch, traveled the river later called by his name as far as the site of the present city of Albany. On the basis of his travels, the Dutch claimed that area and founded Nieuw Amsterdam (now New York City), in 1623. For about 40 years they ruled the region under such famous governors as Peter Minuit, Wouter van Twiller, Peter Stuyvesant.

In 1664, after the Dutch had been weakened by a war with the Indians, the English seized their territory and renamed Nieuw Amsterdam, calling it New York after the Duke of York, who got his patent to the land from his brother, King Charles II of England. In 1686, New York was consolidated with New England and New Jersey. New York was the scene of conflict during the French and Indian wars, but in 1673 the French were driven out.

New York played an important part in the Revolutionary War and was the scene of Burgoyne's surrender in 1777. In that same year, New York adopted her own separate state constitution, joined the Confederation the next year, and, 11 years later, by ratifying the Federal Constitution, became one of the thirteen original states. For a short period, New York City was the national capital, and George Washington

was inaugurated there as first President on April 30, 1789.

The completion of the Erie, or Barge Canal, across the state, in 1825, helped population to spread through other sections of the state.

Geography and Economics

New York is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; on the west by Pennsylvania and Lake Erie. In the eastern part of the state are the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. In the central and western parts it is hilly, with fertile valleys. The state produces nearly every kind of fruit, vegetable, grain and forage crop that can be grown in the temperate zone. Chief among them are corn, wheat, oats, barley, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, cabbage, onions, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, maple sugar, maple syrup. Dairy farming is also important and the state ranks high in cheese production.

New York ranks very high industrially producing clothing, textiles, liquors, wines tobacco. There are plants for sugar refining, meat-packing, flour milling.

Transportation facilities are of the finest. The state is covered by a network of railways and there are about 800 miles of navigable waterways. The Barge Canal connects the Great Lakes with the Hudson River. The Port of New York is one of the greatest in the world.

Many types of lumber are marketed from New York's forest stands in the mountainous regions.

Minerals found in the state include salt, iron, sandstone, limestone, fire clay, marble, granite, slate, gypsum, oil, natural gas, cement, talc.

As a vacation spot, New York offers its mountainous regions, the shore of Long Island, Niagara Falls near Buffalo, Saratoga Springs, famous spa and racing spot, and its many inland lakes.

Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, is a famous winter resort where the Olympic Winter Games were held in 1932 and where the famous Mt. Van Hovenberg Bobsled run is located. Saranac Lake, nearby, is a famous resort for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Educational Institutions

New York has almost 60 institutions of higher education, including Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York, Fordham University, all in New York City; Cornell University in Ithaca; Syracuse University, Syracuse; the University of Buffalo, Buffalo; University of Rochester and the Eastman School of Music, Rochester; Hamilton College, Clinton; Union College, Schenectady; Colgate University, Hamilton; St. Lawrence University, Ogdensburg; Hobart College and William Smith College, Geneva; Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy; Albany State College for Teachers, Albany; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; Elmira College, the oldest college for women in the United States, Elmira; St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Capital, Albany; Caled the Empire State; State Flower, Rose; Motto: Excelsior (Higher, More Elevated); Area, 49,576 square miles, rank 29th; Population, 13,479,142, rank 1st.

NORTH CAROLINA

The first attempt at colonization in America by English-speaking people was made in North Carolina, when, in 1584-87, under a charter granted to Sir Walter Raleigh by Queen Elizabeth, a colony was begun on Roanoke Island. The settlement was a failure, and later became known as the "Lost Colony."

Immigrants from Virginia made the first permanent settlement about 1650. In 1663, King Charles II granted to eight Lords Proprietors a charter for the territory which now comprises both North and South Carolina. The new colony was called Carolina (from the Latin version *Carolus* of his own name). In 1669 John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. They were adopted by the Lords Proprietors who directed the governor to put them into operation. In 1670 there were four precincts, later changed to counties, and called Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan and Currituck. North Carolina has one hundred counties today.

On Dec. 7, 1710, Carolina was divided into North and South Carolina, and on May 12, 1712, Edward Hyde became the first governor of North Carolina. In 1729 seven of the eight Lords Proprietors sold their interest in Carolina to the Crown and North Carolina thereby became a royal colony. George Burrington was the first royal governor.

In 1776, North Carolina instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from the British crown, and in December of that year she adopted an independent state constitution. North Carolina was the last of the thirteen colonies to enter the Union, doing so in 1789 after demanding a clause guaranteeing religious freedom before ratifying the constitution.

During the Civil War, North Carolina seceded from the Union and her losses in dead and wounded surpassed those of any other state in the Civil War. She was readmitted to the Union in July, 1868.

The state has had two capitals, New Bern and Raleigh. The present capitol building in Raleigh was completed in 1840, after the preceding one had been destroyed by fire.

In 1790, the state ceded her extensive western lands to the federal government, and in 1796 they entered the Union as the state of Tennessee.

Economics and Geography

North Carolina is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by South Carolina, Georgia and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by South Carolina and Tennessee. The state is divided into three topographical areas, each quite distinct. One is the flat coastal area, the second the central Piedmont area, which attains an elevation of about one thousand feet, and from which the Blue Ridge Mountains rise, and the third the Appalachian Mountains. Geologists consider the mountains in western North Carolina to be the oldest on the continent. Mount Mitchell, (6,684 feet) is the tallest peak east of the Mississippi River.

Part of the Great Smoky National Park is found in the northwestern portion of the state. The park is noted for the beauty of the Great Smoky Mountains which traverse it, and for its acres of virgin hardwoods, especially red spruce, the largest stand of that tree on the continent.

North Carolina is primarily an agricultural state, raising cotton, corn, hay, potatoes, peanuts and soya beans. The state ranks third in the nation in the value of its farm crops.

The state leads in production of tobacco and grows 70 percent of all the leaf cigarette crop produced in the United States.

Many minerals are found in the state, chiefly clay products, mica, barytes, kyanite, talc, kaolin, coal, feldspar, zircon, columbite, allamite and wolframite.

In Charlotte, N. C., on May 20, 1775, was signed the first American Declaration of Independence, antedating by more than a year the national Declaration.

The state has many famous resort cities, including Asheville, Pinehurst, Southern Pines and Tryon. A Cherokee Indian Reservation is located in the Great Smoky area.

Educational Institutions

North Carolina has 17 institutions of higher education. The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, was the first in the country to have three units, the university proper, the State College for Women in Greensboro, and the College of Agriculture and Engineering in Raleigh. Duke University is located in Durham; Davidson College at Davidson; Guilford College in Guilford; Meredith College in Raleigh; Wake Forest College in Wake Forest. There are five state Teachers' Colleges, 12 Negro, 19 junior colleges.

Capital, Raleigh; Called the Tar Heel State, or the Old North State; State Flower, Dogwood; Motto: Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than To Seem); Area, 52,712 square miles, rank 27th; Population, 3,571,623, rank, 11th.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota's modern history begins at the end of the 18th century, when the territory now comprising that state was visited by Hudson Bay Company traders. The same land was part of the region ceded by France to the United States in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It was successively a part of the District of Louisiana, of the Louisiana Territory, the Missouri Territory, the Territory of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, the Territory of Iowa and the Territory of Minnesota. On March 2, 1861, the Dakota territory was organized, with the capital at Yankton. The name Dakota, taken from the Sioux language, means "confederation of tribes."

Three centuries ago, Indian tribes including the Mandans, Arikara and others, had a civilization along the Missouri River in what is now North Dakota. In the early 18th century, Spanish traders from New Mexico had outposts in Dakota, and later in the same century, French traders, trappers and adventurers joined with the Sioux Indians to drive away the other Indian tribes. The Hudson's Bay Company, established there by the middle of the century, encouraged the French and the Sioux. North Dakota gradually became a part of the theater where the English, French, Spanish and Americans fought for control of the Northwest.

During the winter of 1804-1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition entered North Dakota territory and found among the Hidatsa Indians the Indian girl Sakakawea ("bird woman") who guided the expedition over a treacherous pass in the Rocky Mountains. Her statue now stands on the state capitol grounds at Bismarck.

Other explorers who followed Lewis and Clark into this area were Bradbury and Breckenridge in 1811; Catlin and Maximilian in 1832; and John Fremont in 1839.

In the early 1860's, North Dakota was the scene of many wars between the Indians and the white settlers. Previously, the discovery of gold in California and Idaho and Montana brought thousands of people through Dakota. Many saw opportunity in its fertile prairies and stayed. In the 1870's, these settlers suffered from famines and grasshopper plagues. The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873, however, brought many other settlers to the state. A gold rush to the Black Hills section in 1874 was caused by a statement from Custer that there was "gold in the grass roots". The resulting influx of white men was a violation of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux, who had been promised the territory west of the Missouri River. The result was the Battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, when Custer and his command were annihilated. White settlement continued, however, and Indian supremacy was gradually overcome.

The capitol of the Dakotas was at Yankton until 1883 when it was moved to Bismarck where it remained until formation of the two states, North and South Dakota, in 1889. Bismarck is now the capitol of North Dakota and the first session of the legislature of that state was held in Bismarck on November 19, 1889.

Geography and Economics

North Dakota is a West North-Central State and lies between latitudes 45°56' and 49° North, and longitudes 96°32' and 104°3' West. It is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by Minnesota; on the west by Montana; and on the south by South Dakota. The state runs 360 miles from east to west and 210 miles north to south. Its area is 70,837 square miles, of which 654 are water surface. It ranks 16th among the states in area.

The geographic center of North America is in Pierce County, N. D.

North Dakota is famous for its wheat production. "Number One Northern Hard" wheat originated there and is one of the finest grades of that cereal. The state also produces rye, durum wheat, flaxseed, potatoes, wild hay, oats, barley and corn. The western part of the state produces lignite coal and manufactures briquettes and other lignite products. Fine clays are also found in the western part of the state, and pottery is manufactured there.

The section called the "Bad Lands" in the western part of the state was so-called because the Indians found them "bad lands to travel through". This area has been made accessible now with good roads and is popular with vacationists. When Theodore Roosevelt was a rancher he made his headquarters in that area, and his cabin now stands on the capitol grounds in Bismarck.

The Turtle Mountains of North Dakota are noted for a variety of song birds. A joint American-Canadian Commission has set aside three thousand acres on the northern border of these high hills for a Peace Garden commemorating the years of peace between the two countries.

Educational Institutions

The University of North Dakota is located in Grand Forks; North Dakota Agricultural College is in Fargo; Jamestown College is located in Jamestown.

The State Historical Building in Bismarck

contains a large Indian collection, as well as displays of state wildlife and of pioneer equipment. The library in the same building has the largest known collection of reference material on the state and on the Northwest in general.

Capital, Bismarck; Called the Sioux State; State Flower, the Wild Prairie Rose; Motto, Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable, Now and Forever; Area, 70,665 sq. mi., rank, 16th; Population, 641,935, rank, 39th.

OHIO

Ohio, together with Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, formed the Northwest Territory which was won for the United States during the Revolutionary War by George Rogers Clark. Previously, the area had been claimed by both France and England as the result of explorations there by their nationals. After the Seven Years' War between the two powers, England secured the entire region and annexed it to the province of Quebec in Canada. This act displeased the colonies, which felt that the region should belong to them, and they secured it as a result of the War of Independence.

During the period when Ohio belonged to the Northwest Territory, the capital was moved several times, being successively at Marietta, which was founded in 1788 and is the oldest permanent settlement in the state; at Cincinnati; at Chillicothe, and at Zanesville. In the early part of the 19th century a commission was appointed to select a permanent capital not more than 40 miles from the center of the state. As a result, the capital city of Columbus was laid out and became the capital of Ohio in 1817. Ohio had been admitted to the Union as a separate state in 1803.

In Ohio have been found many evidences of the existence of prehistoric man. These traces are found especially in the works of the prehistoric Mound Builders, who once inhabited the region from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Ohio was the scene of action during the War of 1812, the outstanding event occurring there being the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie in 1813.

Ohio is sometimes called the State of Presidents, because it has given the nation five leaders. It is frequently considered a key state in national elections.

Geography and Economics

Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia; on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky; on the west by Indiana. The general surface of the state is that of a plateau about one thousand feet above sea level. A divide which separates the drainage of Lake Erie from that of the Ohio River passes diagonally across the state, at a height of about 600 feet above the lake. The state has an undulating surface as the result of small valleys cut by rivers and lakes, and as a result agriculture of all types flourishes. Corn, oats, winter wheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and grapes are principal crops.

Ohio has navigable waterways which include the 430-mile length of the Ohio River, 230 miles of lake frontage, and 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the southeast. Rail transportation is very heavy, in all directions. Ohio produces more lime than any other state in the Union. Other minerals found there are coal, iron, petroleum, gyp-

sum and salt. Cleveland on Lake Erie is the heaviest handler of iron ore in the world.

The manufacture of rubber tires, motor vehicles and parts for automobiles is extensive.

Educational Institutions

Ohio has 43 institutions of higher education, including the Ohio University at Athens; Ohio State University, Columbus; Cincinnati University, Cincinnati; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Oberlin College, Oberlin; Miami University, Oxford; Akron University, Akron; Wittenburg College, Springfield; Toledo University, Toledo. Oberlin College was the first in the world to admit women on equal terms with men, and the first in this country to admit Negroes on equal terms with whites.

Wilberforce University is solely for Negroes. In addition, there are two State Teachers' Colleges, and three Junior Colleges.

Capital, Columbus; Called the Buckeye State; State Flower, Scarlet Carnation; Motto: None Imperium in Imperio (A Government Within a Government) was adopted in 1866 and repealed in 1868; Area, 41,222 square miles, rank, 34th; Population, 6,997,612, rank 4th.

OKLAHOMA

The present state of Oklahoma was established in 1834 as the Indian Territory, to provide a home for the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Indian tribes. Excepted from this area were the present counties of Beaver, Texas and Cimarron. White people were barred as settlers from the Indian Territory, and many Indians from other sections of the country migrated there. In 1889, by virtue of payment by the government to the Indians of a large sum of money, the clause barring white settlers from the area was rescinded and the territory was thrown open to white settlers. More than 50,000 persons entered in one day.

In 1890 the portion of Indian territory open to the whites, and the three counties of Beaver, Texas and Cimarron were combined into Oklahoma Territory, and in 1898 the Curtis Act was passed, providing for an individual allotment of land to the Indians of the Indian Territory, and for a government for them administered from Washington. When the allotments had been made, in 1906, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory applied for admission to the Union as one state, and it was admitted on November 16, 1907. Today the state has 27 Indian reservations on which more than one-fifth of the Indian population of the United States lives. The Indians still carry on many of their ancient dances and festivals.

Geography and Economics

Oklahoma is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south and west by Texas. In the west, the surface is a vast, rolling, treeless plain, but in the east are the forest areas of the Chautauqua, Wichita and Ozark Mountains. The Arkansas and Red Rivers are navigable for boats of light draft. Most of the soil is a dark red loam. The state is primarily agricultural and leads in production of broom corn. Other crops are corn, wheat, oats, grain, sorghums, potatoes, hay, fruits and cotton.

Petroleum was found in Oklahoma at the beginning of this century, and oil found on lands owned by the Indians made many of

them wealthy. For a time Oklahoma ranked first in the nation in production of oil. Since 1933, Texas, California, and Illinois have ranked higher.

The leading industry is petroleum refining. There are also zinc smelters and refineries, lead and natural gas industries, flour mills, cotton seed oil, cake and meal factories.

The Great Salt Plains of northwest Oklahoma are believed to have been left when a prehistoric inland sea drained away. They consist of a level white salt plain six by eight miles in size. A new federal dam is planned across the Great Salt Plain and the region will be used as a wild game refuge. Many visitors come to Oklahoma for quail, deer, turkey and waterfowl hunting. In the central part of the state are found many mineral wells which are visited by people suffering from rheumatism and arthritis. The mountain areas offer beautiful scenery and camping facilities.

Educational Institutions

The University of Oklahoma is located at Norman; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. There is also Langston University for Negroes, in addition to six Teachers' Colleges and 21 junior colleges.

Capital, Oklahoma City; Called the Sooner State; State Flower, Mistletoe; Motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things); Area, 69,919 square miles, rank, 17th; Population, 2,336,434, rank 22nd.

OREGON

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the coast of Oregon was visited by several English and Spanish explorers. The earliest of these, as far as is known, was Sir Francis Drake, who, in 1579 took possession of the area in the name of Queen Elizabeth and called it New Albion. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray sailed into the mouth of the river later named for his ship, the Columbia. More thorough exploration of the Oregon territory was made in 1803 by the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1811 a trading post was established by John Jacob Astor, pioneer fur trader, at a spot named Astoria.

Great Britain and the United States disputed for many years the territory between latitudes 40 degrees and 54 degrees, 40' north. A treaty signed in 1846 finally decided the claim. Oregon Territory was then organized in 1849 and was admitted as a state in 1859.

Geography and Economics

Oregon is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Nevada and California and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Cascade Mountains divide the state unequally. East of the range the surface of the state is undulating table land with high hills and deep canyons. The Willamette Valley lies between the Cascades and the Coast Range, and is exceedingly fertile throughout its entire length of 150 miles. From the coast range westward the surface is mountainous and broken.

The fruit-growing industry is the most important in the state, which is especially noted for its fine apples, shipped to eastern markets. The state also does much dairying, wool-growing and stock-raising and grows winter wheat, fliberts, barley, oats and hay. Prune growing and drying is also an important industry. Oregon has immense stands of timber and furniture manufacture

is a sizeable industry. The lumber cut averages more than three billion feet annually.

The salmon fisheries at the mouth of the Columbia River are among the greatest in the world.

Gold, silver and copper are found in the state, as well as lead, oil, quicksilver, iron ore, platinum and clay.

Several large irrigation projects have been started in the arid land at the southeastern part of the state. The Owyhee Dam is one of the largest in the world and provides water for more than 100,000 acres of land near the Idaho border. The Bonneville Dam is a gigantic power and navigation project situated on the Columbia River at Bonneville, near Portland.

The Columbia River on the north carries tonnage along its entire 400 miles from the Idaho line and makes one of the finest harbors in the world at the spot where it flows into the Pacific. The Snake River on the east also carries much traffic.

In scenic beauty, Oregon ranks near the top of all the United States. The famous Columbia Highway, Crater Lake, Mount Hood, 11,245 feet and the highest spot in the state, are the mecca of tourists.

Educational Institutions

The University of Oregon is located at Eugene; Oregon State College at Corvallis; Reed College in Portland. There are eight other state institutions of higher learning, and two junior colleges.

Capital, Salem; Called the Beaver State; State Flower, Oregon Grape; Motto: The Union; Area, 96,981 square miles, rank ninth; Population, 1,089,684, rank 34th.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was one of the original thirteen colonies and was named in honor of Admiral William Penn, father of William Penn, founder of the province. Charles II gave a charter for the territory in 1681 to William Penn, a member of the Society of Friends, for land in America to be called Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods. The grant was made to settle a debt of 16,000 pounds which King Charles and the British Government owed Admiral Penn.

The first General Assembly of the province was held at Chester, Pa., Dec. 4, 1682. After Penn extended an invitation to Europeans to come to his province and enjoy personal freedom, many English, Scotch, Irish, German, Dutch, Welsh, French and Swedish settled in the area, principally in the lower valley of the Delaware River. The term "Commonwealth" was applied to the province and "General Assembly" to the law-making body of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Penn grew rapidly because of the policy of religious and political tolerance which always characterized it. It became the most prosperous and populous of all the thirteen colonies. Philadelphia, its capital, was the largest and most important of all the provincial capitals. Benjamin Franklin, one of the leading Americans of Colonial days was closely associated with the colony. Other champions of civil rights and liberties in Pennsylvania were John Dickinson, James Wilson, Thomas McKean, and Benjamin Rush. Military leaders who came from there were Mad Anthony Wayne, Arthur St. Clair, Thomas Mifflin, and others. The Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and the Declaration of Independence was framed in that city. The Articles of Confederation

were adopted while Congress was sitting in York, Pa.

From the Revolution to the present time, Pennsylvania has continued to be one of the most important states in the Union. It has contributed one President, James Buchanan, to the country, and hundreds of leaders in every walk of life.

Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal Government from 1776 until 1800, except for a brief period in 1789-90.

The state bore a heavy part in the Civil War, and is the site of the Gettysburg Battlefield, mecca annually for thousands of visitors. A large portion of Pennsylvania farmers are of German descent and are referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch".

Geography and Economics

Pennsylvania is bordered on the north by Lake Erie and New York; on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by West Virginia and Ohio. The state at one time had boundary disputes with neighboring states, that with Maryland being settled by establishment of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1763-69. An argument with the state of Connecticut over the Wyoming Valley was settled in favor of Pennsylvania in 1782.

The state has level lands to the east and mountain ranges in the central and western parts—the Poconos and the Appalachian Range. Its important rivers are the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Alleghany, the Monongahela, which unite at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio.

Pennsylvania is of enormous importance to the industrial life of the nation. It produces about half the steel of the country. Electrical supplies are manufactured in large quantity. Pittsburgh is one of the greatest metal production centers in the country.

At Scranton and Wilkes-Barre are the largest hard coal mines in the country. The state produces about one hundred million tons of bituminous coal and fifty million tons of anthracite annually, petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, steel for rails, steel for structural purposes, lime and slate.

In the agricultural field, Pennsylvania produces winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears and grapes. It leads in the production of buckwheat.

The state has many miles of forest preserves, and its mountain areas are popular as summer and winter resorts.

The state is drained by the Delaware River in the east, the Susquehanna in the middle, and the Ohio in the west. Water surface covers 294 square miles.

Educational Institutions

The University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia was founded in 1740; Washington and Jefferson College is in Washington, Pa.; Pennsylvania State College at State College; University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh; Lafayette College in Easton; Lehigh University at Bethlehem; Temple University, Philadelphia; Bucknell University, Lewisburg; Dickinson College, Carlisle; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Alleghany College, Meadville; Duquesne College, Pittsburgh; Grove City College, Grove City; Haverford College, Haverford; Swarthmore College, Swarthmore; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr; Wilson College, Chambersburg. There are 13 state Teachers' Colleges, seven junior colleges, two colleges for Negroes.

Capital, Harrisburg; Called the Keystone State; State Flower, Mountain Laurel; Motto: Virtue, Liberty and Independence; Area, 45,333 square miles, rank 32nd; Population, 9,900,180, rank 2nd.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island, one of the original thirteen colonies, was founded in 1640, when previous settlements at Providence and at Portsmouth, on the island of Aquidneck, were consolidated under one government. The name "Rhode Island" was taken after Aquidneck's name was changed, in 1644, to the Isle of Rhodes. The first settlement in the territory of Rhode Island was made in 1636 by Roger Williams who fled to the Narragansett Bay area and founded Providence after he had been banished from Massachusetts because of his religious beliefs. In 1644 a Parliamentary Charter was granted to Providence, Portsmouth and Newport, which then incorporated under the title, "Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." Actual union of the towns was prevented by the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies until 1647. In 1663, King Charles II granted a charter to the "English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations", and in 1664 the Seal of the Colony was established. The official name of the State has remained "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

The General Assembly of Rhode Island withdrew allegiance from the British King and Parliament in 1776, four months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Geography and Economics

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the union in area, but has the densest population. Its area is 1,067 square miles, and its population 713,346. Massachusetts bounds it on the north and east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south and Connecticut on the west. It is an industrial state, with many textile mills and jewelry factories. It exceeds all other states in per capita industrial output, with a population 91.6 percent urban.

The state is perhaps best known as a vacation resort and summer playground, especially for the very wealthy, whose magnificent estates in Newport have been show places since the 1890's.

Rhode Island is only 48 miles long at its longest point and its greatest width is 37 miles. Its coastline extends about 400 miles. Its most elevated section is in the north and its highest point is Durfee Hill, 805 feet.

In the southern part of the state, mild climate and fertile soil combine to make dairy and stock farms, orchards and truck gardens profitable.

Narragansett Bay, with its tributaries, extends through the state, and has about one-fifth the state's area on its east side, and about four-fifths on its west. As a result of its proximity to the ocean and the Gulf Stream, Rhode Island has the mildest climate of the New England states. It is noted for its beautiful trees and its abundance of flowering dogwood and rhododendron.

Rhode Island was the last state of the union to ratify the Federal Constitution, not doing so until 1790.

Educational Institutions

Rhode Island is the home of Brown University, Rhode Island State College,

Rhode Island College of Education, Providence College, and two state teachers' colleges.

The Naval War College is located at Newport.

Capitol, Providence; Called Little Rhody; State Flower, Violet; Motto, Hope; State Tree, Maple; State Bird, Bobwhite; Area, including water, 1,300 square miles, rank, 48th; Population, 713,346, rank, 36th.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The first English settlement in South Carolina was made in 1670 and Charleston was founded in 1680. Until 1729, when it became a separate colony, South Carolina, with North Carolina formed one large colony.

South Carolina was the scene of many Revolutionary battles and in 1780-81 was held by the British.

It was the foremost advocate of secession in the years before the Civil War, and was the first state to secede, doing so on Dec. 20, 1860. It opened the warfare by the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. The state suffered severely during the war. It was readmitted to the Union in 1868.

Geography and Economics

South Carolina is bounded on the north by North Carolina; on the east by North Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean; on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by Georgia.

The Blue Ridge Mountains are situated in the western part of the state, and the land toward the coast is a wide, flat, sandy belt. The state has several harbors, the chief one being Charleston, an important shipping center.

The state is chiefly agricultural, with cotton the principal crop. Others are corn, tobacco, hay, oats, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.

Its forests supply yellow pine, from which turpentine is derived in large quantities.

Minerals found in South Carolina are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore and lime.

With a mild climate, South Carolina serves as a year-round resort for vacationists. Aiken and Camden are well known resort towns.

Educational Institutions

The University of South Carolina is in Columbia. Clemson Agricultural College and Presbyterian College are other important institutions of higher education. The state has four junior colleges and 12 Negro colleges.

Capital, Columbia; Called the Palmetto State; State Flower, Yellow Jessamine; Motto: Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe, I Hope); also, Animus Opibusque Parati (Prepared in Spirit and Wealth); Area, 31,055 square miles, rank 39th; Population, 1,899,804, rank 26th.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota belonged originally to the District of Louisiana, and later to the Territories of Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The western section of the state was at one time a part of the Territory of Nebraska. The Territory of the Dakotas was created in 1861, and included the present states of North and South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming and Montana. In 1882 the Dakotas were given their present limits. In 1887 the territory was divided into the two

states and both were admitted to the Union in 1889.

Economics and Geography

South Dakota is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. The Missouri River divides the state nearly in half.

The state has many fertile plains which produce corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and fruits, although rainfall is light. Raising of livestock is one of the main industries, which include meat packing, butter and cheese making, and flour milling.

The Black Hills are located in the southwestern part of the state. They have large stands of timber, mainly yellow pine and spruce. Harney Peak in the Black Hills is 7,242 feet high, and is the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies. Near the Black Hills are located the Bad Lands, vast waste spaces, in which is found Big Stone Lake, the lowest point in the United States east of the Rockies.

Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills is 6,200 feet high and is noted for the sculptured figures on its granite face of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

Gold and silver are found in many parts of the Black Hills, and the largest gold-producing mine in the United States is at Lead, S. D. Other minerals found in the state are feldspar, lithium, lignite, bentonite, stone and clay.

The state has a number of large Indian reservations.

The Bad Lands cover an area of about one million acres in which many fossil deposits have been found, indicating the presence of prehistoric life.

The Black Hills are a favorite summer vacation spot.

Educational Institutions

The University of South Dakota is at Vermillion; South Dakota State College at Brookings; South Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City; and there are also four teachers' colleges and five junior colleges.

Capital, Pierre; Called the Coyote State; State Flower, the Pasque; Motto: I Lead; Area, 77,047 square miles, rank, 15th; Population, 642,961, rank 38th.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee is one of the East-South Central States of the Union. It lies between latitudes 35° and 36°39' North, and longitudes 81°37' and 90°28' West. Its northern boundaries are Kentucky and Virginia; its eastern boundary North Carolina; its southern boundary Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and its western boundaries Arkansas and Missouri. The state extends 400 miles from east to west and 120 miles north and south. It ranks 34th in areas among the United States, with 42,022 square miles, of which 335 are water surface.

History

Tennessee was a part of the grant of land from England to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and in the Stuart grants in 1663. The region was claimed in early times by the state of North Carolina, which, in 1784, ceded to the United States all the territory which is now the state of Tennessee. The cession was not to take effect until Congress signified its intention of accepting it within two years. In the meantime dissension arose among the

inhabitants of the occupied territory on the grounds that North Carolina had made no provision for the government of her western territory and there was fear that the United States would not do so. The people therefore devised a government of their own, calling themselves the state of Franklin (or Frankland). However, the state was never strong, and after a stormy career of three years it ceased to exist.

Tennessee was admitted to the Union as a state in 1796. It seceded June 8, 1861 and, next to Virginia, was the chief battleground of the Civil War. Among the stirring events of the period were the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and of Island No. 10, the battles of Shiloh, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga; the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville; and the battles of Franklin and Nashville.

The state was readmitted to the Union in 1866, and since 1880 has grown rapidly in wealth, population and industrial development.

Geography and Economics

The Great Smoky Mountains are located in the eastern part of the state, and the state's surface slopes towards the west, to an elevated tableland and then to the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border. The Tennessee River flows into Alabama from the northeast and returns to flow north through Tennessee and Kentucky into the Ohio.

With forests covering about 30,000 square miles, the state has a huge annual yield of lumber—oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut.

The state produces coal, iron-ore, copper, zinc, gold, silver, clay products, phosphate rocks, sandstone, marble and limestone. Agriculture is an important industry as well, and the leading crop is corn. Others are wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, peanuts and cotton.

Points of Interest

Tennessee has three of the nation's outstanding wonders, Reelfoot Lake, the reservoir basin of the Mississippi River, formed by an earthquake in 1811; Lookout Mountain, a rock-faced promontory carved by the currents of the Tennessee River and overlooking Moccasin Bend at Chattanooga; and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park which is divided between North Carolina and Tennessee. Norris Dam, 27 miles north of Knoxville, on the Clinch River, creates a large lake, covering more than 80 square miles, with a shoreline in excess of 800 miles.

One of America's most unusual sports events is held annually in November at Tellico Plains where hunters gather to attempt to bag the wild Prussian boars that roam the Tennessee mountains in Cherokee National Forest. The boars are descendants of wild boars from the Black Forest of northern Germany which were imported many years ago.

Educational Institutions

Tennessee has 23 institutions of higher education, including the University of Chattanooga; the University of Tennessee in Knoxville; Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Cumberland University, Lebanon; University of the South, Seawane; Maryville College, Maryville; George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City; Southwestern, Memphis; Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville; East Tennessee State College, Johnson City; Middle

Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro; Memphis State College, Memphis; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville. Among the eight Negro colleges in the state is Fiske University, Nashville. There are also five State Teachers Colleges and nine Junior Colleges.

The TVA

The Tennessee Valley Authority was set up by Congress in 1933 to promote navigation and control floods on the Tennessee River, to generate power and to aid in the national defense. To accomplish these objectives, four dams have been built across the Tennessee River and its tributaries, creating a chain of lakes with a minimum nine-foot channel on the Tennessee River extending from the Ohio River to Knoxville, a distance of 652 miles. To prevent these reservoirs from filling with silt, a gigantic project of reforestation and soil erosion control has also been carried out. As a result, tremendous benefits have accrued to the timber and agricultural interests of Tennessee, and, at the same time, the inexpensive electricity generated at the dam is providing an abundance of power for manufacturing.

Creation of the lakes has also provided fishing grounds and place for pleasure boats, as well as sites for recreational parks and because of this factor, recreation, a TVA by-product, has become a large industry in Tennessee. When the TVA project is completed, there will be over 400,000 acres of T.V.A. waters in the state. The T.V.A. is also engaged in other activities, including experiments to produce better fertilizers and to test and assess the value of T.V.A. phosphate. In some counties, T.V.A. has provided county agents to assist the farmers. Attention is also given to the wildlife resources of the reservoirs and surrounding areas. Large fish hatcheries are operated and fish are released in the lakes and tributary streams.

TEXAS

The state of Texas belongs to the West South-Central group and lies between latitudes 25°51' and 36°31' N., and longitudes 93°40' and 106°30' W. The state is bounded on the north by New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arkansas; on the East by Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana; on the South by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico; on the West by Mexico and New Mexico. With a gross area of 265,896 square miles, of which 3,498 square miles are water surface, Texas is the largest state in the union. It ranks sixth in population, with 6,414,824 people residing within its borders.

History

Texas was first settled in 1685 by the French explorer Sieur La Salle. After he was murdered in 1687, the Spanish assumed control over the territory and in the 18th century, many Spanish missions were established. In the early 19th century, Texas formed a state with Mexico, but between 1820-1830 American colonists settled there. Many of these colonists came from the southern states and brought their slaves with them. In 1835, a rebellion against Mexico broke out, and the next year, within the walls of the Alamo, a mission founded in San Antonio by the Franciscan monks in 1718, 187 heroes gave their lives in a hopeless stand against Santa Anna and his army of 6,000 Mexicans. The Mexicans were finally defeated by Sam Houston and his men at San Jacinto April 21, 1836.

From 1836-1845, Texas was an independent republic, but in 1845, by joint resolution of Congress, Texas was admitted to the union. Under terms of this resolution, Texas may subdivide its area into any number not exceeding four additional states of convenient size, having sufficient population, which shall be entitled to admission into the union. In 1945-46 Texas plans to celebrate the centennial of her admission as the 28th state in the union. Plans for the celebration are under direction of A. Garland Adair, curator of history in the Texas Memorial Museum, and chairman of the Statehood Commission organized by the 47th Texas Legislature.

By terms of the treaty ending the war between Texas and Mexico, the Rio Grande River became the boundary between Texas and Mexico.

As one of the slave states during the Civil War, Texas seceded in 1864 and the last battle of the war was fought at Palmito, near Palo Alto, May 13, 1865, a month after the surrender at Appomattox.

Geography and Economics

Texas is mountainous in the western part, with great plains in the northwest, prairie in the central part, and a low-lying region near the Gulf. The "Panhandle" is the northern tip of the state, so called because it looks on the map like the handle of a frying pan. Western Texas is unforested, but in the eastern area of the state there is a wooded region. Trees native to Texas are: ash, basswood, bay, beech, birch, bois d'arc, catalpa, cats' claw, cedar, cherry, chinquapin, corkwood, cottonwood, chinaberry, cypress, dogwood, elm, fir, gum, gum elastic, hackberry, hawthorn, hickory, holly, hop hornbean, huckleberry, ironwood, locust, maple, magnolia, mesquite, mimosa, mulberry, oak (50 species), pine (8 species), pecan (State tree), persimmon, planer tree, swamp privet, redbud, sycamore, Texas ebony, walnut, wild China, willow, youpon, Mexican or wild plum.

Chief Products

The chief fruit grown in Texas is the peach. Others are apples, cantaloupes, citrus fruits, dates, figs, strawberries, blackberries.

Texas leads the union in the production of cotton and in the total number of head of domestic animals on farms and ranches. It also has a huge output of petroleum. Texas ranks first in the beef cattle industry and in the number of sheep and the average annual production of wool. It also has more mules and horses than any other state.

The state has a large yield of coal, sulphur, natural gas, gypsum, granite, sandstone, limestone, silver and potash. Amarillo is the chief source in the country for helium gas.

Largest farm crops in Texas are, in addition to cotton, corn, wheat, oats sorghum, potatoes, rice, tomatoes, peanuts, pecans and onions.

The Texas cotton crop is the most valuable crop grown in a single political subdivision in the world, approaching the total value of the production of the gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper mines in the United States. About 50 crops are produced in the state on a commercial scale, and of them cotton represents about 53 per cent of the total crop value of the state. Cotton is produced in 223 Texas counties, leaving only 31 as non-cotton producers.

Diversion of the Rio Grande at the southern end of the coastal belt of the state has created a fertile belt where between 300,000

and 400,000 acres are under intensive cultivation in two counties alone. A wide variety of winter and spring vegetables, and many citrus fruits are grown there.

Because of its position, size and shape, Texas has great variety in its weather. In the southern part, the average annual temperature is 74 degrees; in the North Panhandle, 56 degrees; the average temperature in the middle of the state is 65 degrees. The average rainfall is 31 inches, with vast differences in depth in various parts of the state.

Texas has the tallest highway bridge in the South, the Port Arthur-Orange Bridge. It spans the Neches River on State Highway 87, six miles north of Port Arthur. In Brewster County is the deepest canyon of the Rio Grande, the Santa Helena. Its walls rise perpendicularly 2000 feet.

Galveston, Houston and Beaumont-Port Arthur are the state's leading ports.

Educational Institutions

Among its 24 institutions of higher learning are the University of Texas in Austin; Agricultural and Mechanical College in College Station; State College for Women in Denton; Baylor University, Waco; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Rice Institute, Houston; Texas Technological College, Lubbock. There are seven State Teachers' Colleges, 12 Negro Colleges and 36 Junior Colleges.

Capital, Austin; Called the Lone Star State; State Flower, the bluebonnet; Motto, Friendship.

UTAH

The state of Utah was first settled permanently in 1847 by Mormon pioneers, but long before that white men were in the region, coming first in 1540 when a detachment of Spanish conquistadores reached the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and is believed to have descended to the brink of the Colorado near the southern rim of Glen Canyon, making them the first white men ever to set foot in what is now Utah. However, the leader of the group, Cardenas, reported to his commander, Coronado, that the area was a desert, and there was no further exploration there until 1776, when a party of Spanish under Father de Escalante and Father Francisco Dominguez entered Utah near the White River, in search of a route to Monterey, Calif.

Later, Spanish trading expeditions came into the region to do business with the Indian tribes, using a route now called "The Old Spanish Trail." One result of this commerce was that slave-trading began when some tribes sold their children to the Spanish.

In 1823 Anglo-American trappers began to come to the northern part of the state for beaver and other pelts. The following year the Great Salt Lake was discovered by Jim Bridger, a trapper who made a solitary voyage down the Bear River to the lake, which he took to be part of the Pacific. Claims for the discovery of the lake have also been made for Etienne Provost, Jedediah Smith and Peter S. Ogden.

The first government explorer to enter Utah was John Charles Fremont, who visited the Great Salt Lake in 1843 and drew maps of that region.

In 1847, the Mormons, under Brigham Young, reached Utah from the Midwest where they had been persecuted and driven out. The sect settled in the state and their

Church of the Latter Day Saints now claims three-fourths of all church membership in Utah. Salt Lake City, the state capital, is the site of the famous Temple and Tabernacle of the church.

Utah was organized as a territory in 1850 and admitted to the Union as a state in 1896.

Geography and Economics

The state is noted for its great desert area in the northwest, called the "Great American Desert," and for its magnificent canyons in the Southwest. In Zion and Bryce National Parks are found unusual erosional formations, exquisite coloring, and cliff ruins which indicate that prehistoric people once inhabited that region. Canyon walls reveal traces of geologic history for three billion years. Study of the rocks indicates that the region was once covered by an ocean, and was later a vast desert swept by desert winds.

The state belongs to the Mountain group of the Far West. Idaho and Wyoming bound it on the north, Wyoming and Colorado on the east, Arizona on the south, and Nevada on the west.

The Great Salt Lake in the northwest is 4,213 feet above sea level and has no known outlet. Its waters are twenty percent salt. Area of the lake is 2,360 square miles.

The state's chief crop is sugar beets. It also produces fruits, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, alfalfa, corn, barley and rye. Many sheep, cattle and horses are also raised in Utah.

Utah is famous, too, for the products of its mines, which include copper, silver, gold, lead, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, coal, salt, uranium, vanadium, marble and onyx.

Educational Institutions

The state university is located in Salt Lake City. Brigham Young University is in Provo and the State Agricultural College in Logan. There are also six Junior Colleges.

Capital, Salt Lake City; Called the Beehive State; State Flower, Sego Lily; Motto, Industry; Area, 84,916 square miles, rank, 10th; Population, 550,310, rank, 41st.

VERMONT

Vermont, the only one of the New England states which lies entirely inland, was probably first discovered in 1609 when Samuel de Champlain, French governor of Quebec, discovered the lake named for him and laid claim to the region for France. Later, Massachusetts claimed part of the area and made the first permanent white settlement there in 1724 at Fort Dummer (now Brattleboro).

After 1750, New Hampshire established settlements in the territory and also laid claim to it. By virtue of a charter granted by King Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, New York also claimed the territory as far as the Connecticut River. King George III had decided the issue among the three states in favor of New York in 1764, but there was such dissension as a result that in 1771 the people in the territory declared their independence and drew up their own constitution. Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, the first state added to the original thirteen. Residents of the state, calling themselves the "Green Mountain Boys," fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Their forces, under command of Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga in 1775. Another important battle of that war was fought at Bennington, Vt., and the site is now marked by the Benning-

ton Monument, tallest battle monument in the world (302 feet.)

In 1805, Montpelier was chosen as state capital, and the state's legislature held its first session there in 1808.

Geography and Economics

Vermont is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the west by New York and by Lake Champlain, and on the south by Massachusetts. The Green Mountains run through the state from north to south. Lake Champlain, on the west, is the largest body of fresh water east of the Great Lakes. It is more than one hundred miles long and twelve miles wide in some spots.

The highest point in the state is Mt. Mansfield (4,393 feet), from which the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, and Mount Royal at Montreal can sometimes be seen.

The state contains more than 400 small lakes and miles of forest parks. As a result, it is a famous vacation spot in all seasons of the year.

The state is primarily a dairy-farming region, with fruit growing and truck-farming also important economically. It produces maple syrup and apples in abundance. Vermont also has many quarries which produce marble, granite, slate and talc. It produces more asbestos than any other state in the union.

Educational Institutions

Among its institutions of higher learning, the state has the University of Vermont, chartered in 1791; Norwich University in Northfield, the oldest military college in the United States, after West Point; Bennington College, Bennington; Middlebury College, Middlebury; St. Michael's College, Winooski; Trinity College in Burlington. There are also two junior colleges and three state normal schools.

Capital, Montpelier; Called the Green Mountain State; State Flower, Red Clover; Motto, Freedom and Unity; Area, 9,528 square miles of which 430 square miles are water; rank in area, 42nd; Population, 359,231, rank, 46th.

VIRGINIA

The first permanent English settlement in North America was made at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. Leader of the settlement was Captain John Smith who headed the government.

Slavery in America began in the Virginia colony in 1619. During the colonial period, Virginia became the most populous and prosperous of all the original thirteen colonies, and took a leading part in the protests against British domination which led to the Revolutionary War. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the Lees and Madison were all sons of Virginia. The end of the Revolution came in Virginia with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781.

In the Civil War, Virginia, a Confederate State, furnished General Robert E. Lee as commander of the rebel armies. The Civil War, too, terminated in Virginia, when Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse near Lynchburg in April, 1865.

Virginia has given eight presidents to the Union, and many of their homes are preserved as shrines which thousands of tourists visit annually. Among them are Mount Vernon, Washington's home, on the grounds of which he and his wife are buried; Montpelier.

cello, Jefferson's beautiful estate on a hill above Charlottesville, and on which he and his wife are buried; Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington; and Stratford, Lee's birthplace. Also in Virginia are Arlington National Cemetery, the National Military Parks at Manassas, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Appomattox; the Colonial National Historical Park, which includes Yorktown, Jamestown Island and part of Williamsburg. Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, has been restored to its original form by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is one of the most picturesque spots in America.

Geography and Economics

Virginia is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland; on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee; on the west by West Virginia and Kentucky. Its territory at one time included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Virginia is divided topographically into sections. The Coastal Plain is called the Tidewater, and consists of flat land intersected by tidal estuaries and rivers. The central part of the state is the Piedmont region, in which, between the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge Mountain ranges lies the Shenandoah Valley, one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the country. In Southwest Virginia, a region of mountains and valleys, is the cattle-raising area, and south of the James River a section where cotton and tobacco are raised.

Chief Crops

Chief agricultural crops are tobacco, truck crops, potatoes, sweet potatoes, flaxseed, peanuts, soy beans, apples, wheat, rye, rice, buckwheat, corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, hay, peaches. From the mountain regions come valuable hardwoods. In Newport News is a large shipbuilding industry and the United States government maintains a navy yard in Hampton Roads.

Many race horses are raised in the Piedmont area, noted for its hunting and racing.

Virginia produces bituminous coal, limestone, cement, clay, feldspar, gold, gypsum, lead, manganese, mica, pyrite, salt, sand, gravel, slate, soapstone, zinc.

Richmond is an important center for cigarette manufacture. Chemical plants are found in the state, and much furniture is made there. Cotton textiles are also manufactured.

Along the ocean front are many popular vacation resorts. The mountain regions, too, attract thousands of visitors.

Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII, who was called the "Virgin Queen." The name was selected by Sir Walter Raleigh who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

Educational Institutions

The University of Virginia is in Charlottesville. It was designed and founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819 and is one of the most beautiful institutions of higher education in the country. Washington and Lee University in Lexington had Robert E Lee as president after the Civil War. The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, is in Williamsburg; Virginia Polytechnic Institute is in Blacksburg; Virginia Military Institute is in Lexington; Randolph-Macon College in Ashland; Randolph-Macon for Women in Lynchburg; Richmond University in Richmond. There are 11 junior colleges in the state, four State Teachers'

Colleges, six Negro Colleges, including the famous Hampton Institute.

Capital, Richmond; Called the Old Dominion State; State Flower, American Dogwood; Motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants); Area, 40,815 square miles, rank, 35th; Population, 2,677,773, rank, 19th.

WASHINGTON

The first white men to enter the state of Washington were Spaniards who landed at Point Grenville in 1775. Fourteen years later American fur traders, Captain Robert Gray and John Kendrick explored the Northwest coastline, and in 1792 Gray discovered the Columbia River. Between 1803-1806 the Lewis and Clark expedition entered Washington territory via an overland route.

For some time the British, with their large fur trading companies, the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, were the only white people living in the territory. A little later, the Pacific Fur Company, headed by John Jacob Astor, conducted operations in the same region.

Although Spain, Russia, France and England at various times laid claim to the country, the right of any nation to the territory was never recognized until 1846, when the boundary between Canada and the United States was established, with the area now comprising Washington going to the U. S. The region was known at that time as the Oregon Territory. White settlers who moved in were harassed by Indians, who were forced eventually to move onto reservations.

Although the California gold rush of 1849 drew many early settlers away from the Northwest, some of them returned soon afterwards, disappointed in their hopes for quick wealth, to settle down to lives of farming or business. Cities sprang up around Puget Sound, Olympia in 1850, Port Townsend in 1851, Bellingham and Seattle in 1852.

Washington was organized as a separate territory in 1853, and in 1889 was admitted to the Union. With the coming of the transcontinental railroads at about the same time, Washington began to develop economically and socially.

Geography and Economics

Washington is bounded on the North by British Columbia; on the east by Idaho; on the south by Oregon; on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The state runs 360 miles east to west and 240 miles north to south. The Puget Sound makes the state a great commercial center, and Seattle is the chief port.

Agriculture is the leading occupation. Washington leads the nation in the production of apples. Other crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, pears, peaches, hops and peas. Sheep and cattle raising is another important industry.

The state has quantities of minerals—coal, gold, silver, lead, mercury and zinc. Clays, granite, sandstone, marble, limestone and cement are also produced in quantity. Antimony, arsenic, tungsten and platinum are found in commercial quantities. Washington also leads in lumber output, with large stands of Douglas fir, white and yellow pine, spruce, larch and cedar. The Cascade Mountains cut through the western part of the state.

Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River is a part of the federal Columbia River Reclamation Project, planned to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land, regulate the river's flow, and generate electric power.

Mount Ranier, the third highest moun-

tain in the continental United States, rises 14,408 feet, 11,000 feet above its base, which covers 100 square miles of territory. It is topped by a huge, inactive volcano.

Educational Institutions

The University of Washington is located at Seattle; State College in Pullman; Gonzaga University in Spokane. There are five teacher and seven junior colleges.

Capital, Olympia; Called the Evergreen State; the Chinook State; State Flower, Rhododendron; Motto: Al-ki (Bye and Bye); Area, 68, 192 square miles, rank, 19th; Population, 1,736,191, rank, 30th.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia has been termed "the most northern southern state, the most eastern western state, the most western eastern state, and the most southern northern state." It became a state in 1863, when it separated from Virginia, whose northern and western counties it had previously been. The West Virginia area had been settled in great part by immigrants from Pennsylvania who were German and Irish. Slavery was unprofitable to them because the country and the climate were rugged and the soil rocky and difficult to cultivate. Social conditions between these people and the more leisured classes of Virginia proper were so great that at the outbreak of the Civil War, West Virginia remained loyal to the federal government, and in 1863 was admitted as a separate state.

The first engagement of the Civil War took place on West Virginia soil, at Philippi on June 3, 1861. The state has always played an important role in wars. The French and Indian wars grew out of the conflicts between early French and English settlers in the area. West Virginians fought with great distinction in the Revolution, though at the same time they were fighting the British, they were also holding the Indians at bay at their back door. Later the Indian wars were fought there, with General Anthony Wayne finally conquering at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. In that same year, hundreds of men from the western Virginia area took part in the Whiskey Rebellion. In the war of 1812, settlers crossed the state to defend Norfolk. West Virginians also volunteered for service in the War with Mexico.

It is a mountainous state, with several spurs of the Appalachian Mountains. Land on the west drains down to the Ohio River, on the east, via the Potomac, into the Atlantic Ocean. It is the largest soft coal producing state in the union, and also produces quantities of petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, iron and steel products, glass and glassware, chemicals and chemical products. The Kanawha Valley is considered one of the most important chemical centers in the country. With the sole exception of Arkansas, West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other state, her timber wealth including yellow poplar, oak, spruce, ash, birch, walnut and hemlock. Agricultural products are wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, apples, tobacco, peaches, plums, grapes.

West Virginia has two national forests, Monongahela and George Washington, and several state parks. With these facilities and her natural mountain scenery, she offers many recreational spots for tourists.

White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, is world famous as a health resort. During the recent war it was used as a spot

to accommodate diplomatic representatives of enemy nations awaiting transportation home. It is now being used as a convalescent spot for wounded American fighting men.

The University of West Virginia is in Morgantown; West Virginia Wesleyan is in Buckhannon; West Virginia Institute of Technology in Montgomery. There are also seven private and denominational colleges, five State Teachers' Colleges, three junior colleges, three Negro colleges.

Capital, Charleston; Called the Mountain State; State Flower, Rhododendron; Motto: Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Free); Area, 24,181 square miles, rank 40th; Population, 1,901,974, rank 25th.

WISCONSIN

French explorers were the first visitors to the state of Wisconsin. The French settled the area and remained in possession from 1634 until the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, when it became part of the English territory in the New World. In 1783 it came into possession of the United States and in 1787 was included in the Northwest Territory. Later, it was part of Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory. In 1836 Wisconsin Territory was organized separately and Wisconsin was admitted as a state in 1848.

Geography and Economics

The state is mainly agricultural and is high in production of dairy products and cheese. Crops produced include cranberries, apples, cherries, plums, corn, wheat, barley, rye, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, peas, tobacco and maple syrup. Lumber is produced in the Great Lakes region, although the states' formerly high lumber cut has been reduced because of exhaustion without sufficient reforestation. Wisconsin produces much butter and refines beet sugar. Other industries are woodworking, pig iron. Zinc and iron ore are found in the state. Fishing is another extensive industry.

Wisconsin has been a leader in progressive social legislation. It adopted the first unemployment compensation act in the country in 1934; it was also the first state to set up a cooperative crop reporting organization to work with the Federal Government.

Wisconsin is a popular spot for vacationists because of its many lakes which offer camping, fishing and swimming opportunities.

There are also many opportunities for winter sports in cold weather.

Educational Institutions

The University of Wisconsin is at Madison; Marquette University in Milwaukee; Milwaukee-Downer College in Milwaukee. There are also 12 state teachers' colleges and four junior colleges.

Capital, Madison; Called the Badger State; State flower, violet; Motto: Forward; Area, 56,154 square miles, rank, 25th; Population, 3,137,587, rank 13th.

WYOMING

The first white settlement in Wyoming was Fort Laramie, established in 1834 to control the fur trade among the Indian tribes. Fremont's Expedition explored the area in 1842. The federal government built Fort Kearney in 1848 and bought Fort Laramie in 1849. In 1853 some of the Mormons stopped in the state, but later moved

on to Salt Lake City. There was always difficulty with the Indian tribes during these years. Indians remaining in the state now are on the Shoshone Reservation in the central part of the state. Gold was discovered in 1867, and after that time the population increased considerably. The Territory of Wyoming was organized in 1868, and in 1890 Wyoming was admitted to the Union as a state.

Geography and Economics

The state is a broad plateau, crossed by the Rocky Mountains, whose highest point within the state is Mount Gannett, 13,785 feet. Although there are many rivers in Wyoming, the soil requires irrigation. Crops raised there include wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, alfalfa and fruits. Sugar beets is an important crop. Minerals found are coal, gold, petroleum, silver, iron and copper. It is one of the most important livestock states in the Union, with thousands of head of beef cattle, sheep and lambs. The size of the wool clip is high. Dairying is also an extensive industry.

Recreational Facilities

Yellowstone National Park is situated in the northwestern part of Wyoming, and extends into Montana and Idaho. It is one of the oldest, largest and most beautiful national parks in the country and is the main reason why thousands of travelers visit the state each year. The region was discovered in 1807 by John Colter. Grand Teton National Park, south of Yellowstone, was established in 1929 and contains 150 square miles of lakes, mountains and forest preserve. Wyoming has six national forests.

Thermopolis Hot Springs in Hot Springs County is believed to be the largest hot springs in the world. It flows 18,600,000 gallons of water at 135 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours.

Educational Institutions

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. Capital, Cheyenne; Called the Equality or Suffrage State; State flower, Indian paintbrush; Motto: Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown); Area, 97,914 square miles, rank eighth; Population, 250,742, rank, 48th.

ORIGIN OF STATES' NAMES

(Source: Questionnaires answered by departments of state)

Alabama—Old Creek Indian word meaning "place of rest," and popular legend, "Here We Rest."

Arizona—Indian for "place of small springs."

Arkansas—Name of Quapaw Indian tribe.

California "Caliento forno" (hot furnace), originally applied to Lower California. Also was name given to a fabled island, said to be the home of a tribe of Amazons, in Spanish romance.

Colorado—Spanish word meaning red, apparently was named "Colorado" on account of the red hue of the soil.

Connecticut—Indian word "Connecticut," meaning on or beside the long tidal river.

Delaware—Lord de la Warr, first governor of Virginia.

Florida—Spanish "Pascua Florida" Feast of Flowers, (Easter Sunday).

Georgia—Named for George II of England.

Idaho—Shoshone Indian exclamation "E-Dah-Ho," meaning "Behold! The sun coming down the mountain."

Illinois—French interpretation of Indian word "Illini" meaning "a great man."

Indiana—No definite source known, probably means "land of the Indians."

Iowa—Indian name meaning "sleepy waters," first given to the river and later to the state.

Kansas—Indian Kaw tribe, meaning "wind people."

Kentucky—Not definite, probably Indian name "Kentake," meaning "prairie."

Louisiana—Named by LaSalle in honor of Louis XIV of France.

Maine—From charter of 1622 where land is called "Province of Maine," probably from name of a province in France.

Maryland—In honor of Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of Charles I.

Massachusetts—Two Indian words believed to mean "great hills."

Michigan—Indian name for "great lake."

Minnesota—Indian name "Min-nee-so-tah," meaning "cloud tinted water."

Mississippi—Two Indian words, "meeche" and "cebe," meaning "great river."

Missouri—Tribe of Indians, the Missouri; the word meaning "town of the large canoes."

Montana—Latin word for mountainous.

Nebraska—Otoe Indian name "Nebrathka," meaning "flat water."

Nevada—Spanish adjective, meaning "covered with snow."

New Hampshire—Given by Capt. John Mason, former governor in Hampshire, England, to his part of the grant made by the Council of Plymouth.

New Jersey—For the Isle of Jersey.

New Mexico—Indian name "Mexitli," an old Aztec divinity.

New York—For Duke of York, later James II.

North Carolina—In honor of Charles II.

North Dakota—Indian name for "allies."

Ohio—Indian name for "beautiful river."

Oklahoma—Two Choctaw words, "okla" and "humma," meaning "red people."

Oregon—Name given to Columbia river, popularized in *Thanatopsis* (Bryant).

Pennsylvania—In honor of William Penn, father of William Penn, founder of the state. Also meaning Penn's woods (Pennsylvania).

Rhode Island—Giovanni da Verrazzano, the explorer, referred to the island as similar to the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. In 1637 Roger Williams wrote "Aquednetick. Called by Us Rhode Island."

South Carolina—In honor of Charles I of England. Derived from Latin word "carolus."

South Dakota—Indian name for "allies."

Tennessee—Indian name given to the river, meaning unknown.

Texas—Indian word "tejas," meaning "friends or allies."

Utah—Ute tribe of Indians.

Vermont—French "vert mont," meaning "green mountain."

Virginia—In honor of Elizabeth, virgin queen of England.

Washington—For George Washington.

West Virginia—Named for Virginia, from which state it was formed.

Wisconsin—Indian name for "meeting of the rivers."

Wyoming—For the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. Means mountains and valleys alternating, while the Indian interpretation means "the large plains."

AMERICAN CITIES

AREA, DENSITY, INCORPORATION DATE OF BIG CITIES

(Based on "Central City" population figures for 1940)

City	Year Incorporated	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Density	City	Year Incorporated	Land Area (Sq. Mi.)	Density
Akron, Ohio	1836	53.7	4,558.5	Nashville, Tenn.	1806	22.0	7,609.2
Albany, N. Y.	1686	19.0	6,872.5	Newark, N. J.	1836	23.6	18,210.2
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	34.7	8,711.5	New Bedford, Mass.	1847	19.1	5,777.0
Baltimore, Md.	1796	78.7	10,196.1	New Haven, Conn.	1784	17.9	8,972.3
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	50.2	5,330.3	New Orleans, La.	1805	199.4	2,480.1
Boston, Mass.	1822	46.1	16,720.5	New York, N. Y.	1653	299.0	24,933.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	14.6	10,076.8	Norfolk, Va.	1845	28.2	5,118.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	39.4	14,616.8	Oakland, Calif.	1854	52.8	5,722.8
Canton, Ohio	1854	13.9	7,798.6	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1891	49.8	4,104.9
Charlotte, N. C.	1768	19.3	5,227.9	Omaha, Neb.	1857	38.9	5,754.3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1851	27.4	4,677.5	Paterson, N. J.	1851	8.1	17,241.5
Chicago, Ill.	1837	206.7	16,433.5	Peoria, Ill.	1845	12.4	8,474.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	72.4	6,293.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	127.2	15,183.4
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	73.1	12,015.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	52.1	12,891.7
Columbus, Ohio	1816	39.0	7,848.4	Portland, Ore.	1851	63.5	4,809.4
Dallas, Tex.	1856	40.6	7,259.5	Providence, R. I.	1832	17.9	14,162.2
Dayton, Ohio	1841	23.7	8,891.1	Reading, Pa.	1847	8.8	12,564.5
Denver, Colo.	1859	57.9	5,568.4	Richmond, Va.	1782	21.4	9,020.7
Des Moines, Iowa	1857	53.8	2,970.6	Rochester, N. Y.	1834	34.8	9,338.4
Detroit, Mich.	1824	137.9	11,772.7	Sacramento, Calif.	1863	13.7	7,734.2
Duluth, Minn.	1870	62.3	1,377.2	St. Louis, Mo.	1822	61.0	13,377.8
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	11.7	9,394.2	St. Paul, Minn.	1854	52.2	5,512.2
Erie, Pa.	1851	16.2	7,219.4	Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	52.5	2,855.9
Fall River, Mass.	1854	33.9	3,405.0	San Antonio, Tex.	1837	35.7	7,110.8
Flint, Mich.	1855	29.3	5,172.1	San Diego, Calif.	1850	95.3	2,133.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	17.1	6,924.6	San Francisco, Calif.	1850	44.6	14,227.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	49.8	3,567.5	Scranton, Pa.	1866	19.4	7,237.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	23.0	7,143.1	Seattle, Wash.	1869	68.5	5,376.7
Hartford, Conn.	1784	17.4	9,555.6	South Bend, Ind.	1865	19.7	5,140.5
Houston, Tex.	1839	72.8	5,281.8	Spokane, Wash.	1883	41.5	2,939.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	53.6	7,219.6	Springfield, Mass.	1852	52.7	3,857.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	1822	30.2	5,730.6	Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	25.3	8,141.0
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	14.3	21,061.0	Tacoma, Wash.	1875	46.5	2,352.9
Kansas City, Kans.	1886	19.2	6,325.9	Tampa, Fla.	1887	19.0	5,704.8
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	58.6	6,811.9	Toledo, Ohio	1837	37.1	7,610.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	1815	25.4	4,392.9	Trenton, N. J.	1792	7.2	17,319.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1851	448.3	3,355.5	Tulsa, Okla.	1903	21.4	6,642.9
Louisville, Ky.	1824	37.9	8,418.9	Utica, N. Y.	1832	15.8	6,361.9
Lowell, Mass.	1836	12.9	7,859.6	Washington, D. C.	1802	61.4	10,799.5
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	45.6	6,424.2	Wichita, Kans.	1871	21.1	5,448.6
Miami, Fla.	1896	30.3	5,682.2	Wilmington, Del.	1832	9.8	11,480.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	43.4	13,536.2	Worcester, Mass.	1848	37.1	5,220.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	53.8	9,151.9	Youngstown, Ohio	1868	32.8	5,113.4

CITY DEBT AND ANNUAL INTEREST PAYMENTS, JUNE 30, 1943

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

City	Gross Debt			Long-Term Net Debt		Total interest payments during last fiscal year
	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	General obligation bonds only	
Total	\$8,001,553	\$7,740,525	\$261,028	\$6,599,904	\$5,943,953	\$295,975
Populations over 1,000,000	4,284,490	4,147,858	136,632	3,366,918	3,057,992	157,675
Populations from 500,000 to 1,000,000	809,856	770,381	39,475	681,394	653,528	31,344
Populations from 250,000 to 500,000	1,019,741	1,007,862	11,879	878,149	740,827	36,877
Populations from 100,000 to 250,000	776,082	750,746	25,336	677,361	590,366	28,490
Populations from 50,000 to 100,000	613,209	588,540	24,669	553,469	502,318	22,780
Populations from 25,000 to 50,000	498,175	475,138	23,037	442,613	398,902	18,809

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF COOK COUNTY

Cook County was named for Daniel Pope Cook, a young Kentucky lawyer who had actively championed Illinois' struggle for statehood. He served as a territorial delegate in Congress, and was appointed to a judgeship in the western part of the state in 1817.

His vigorous editorials in the Western Intelligencer, which he had purchased, won him a brilliant reputation. In 1819 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served until 1827.

MAYORS OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES

300,000 AND OVER

(Source: Municipal Year Book, 1945)

City	Pop. (000 omitted)	Mayor	Politics	Term Expires
New York	7,455	William O'Dwyer	Dem.-Am. Labor	Ja. 1950
Chicago	3,397	Edward J. Kelly	Dem.	April 1947
Philadelphia	1,931	Bernard Samuel	Rep.	Ja. 1948
Detroit	1,623	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr.	Rep.	Ja. 1946
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron	M.-P.	July 1945
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke		Nov. 1945
Baltimore	859	Theo. R. McKeldin	Rep.	April 1947
St. Louis	816	Aloys P. Kaufmann	Rep.	May 1947
Boston	771	John Kerrigan†		Jan. 1946
Pittsburgh	672	Cornelius D. Scully	Dem.	Jan. 1946
Washington	663	John Russell Young	Rep.	1946
San Francisco	635	Roger D. Lapham	Non-par.	Jan. 1948
Milwaukee	587	John L. Bohn	Non-par.	April 1948
Buffalo	576	Joseph J. Kelly	Dem.	Jan. 1946
Minneapolis	492	Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr.		
New Orleans	495	Robert S. Maestri	Dem.	May 1946
Cincinnati*	456	James G. Stewart	Rep.	Jan. 1946
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy	Dem.	May 1945
Kansas City, Mo.	399	John B. Gage	Ind.	April 1946
Indianapolis	387	Robert H. Tyndall	Rep.	Jan. 1947
Houston*	385	Otis Massey		Jan. 1947
Seattle	368	William F. Devin	Non-par.	June 1946
Rochester*	325	Samuel B. Dicker	Rep.	Jan. 1946
Denver	322	Benjamin F. Stapleton	Dem.	June 1947
Louisville	319	Wilson W. Wyatt	Dem.	Dec. 1945
Columbus, Ohio	306	James A. Rhodes	Rep.	Jan. 1948
Portland	304	Earl Riley	Rep.	Jan. 1949
Atlanta	302	W. B. Hartsfield	Dem.	Jan. 1946
Oakland	302	John F. Slavic	Rep.	July 1945

*Council-manager city.

†Acting official

P President or President of Council.

THE PHILADELPHIA AWARD

To the Philadelphian who during the previous year has contributed the most to the advancement of the best and largest interests of the community is awarded the Philadelphia award. Founded by Edward W. Bok, magazine editor, in June, 1921, the award consists of \$10,000 and an illuminated scroll of the individual's achievements. Clarence Gardner is secretary of the committee with headquarters at 1300 Packard building, Philadelphia.

Awards have been:

- 1921 Leopold Stokowski, founder and leader, Philadelphia orchestra.
- 1922 Russell H. Conwell, religious leader, founder of Temple university.
- 1923 Samuel S. Fleisher, art patron and founder of the Graphic Sketch club.
- 1924 Charles Custis Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and patron of higher learning.
- 1925 Samuel Yellin, metal craftsman
- 1926 Chevalier Jackson, inventor of the broncoscope, and internationally known doctor and surgeon.
- 1927 W. Herbert Burk, pastor, Washington Memorial chapel at Valley Forge, and creator of memorial and national shrine at Valley Forge
- 1928 Eli Kirk Price, leader in development of park system and donor of Museum of Art
- 1929 Cornelius McGillicuddy, manager, Philadelphia American baseball club, the Athletics
- 1930 Paul Philippe Cret, architect who contributed to city planning and construction
- 1931 The Unknown Citizen, for valor during the depression. The \$10,000 check was given to charitable relief

- 1932 Earl D. Bond, psychiatrist, director of the Institute of Mental Hygiene at the Pennsylvania hospital
- 1933 Lucy L. W. Wilson, principal of South Philadelphia Girls' high school
- 1934 Charles M. B. Cadwalader, director of the Academy of Natural Sciences
- 1935 Francis Fisher Kane, attorney, for founding and promoting the Philadelphia Voluntary Defender association
- 1936 George W. Wilkins, for establishing and maintaining "The Shelter for Homeless Men"
- 1937 Alfred Newton Richards, pharmacologist, for research relating to functions of the kidney
- 1938 Rufus M. Jones, and Clarence E. Pickett, President and Secretary of The Friends Services Committee for humanitarian service
- 1939 Thomas Sovereign Gates, President of The University of Pennsylvania, for eminence in business and education
- 1940 Marian Anderson, negro contralto
- 1941 No award
- 1942 William Loren Batt, industrialist, for voluntary service in war production as Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board
- 1943 James M. Skinner, industrialist, for work as Vice-President and Chairman of Industry and Finance Department of the United War Chest
- 1944 William Draper Lewis, lawyer, Director of The American Law Institute since 1923, upon completion of the final and nineteenth volume of "The Restatement of American Common Law" which he edited

CHIEF SOURCE OF CITY NAMES

(Source: Chamber of Commerce of the United States)

Following a study of the names of cities included in Henry Gannett's monograph on **The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States** (U. S. Geological Survey

Bulletin No. 258, 1905), 1,159 city names were arranged into a general classification as follows:

Derivation of Names of American Cities

	Cases
Named for person : founder, prominent citizen, government official, patron, king.....	575
Indian name.....	154
Named for geographic feature relating to height, natural scenery, vegetation, animal life, industries, etc.....	154
Named for English town , or city, etc.....	70
Spanish name.....	64

	Cases
French name.....	60
Classical (Greek or Latin).....	30
Religious name.....	25
German name.....	9
Dutch name.....	7
Swiss name.....	6
Italian name.....	5
Total	1,159

Duplication of Names

A problem of considerable importance has developed as the result of duplication, in whole or in part, of city names. The reductio ad absurdum occurred a few years ago when Salem, Ore. (as an advertising stunt), wrote to Salem, Mass., politely requesting, — as Salem, Ore. was a live city while Salem, Mass. was a dead one — that the last-mentioned city change its name. Lacking a sense

of humor it is stated that the city council of Salem, Mass. replied somewhat heatedly to the upstart western town.

From a postal viewpoint it is evident that duplication is a serious problem. Because of this the Post Office department's information service issued a newspaper release, dated July 10, 1923, in which following duplications in names were listed:

Times	Times
Franklin.....31	Glenwood.....26
Clinton.....30	Kingston.....26
Chester.....29	Newport.....26
Arlington.....29	Ashland.....25
Washington.....28	Centerville.....25
Troy.....27	Cleveland.....25
Salem.....27	Auburn.....24
Madison.....27	Dover.....24
Marion.....27	Hillsboro.....24
Manchester.....27	Lincoln.....24
Clayton.....27	Monroe.....24

Times	Times
Oxford.....24	Liberty.....22
Princeton.....24	Milford.....22
Springfield.....24	Plymouth.....22
Warren.....24	Burlington.....21
Union.....24	Lebanon.....21
Greenville.....23	Portland.....20
Wilson.....23	Lexington.....20
Belmont.....22	Jamestown.....20
Canton.....22	Hudson.....20
Dayton.....22	Danville.....20
Eureka.....22	

It is perhaps fitting that Franklin, the first postmaster general, should head the list. It should be noticed that George Washington was not only president but also inspiration for the names of 28 towns and cities. Other presidents include Madison 27, Cleveland 25, Lincoln 24, Monroe 24, Wilson 23, Roosevelt 13, Adams 15, Taft 12 and Harding 5. Capitals of nations of the world have been another source of duplication, there being 18 towns named Paris, 18 Geneva, 17 Berlin, 12 Moscow, 11 Vienna, 6 Pekin, and 2 Brussels. The

post office remarks further: "Not only may the capitals of the world be seen in America first but also the world's measure of perfection in the concrete form of 2 Utopias, 22 Eureka's, 18 Arcadias, 15 Hopes and 14 Eldorados."

In Pennsylvania alone there are 13 communities with the prefix Green (Greenbriar, Greensburg, etc.) and there are 5 New York towns with the prefix Bloom (Bloomingdale, Bloomington, etc.).

GROWTH OF COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN*

(Source: Municipal Year Book, 1945)

Year	Charter	Ordinance	Total	Cities Accu- mulated Total	Aban- don- ing
1908-14	24	7	31	31	0
1915-19	82	10	92	123	1
1920-24	131	19	150	273	4
1925-29	78	18	96	369	5
1930	15	4	19	388	1
1931	15	3	18	406	2
1932	19	2	21	427	2
1933	8	1	9	436	2
1934	8	0	8	444	2
1935	10	2	12	456	0
1936	9	4	13	469	1

Year	Charter	Ordinance	Total	Cities Accu- mulated Total	Aban- don- ing
1937	6	3	9	478	3
1938	9	6	15	493	1
1939	14	2	16	509	1
1940	15	3	18	527	2
1941	19	1	20	547	0
1942	17	12	29	576	0
1943	7	4	11	587	0
1944	23	3	26	613	1
Total	509	104	613		28

*This table is a historical summary of the adoption of the council-manager plan only in those cities where the plan was in effect December 31, 1944.

‡Does not include 28 abandonments, 5 where plan does not become effective until 1945 and 2 where becomes effective in 1946.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT PER \$1,000 OF INCOME WHICH VARIOUS RETAIL SALES TAXES TAKE FROM DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS

Source: Compiled by Dr. Mabel L. Walker, Executive Secretary Tax Policy league

Income	Exempting Food			Including Food		
	1% rate	2% rate	3% rate	1% rate	2% rate	3% rate
\$1,000 and under	\$2.74	\$5.48	\$8.22	\$6.09	\$12.18	\$18.27
\$1,000 under \$2,000	2.64	5.28	7.92	5.86	11.72	17.58
\$2,000 under \$3,000	2.87	5.74	8.61	4.94	9.88	14.82
\$3,000 under \$5,000	2.81	5.62	8.43	4.29	8.58	12.87
\$5,000 under \$10,000	2.89	5.78	8.67	3.93	7.86	11.79
\$10,000 under \$25,000	2.41	4.82	7.23	3.17	6.34	9.51
\$25,000 under \$50,000	1.81	3.62	5.43	2.22	4.44	6.66
\$50,000 under \$100,000	1.62	3.24	4.86	1.84	3.68	5.52
\$100,000 under \$150,000	1.37	2.74	4.11	1.55	3.10	4.65
\$150,000 under \$300,000	1.04	2.08	3.12	1.21	2.42	3.63
\$300,000 under \$500,000	.36	.72	1.08	.42	.84	1.26
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	.21	.42	.63	.25	.50	.75
\$1,000,000 and over	.08	.16	.24	.10	.20	.30

APPROXIMATE REVENUE CONTRIBUTED FOR HIGHWAY AND STREET PURPOSES BY FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1921-1941¹

Source: Federal Works Agency

(In Millions of Dollars)

	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941
Federal Government:					
Regular Federal-aid Funds	78	85	180	306	162
Forest, Park, and Indian Reservation Roads	3	10	22	53	26
Public Works Administration and Miscellaneous Agencies				46	3
Works Projects Administration and Other Relief Funds				633	346
Total	81	95	202	1,038	537
State Governments:					
Highway-use Revenues	119	453	835	851	1,187
Other Revenues	77	61	56	20	38
Total	196	514	891	871	1,225
County and Local Rural Road Agencies	400	499	493	260	280
Urban Places	337	624	643	348	295
Grand Total	1,014	1,732	2,229	2,517	2,337

¹ Federal and state data are for calendar years. County and local data are for varying fiscal year, as reported. Table does not include borrowings.

² Includes expenditures of forest service and national park service funds by public roads administration, as well as direct expenditures by the forest and park services.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: U. S. Census, 1940)

Alabama	67	Iowa	99	Nebraska	93	Rhode Island	5
Arizona	14	Kansas	105	Nevada	17	South Carolina	46
Arkansas	75	Kentucky	120	New Hampshire	10	South Dakota	69
California	58	Louisiana	*64	New Jersey	21	Tennessee	95
Colorado	63	Maine	16	New Mexico	31	Texas	254
Connecticut	8	Maryland	23	New York	62	Utah	29
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	14	North Carolina	100	Vermont	14
Florida	67	Michigan	83	North Dakota	53	Virginia	100
Georgia	159	Minnesota	87	Ohio	88	Washington	39
Idaho	44	Mississippi	82	Oklahoma	77	West Virginia	55
Illinois	102	Missouri	114	Oregon	36	Wisconsin	71
Indiana	92	Montana	56	Pennsylvania	67	Wyoming	23
*Parishes						Total U. S.	3,070

AGRICULTURE

Farm Lands, Population, Values, Tenancy

U. S. FARMS GROW BY 82 MILLION ACRES

Area of the average American farm grew nearly one-tenth, from 174 acres in 1940 to 190.1 acres in 1945, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in announcing preliminary totals in the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

"With about 86,000 fewer farms there are nearly 82,000,000 more acres in farms," Director of the Census, J. C. Capt said. "The preliminary totals are now 1,142,817,821 acres comprising 6,010,572 farms, compared with 1,060,852,374 acres and 6,096,799 farms in 1940."

The most uniform pattern is shown in the 12 North Central States, all of which lost farms while gaining land in farms. This corn-belt region, which in 1939 accounted for over two-fifths of the Nation's 7.8 billion-dollar farm production, alone lost more farms than the United States as a whole. Thus:

Area	Loss in Number of Farms	Gain in Land in Farms
United States	86,227	81,965,447 acres
North Central States	88,903	10,869,147 acres

Utah scored the greatest proportionate gain in land in farms, nearly three million acres, or more than two-fifths of its 1940

acreage. This and the seven other Rocky Mountain States account for a gain of more than 45 million farm acres, over half of the national gain. Thus:

Area	Loss in Number of Farms	Gain in Land in Farms
United States	86,227	81,965,447 acres
Mountain States	19,508	45,727,592 acres

Much of this reported gain in Mountain States land in farms probably is due to inclusion of grazing lands not previously reported as land in farms.

Greatest proportionate loss in number of farms was to Arizona, which lost more than one-fourth of the 18,468 farms it had in 1940. The Mountain states as a whole had the greatest proportionate loss in number of farms, 8.4 percent of the 233,497 farms they had in 1940.

Greatest proportionate gain in number of farms was to Massachusetts, which added more than half the 31,897 farms it had in 1940. The New England States as a whole had the greatest proportionate gain in number of farms, 23.5 percent of the 135,190 farms they had in 1940.

LAND IN FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES

1850 to 1940

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

All Land in Farms

Year	Number of Farms Reporting	Total Acres	Percent of all land in farms	Average Acres per farm (based on all farms)
1850	1,449,073	293,560,614	100.0	202.6
1860	2,044,077	407,212,538	100.0	199.2
1870	2,659,985	407,735,041	100.0	153.3
1880	4,008,907	536,081,835	100.0	133.7
1890	4,564,641	623,218,619	100.0	136.5
1900	5,737,372	838,591,774	100.0	146.2
1910	6,361,502	878,793,325	100.0	138.1
1920	6,448,343	955,883,715	100.0	148.2
1925	6,371,640	924,319,352	100.0	145.1
1930	6,288,648	986,771,016	100.0	156.9
1935	6,812,350	1,054,515,111	100.0	154.8
1940	6,096,799	1,060,852,374	100.0	174.0

FARM BUILDINGS

Year	Total Farms Reporting	Value in Dollars	Average (dollars)	
			Per Farm (Based on all farms)	Per Acre
1900	3,556,639	3,556,639,496	620	4.24
1910	6,325,451	6,325,451,528	994	7.20
1920	11,488,439	11,488,439,543	1,781	12.02
1925	6,133,493	11,746,629,065	1,844	12.71
1930	5,971,533	12,949,993,774	2,059	13.12
1940	5,898,400	10,405,435,796	1,707	9.81

NUMBER OF FARMS AND ACRES IN FARMS IN U. S. BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES, 1945 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE*

Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, Division and State	Number of Farms		Per- centage change	Acres in Farms		Per- centage change	Average Acreage of Farms		Per- centage change
	1945	1940		1945	1940		1945	1940	
United States	6,010,572	6,096,799	- 1.4	1,142,817,821	1,060,852,374	7.7	190.1	174.0	9.3
Regions:									
Northeastern	526,264	483,290	8.9	50,032,571	47,010,346	6.4	95.1	97.3	-2.3
North Central	2,007,766	2,096,669	-4.2	398,947,079	388,077,931	2.8	198.7	185.1	7.3
South	2,971,533	3,007,170	-1.2	384,500,822	370,168,461	3.9	129.4	123.1	5.1
West	505,009	509,670	-0.9	309,337,349	255,595,636	21.0	612.5	501.5	22.1
Geographic Divisions:									
New England	166,957	135,190	23.5	15,126,532	13,371,473	13.1	90.6	98.9	-8.4
Middle Atlantic	359,307	348,100	3.2	34,906,039	33,638,873	3.8	97.1	96.6	0.5
East North Central	969,710	1,006,095	-3.6	115,777,958	113,655,362	1.9	119.4	113.0	5.7
West North Central	1,038,056	1,090,574	-4.8	283,169,121	274,422,569	3.2	272.8	251.6	8.4
South Atlantic	1,071,562	1,019,451	5.1	99,652,665	92,554,759	7.7	93.0	90.8	2.4
East South Central	991,721	1,023,349	-3.1	77,344,709	77,086,363	0.3	78.0	75.3	3.6
West South Central	908,250	964,370	-5.8	207,503,448	200,527,339	3.5	228.5	207.9	9.9
Mountain	213,989	233,497	-8.4	237,628,782	191,901,190	23.8	1110.5	821.9	35.1
Pacific	291,020	276,173	5.4	71,708,567	63,694,446	12.6	246.4	230.6	6.9
New England:									
Maine	43,261	38,980	11.0	4,976,714	4,223,297	17.8	115.0	108.3	6.2
New Hampshire	19,243	16,554	16.2	2,043,054	1,809,314	12.9	106.2	109.3	-2.8
Vermont	27,991	23,582	18.7	3,912,155	3,666,835	6.7	139.8	155.5	-10.1
Massachusetts	48,061	31,897	50.7	2,211,086	1,937,963	14.1	46.0	60.8	-24.4
Rhode Island	3,862	3,014	28.1	276,703	221,913	24.7	71.6	73.6	-2.7
Connecticut	24,539	21,163	16.0	1,706,820	1,512,151	12.9	69.6	71.5	-2.7
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	153,358	153,238	0.1	17,722,081	17,170,337	3.2	115.6	112.1	3.1
New Jersey	27,550	25,835	6.6	1,801,598	1,874,402	-3.9	65.4	72.6	-9.9
Pennsylvania	178,399	169,027	5.5	15,382,360	14,594,134	5.4	86.2	86.3	-0.1
East North Central:									
Ohio	225,366	233,783	-3.6	21,969,776	21,907,523	0.3	97.5	93.7	4.1
Indiana	179,281	184,549	-2.9	20,047,321	19,800,778	1.2	111.8	107.3	4.2
Illinois	206,481	213,439	-3.3	31,630,878	31,032,572	1.9	153.2	145.4	5.4
Michigan	179,673	187,589	-4.2	18,510,458	18,037,995	2.6	103.0	96.2	7.1
Wisconsin	178,909	186,735	-4.2	23,619,525	22,876,494	3.2	132.0	122.5	7.8
West North Central:									
Minnesota	190,771	197,351	-3.3	33,176,391	32,606,962	1.7	173.9	165.2	5.3
Iowa	209,863	213,318	-1.6	34,435,047	34,148,673	0.8	164.1	160.1	2.5
Missouri	244,562	256,100	-4.5	35,435,572	34,739,598	2.0	144.9	135.6	6.9
North Dakota	69,649	73,962	-5.8	40,976,895	37,936,136	8.0	588.3	512.9	14.7
South Dakota	68,819	72,454	-5.0	42,796,887	39,473,584	8.4	621.9	544.8	14.2
Nebraska	111,996	121,062	-7.5	47,711,127	47,343,981	0.8	426.0	391.1	8.9
Kansas	142,396	156,327	-8.9	48,637,202	48,173,635	1.0	341.6	308.2	10.8
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	9,531	8,994	6.0	933,462	895,507	4.2	97.9	99.6	-1.7
Maryland	43,355	42,110	3.0	4,229,184	4,197,827	0.7	97.5	99.7	-2.2
Dist. of Columbia	45	65	-30.8	1,878	2,341	-19.8	41.7	36.0	15.8
Virginia	178,610	174,885	2.1	16,580,763	16,444,907	0.8	92.8	94.0	-1.3
West Virginia	101,234	99,282	2.0	8,949,701	8,908,083	0.5	88.4	89.7	-1.4
North Carolina	291,178	278,276	4.6	18,969,627	18,845,338	0.7	65.1	67.7	-3.8
South Carolina	153,573	137,558	11.6	11,575,322	11,238,697	3.0	75.4	81.7	-7.7
Georgia	230,356	216,033	6.6	24,702,551	23,683,631	4.3	107.2	109.6	-2.2
Florida	63,680	62,248	2.3	13,710,177	8,337,708	64.4	210.0	133.9	56.8
East South Central:									
Kentucky	242,671	252,894	-4.0	19,890,530	20,294,016	-2.0	82.0	80.2	2.2
Tennessee	239,285	247,617	-3.4	18,005,762	18,492,898	-2.6	75.2	74.7	0.7
Alabama	246,061	231,746	5.7	19,761,544	19,143,391	3.2	80.6	82.6	-2.4
Mississippi	264,704	291,092	-9.1	19,686,873	19,156,058	2.8	74.4	65.8	13.1

*Preliminary figures.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND ACRES IN FARMS IN U. S. BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES, 1945 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE* (Continued)

Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, Division and State	Number of Farms		Per- centage change	Acres in Farms		Per- centage change	Average Acreage of Farms		Per- centage change
	1945	1940		1945	1940		1945	1940	
West South Central:									
Arkansas.....	206,527	216,674	- 4.7	17,761,582	18,044,542	- 1.5	86.1	83.3	3.4
Louisiana.....	130,669	150,007	-12.9	10,301,806	9,996,108	3.1	78.8	66.6	18.3
Oklahoma.....	172,871	179,687	- 3.8	36,218,450	34,803,317	4.1	209.5	193.7	8.2
Texas.....	398,183	418,002	- 4.7	143,221,610	137,683,372	4.0	359.7	329.4	9.2
Mountain:									
Montana.....	37,863	41,823	- 9.5	58,517,797	46,451,594	26.0	1545.5	1110.7	39.1
Idaho.....	41,703	43,663	- 4.5	12,220,233	10,297,745	18.7	293.0	235.8	24.3
Wyoming.....	13,207	15,018	-12.1	32,899,830	28,025,979	17.4	2491.1	1866.2	33.5
Colorado.....	48,103	51,436	- 6.5	36,255,855	31,527,240	15.0	753.7	612.9	23.0
New Mexico.....	29,919	34,105	-12.3	50,754,202	38,860,427	30.6	1696.4	1139.4	48.9
Arizona.....	13,199	18,468	-28.5	31,873,833	25,651,092	24.3	2414.9	1388.9	73.9
Utah.....	26,515	25,411	4.3	10,261,769	7,302,007	40.5	387.0	287.4	34.7
Nevada.....	3,480	3,573	- 2.6	4,845,263	3,785,106	28.0	1392.3	1059.4	31.4
Pacific:									
Washington.....	85,175	81,686	4.3	16,819,249	15,181,815	10.8	197.5	185.9	6.2
Oregon.....	64,268	61,829	3.9	19,826,691	17,988,307	10.2	308.5	290.9	6.0
California.....	141,577	132,658	6.7	35,062,627	30,524,324	14.9	247.7	230.1	7.6

* Preliminary figures.

FARM PRICES AND WHOLESALE PRICES, 1910-1943

Year	Farm prices (August 1909-July 1914=100)								Wholesale prices (1910-14=100)		
	Food grains	Feed grains and hay	Cotton	Fruits	Truck crops	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Meat animals	All crops and live-stock	All commodities	Other than farm products and foods
1910	109	96	113	100		100	104	101	102	103	104
1915	126	105	73	82		101	101	105	99	102	101
1920	249	204	252	178		202	223	173	211	225	239
1925	171	134	179	158	143	155	162	140	156	151	152
1930	93	107	100	146	129	142	128	135	128	126	126
1931	57	74	61	91	115	111	99	93	90	107	111
1932	45	48	47	73	102	86	81	65	68	95	104
1933	66	57	66	70	91	87	74	61	72	96	105
1934	91	95	97	88	95	101	89	70	90	109	116
1935	97	107	94	82	119	114	116	116	109	117	115
1936	108	102	95	92	104	125	114	118	114	118	118
1937	120	125	90	104	110	130	110	132	122	126	126
1938	75	71	67	70	88	114	108	115	97	115	121
1939	72	69	70	68	91	110	95	112	95	113	120
1940	84	82	77	73	111	119	96	111	100	115	123
1941	97	89	107	85	129	139	121	146	124	127	132
1942	120	111	149	114	163	162	151	188	159	144	141
1943	148	147	160	179	245	193	190	209	192	151	144

HILL'S RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

"If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or not, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out.

You will lose; you may think not, but you will lose as sure as fate, for the seed of success is not in you."

J. J. Hill.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1850 to 1940

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Year	Total Farms Reporting	Value in Dollars	Average (dollars)	
			Per Farm (Based on all farms)	Per Acre
1850	1,449,073	3,967,343,580	2,738	13.51
1860	2,044,077	7,980,493,063	3,904	19.60
1870	2,659,985	8,944,857,750	3,363	21.94
1880	4,008,907	12,180,501,538	3,308	22.72
1890	4,564,641	16,082,267,689	3,523	25.81
1900	5,737,372	20,228,201,853	3,526	24.12
1910	6,361,502	40,837,695,622	6,420	46.47
1920	6,448,343	77,923,651,599	12,084	81.52
1925	6,371,640	57,017,740,040	8,949	61.69
1930	6,288,648	56,975,606,765	9,060	57.74
1940	6,096,799	41,254,978,628	6,767	38.89
Land and Buildings				
1850	1,449,073	3,271,575,426	2,258	11.14
1860	2,044,077	6,645,045,007	3,251	16.32
1870	2,659,985	7,444,054,462	2,799	18.26
1880	4,008,907	10,197,096,776	2,544	19.02
1890	4,564,641	13,279,252,649	2,909	21.31
1900	5,737,372	16,614,647,491	2,896	19.81
1910	6,361,502	34,801,125,697	5,471	39.60
1920	6,448,343	66,316,002,602	10,284	69.38
1925	6,371,640	49,467,647,287	7,764	53.52
1930	6,288,648	47,879,838,358	7,614	48.52
1935	6,812,350	32,858,844,012	4,823	31.16
1940	6,096,799	33,641,738,726	5,518	31.71

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

Year	Total Farms Reporting	Value in Dollars	Average (dollars)	
			Per Farm (Based on all farms)	Per Acre
1850		151,587,638	105	0.52
1860		246,118,141	120	0.60
1870		270,913,678	102	0.66
1880		406,520,055	101	0.76
1890		494,247,467	108	0.79
1900		749,775,970	131	0.89
1910		1,265,149,783	199	1.44
1920		3,594,772,928	557	3.76
1925		2,691,703,629	422	2.91
1930	5,529,424	3,301,654,481	525	3.35
1940	5,015,252	3,060,187,389	502	2.88

LIVESTOCK

Year	Value in Dollars	Average (dollars)	
		Per Farm (Based on all farms)	Per Acre
1850	544,180,516	376	1.85
1860	1,089,329,915	533	2.68
1870	1,229,889,610	462	3.02
1880	1,576,884,707	393	2.94
1890	2,308,767,573	506	3.70
1900	2,863,778,392	499	3.41
1910	4,771,420,142	750	5.43
1920	8,012,876,069	1,243	8.38
1925	4,858,389,124	763	5.26
1930	5,794,113,926	921	5.87
1935	3,418,510,307	502	3.24
1940	4,553,052,513	747	4.29

ESTIMATES OF FARM POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MIGRATIONS, U. S., 1940-1945

(In thousands)

Source: U.S.D.A., Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Year	Farm population on January 1	Change through natural increase			Change through migration						
					Total ¹	Civilian migration			Military migration		
		Total	Births	Deaths		Total ¹	To farms	From farms ¹	Total	To armed forces	From armed forces
1945	25,190										
1944	25,521	345	591	-246	-676	-476	817	-1,293	-200	-300	100
1943	26,659	355	610	-255	-1,493	-988	994	-1,932	-505	-605	100
1942	29,048	390	660	-270	-2,779	-1,920	819	-2,739	-859	-859	
1941	29,988	417	702	-285	-1,357	-1,146	814	-1,960	-211	-211	
1940	30,269	400	696	-296	-681	-606	690	-1,296	-75	-75	

¹ Including persons who have not moved but are no longer in the farm population because agricultural operations have ceased on the place where they are living.

POPULATION OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1940

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Total Population

Years	Number of persons	Percent of total population	Increase or decrease		Average Number of Persons per farm
			Number	Percent	
1850	23,191,876	100.0			16.00
1860	31,443,321	100.0	8,251,445	35.6	15.38
1870	38,558,371	100.0	7,115,050	22.6	14.50
1880	50,115,783	100.0	11,597,412	30.1	12.51
1890	62,947,714	100.0	12,791,931	25.5	13.79
1900	75,994,575	100.0	13,046,861	20.7	13.25
1910	91,972,266	100.0	15,977,691	21.0	14.46
1920	105,710,620	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	16.39
1930	122,775,046	100.0	17,064,426	16.1	19.52
1940	131,669,275	100.0	8,894,229	7.2	21.60

Rural Population

Years	Number of persons	Percent of total population	Number	Percent	Average Number of Persons per farm
1850	19,648,160	84.7			
1860	25,226,803	80.2	5,578,643	28.4	
1870	28,656,010	74.3	3,429,207	13.6	
1880	36,026,048	71.8	7,370,038	25.7	
1890	40,841,449	64.9	4,815,401	13.4	
1900	45,834,654	60.3	4,993,205	12.2	
1910	49,973,334	54.3	4,138,680	9.0	
1920	51,552,647	48.8	1,579,313	3.2	
1930	53,820,223	43.8	2,267,576	4.4	
1940	57,245,573	43.5	3,425,350	6.4	

VALUE OF NON-REAL-ESTATE PHYSICAL ASSETS ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1940-1945

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E. (In thousands of Dollars)

Class	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Livestock ¹	5,132,448	5,320,000	7,041,633	9,540,681	9,537,087	8,869,437
Crops ²	22,338,641	22,492,535	23,408,481	24,584,726	25,563,940	5,814,347
Machinery and motor vehicles ³	3,135,000	3,319,000	3,959,000	24,180,000	24,380,000	4,774,000
Household equipment	4,275,000	24,299,000	24,386,000	24,265,000	24,276,000	4,232,000
Total	214,881,089	215,430,535	218,795,114	222,570,407	223,757,027	23,689,784

¹ Includes horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry.² Revised.³ Includes grains, hay and forage, oil crops, vegetables, tobacco, and miscellaneous crops.⁴ Includes tractors, trucks, automobiles, and other farm machinery.

FARM EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Year	Total employment		Family workers		Hired workers	
	Average number of persons	Index 1910-14-100	Average number of persons	Index 1910-14-100	Average number of persons	Index 1910-14-100
	thousands		thousands		thousands	
1909	12,209	101	9,341	102	2,868	99
1910	12,146	101	9,269	101	2,877	99
1911	12,042	100	9,172	100	2,870	99
1912	12,038	100	9,149	100	2,889	100
1913	12,033	100	9,128	100	2,905	100
1914	12,000	100	9,081	99	2,919	101
1915	11,981	99	9,047	99	2,934	101
1916	12,016	100	9,050	99	2,966	103
1917	11,789	98	8,856	97	2,933	101
1918	11,348	94	8,507	93	2,841	98
1919	11,106	92	8,322	91	2,784	96
1920	11,362	94	8,479	93	2,883	100
1921	11,412	95	8,511	93	2,901	100
1922	11,443	95	8,528	93	2,915	101
1923	11,385	94	8,491	93	2,894	100
1924	11,362	94	8,488	93	2,874	99
1925	11,448	95	8,577	94	2,871	99
1926	11,534	96	8,507	93	3,027	105
1927	11,246	93	8,296	91	2,950	102
1928	11,296	94	8,340	91	2,956	102
1929	11,289	94	8,305	91	2,984	103
1930	11,173	93	8,323	91	2,850	99
1931	11,159	93	8,469	92	2,690	93
1932	11,069	92	8,571	94	2,498	86
1933	11,023	91	8,590	94	2,433	84
1934	10,852	90	8,506	93	2,346	81
1935	11,131	92	8,702	95	2,429	84
1936	11,047	92	8,486	93	2,561	89
1937	10,892	90	8,261	90	2,631	91
1938	10,789	90	8,169	89	2,620	91
1939	10,740	89	8,145	89	2,595	90
1940	10,585	88	8,019	88	2,566	89
1941	10,361	86	7,829	85	2,532	88
1942	10,397	86	7,855	86	2,542	88
1943	10,263	85	7,857	86	2,406	83
1944	10,037	83	7,810	85	2,227	77

VALUE OF CROPS ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1940-45¹

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E. (In thousands of dollars)

Class	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Grain ²	1,444,910	1,565,881	2,230,510	2,976,420	3,514,920	3,592,982
Hay and forage ³	665,883	698,987	862,825	1,039,034	1,436,756	1,454,658
Oil crops ⁴	\$3,746	\$45,183	\$56,527	\$220,223	\$184,780	171,331
Vegetables ⁵	72,281	55,917	90,863	115,928	172,816	157,707
Tobacco	84,216	67,752	89,540	134,660	177,680	267,030
Miscellaneous ⁷	37,605	58,815	78,216	98,461	76,988	170,639
United States	\$2,338,641	\$2,492,535	\$3,408,481	\$4,584,726	\$5,563,940	5,814,347

¹Includes crops stored on farms and sealed under Commodity Credit Corporation loan programs, and excludes all stocks held off the farm. ²Includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, rice, sorghum for grain, dry edible beans, and dry field peas. ³Includes all hay, corn silage and forage, and sorghum for silage and forage. ⁴Includes soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, and cottonseed. ⁵Revised. ⁶Includes Irish potatoes, cabbage, and onions. ⁷Includes broomcorn, cotton, and hayseed. Hayseed includes red clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, alsike clover, timothy, and sweet clover.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
United States	25.6	28.4	35.3	37.0	38.1	38.6	42.4	42.1	38.7
New England	8.5	9.3	9.4	8.0	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.7	7.4
Maine.....	4.3	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.5	6.9	6.5
New Hampshire.....	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.7	4.8	5.3	7.3	6.4
Vermont.....	13.4	14.6	14.6	12.3	11.6	9.3	9.7	10.9	9.9
Massachusetts.....	8.2	9.3	9.6	8.1	7.1	4.8	5.6	6.2	7.1
Rhode Island.....	19.9	18.7	20.2	18.0	15.5	12.1	12.5	13.8	10.3
Connecticut.....	10.2	11.5	12.9	9.8	8.5	6.4	6.2	7.3	7.2
Middle Atlantic	19.2	22.1	25.3	22.3	20.7	15.8	14.7	16.2	14.6
New York.....	16.5	20.2	23.9	20.8	19.2	14.1	13.2	14.2	12.8
New Jersey.....	24.6	27.2	29.9	24.8	23.0	15.9	15.6	17.8	15.6
Pennsylvania.....	21.2	23.3	26.0	23.3	21.9	17.4	15.9	17.7	16.0
East North Central	20.5	22.8	26.3	27.0	28.1	26.0	27.3	29.4	27.9
Ohio.....	19.3	22.9	27.4	28.4	29.5	25.5	26.3	28.9	26.3
Indiana.....	23.7	25.4	28.6	30.0	32.0	29.2	30.1	31.6	28.3
Illinois.....	31.4	34.0	39.3	41.4	42.7	42.0	43.1	44.5	43.1
Michigan.....	10.0	14.0	15.8	15.8	17.7	15.1	15.5	19.0	17.0
Wisconsin.....	9.1	11.4	13.5	13.9	14.4	15.5	18.2	20.7	23.0
West North Central	20.5	24.0	29.6	30.9	34.2	37.8	39.9	42.6	42.4
Minnesota.....	9.1	12.9	17.3	21.0	24.7	27.1	31.1	33.6	32.3
Iowa.....	23.8	28.1	34.9	37.8	41.7	44.7	47.3	49.6	47.6
Missouri.....	27.3	26.8	30.5	29.9	28.8	32.6	34.8	38.8	35.6
North Dakota.....	2.1	6.9	8.5	14.3	25.6	34.4	35.1	39.1	45.1
South Dakota.....	4.4	13.2	21.8	24.8	34.9	41.5	44.6	48.6	53.0
Nebraska.....	18.0	24.7	36.9	38.1	42.9	46.4	47.1	49.3	52.8
Kansas.....	16.3	28.2	35.2	36.8	40.4	42.2	42.4	44.0	44.9
South Atlantic	36.1	38.5	44.2	45.9	46.8	44.5	48.1	46.3	42.2
Delaware.....	42.4	46.9	50.3	41.9	39.3	35.8	33.8	34.8	32.6
Maryland.....	30.9	31.0	33.6	29.5	28.9	26.4	26.5	27.2	26.1
Dist. of Columbia.....	38.2	36.6	43.1	38.7	41.7	28.1	23.1	23.6	18.5
Virginia.....	29.5	26.9	30.7	26.5	25.6	25.2	28.1	29.5	26.9
West Virginia.....	19.1	17.7	21.8	20.5	16.2	16.3	18.6	25.8	22.7
North Carolina.....	33.5	34.1	41.4	42.3	43.5	45.2	49.2	47.2	44.4
South Carolina.....	50.3	55.3	61.1	63.0	64.5	65.1	65.1	62.2	56.1
Georgia.....	44.9	53.5	59.9	65.6	66.6	63.8	68.2	65.6	60.1
Florida.....	30.9	23.6	26.5	26.7	25.3	21.3	28.4	28.0	25.2
East South Central	36.8	38.3	48.1	50.7	49.7	50.3	55.9	54.8	50.1
Kentucky.....	26.5	25.0	32.8	33.9	33.4	32.0	35.9	37.1	33.1
Tennessee.....	34.5	30.8	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.0	46.2	46.2	40.3
Alabama.....	46.8	48.6	57.7	60.2	57.9	60.7	64.7	64.5	58.8
Mississippi.....	43.8	52.8	62.4	66.1	66.1	68.3	72.2	69.8	66.2
West South Central	35.2	38.6	49.1	52.8	52.9	59.2	62.3	59.5	52.6
Arkansas.....	30.9	32.1	45.4	50.0	51.3	56.7	63.0	60.0	55.3
Louisiana.....	35.2	44.4	58.0	55.3	57.1	60.1	66.6	63.7	59.4
Oklahoma.....		0.7	43.8	54.8	51.0	58.6	61.5	61.2	54.4
Texas.....	37.6	41.9	49.7	52.6	53.3	60.4	60.9	57.1	48.9
Mountain	7.4	7.1	12.2	10.7	15.4	22.2	24.4	26.6	24.6
Montana.....	5.3	4.8	9.2	8.0	11.3	21.9	24.5	27.7	27.8
Idaho.....	4.7	4.6	8.8	10.3	15.9	24.4	25.3	28.5	25.5
Wyoming.....	2.8	4.2	7.6	8.2	12.5	17.9	22.0	23.3	24.2
Colorado.....	18.0	11.2	22.6	18.2	23.0	30.9	34.5	39.0	37.2
New Mexico.....	8.1	4.5	9.4	5.5	12.2	17.1	20.2	19.0	17.0
Arizona.....	13.2	7.9	8.4	9.3	18.1	21.5	16.4	17.8	11.6
Utah.....	4.6	5.2	8.8	7.9	10.9	11.1	12.2	14.9	13.3
Nevada.....	9.7	7.5	11.4	12.4	9.4	7.9	12.9	14.4	14.4
Pacific	16.8	14.7	19.7	17.2	20.1	15.6	17.7	21.2	18.5
Washington.....	7.2	8.5	14.4	13.7	18.7	16.3	17.0	20.0	17.7
Oregon.....	14.1	12.6	17.8	15.1	18.8	16.8	17.8	21.7	18.2
California.....	49.8	47.8	23.1	20.6	21.4	14.7	18.0	21.7	19.1
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES

During the conquest of the Philippines, the U. S. Army lost about 54,000 men from its 17 divisions participating in the battle. Japanese casualties for the same operational theater totaled approximately 420,000 from 23 divisions numbering 450,000 men.

TOTAL HARVESTED ACREAGE OF 52 PRINCIPAL CROPS.¹ UNITED STATES, 1940-1944

Source: U.S.D.A., B.A.E.

In 1,000 Acres

State	Average 1933-42	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Maine.....	1,242	1,202	1,211	1,234	1,210	1,236
New Hampshire.....	391	370	379	380	372	374
Vermont.....	1,056	1,034	1,010	1,027	1,003	1,022
Massachusetts.....	433	426	438	438	435	434
Rhode Island.....	52	49	49	50	50	50
Connecticut.....	382	360	366	369	374	380
New York.....	6,632	6,506	6,546	6,575	6,301	6,680
New Jersey.....	756	743	756	781	798	807
Pennsylvania.....	6,103	5,934	5,878	5,818	5,767	6,049
Ohio.....	10,083	9,803	9,906	10,245	10,446	10,880
Indiana.....	10,202	9,856	10,080	10,376	10,566	11,093
Illinois.....	18,726	18,310	18,756	18,804	19,403	19,868
Michigan.....	7,753	7,780	7,676	7,786	7,414	8,101
Wisconsin.....	10,032	9,999	9,981	9,976	10,234	10,500
Minnesota.....	18,624	19,103	18,729	18,475	18,660	18,327
Iowa.....	21,044	20,592	20,444	21,310	21,767	22,060
Missouri.....	12,286	12,208	11,943	12,102	12,583	12,766
North Dakota.....	15,477	16,997	17,665	17,936	19,565	20,403
South Dakota.....	11,890	13,651	14,459	15,261	15,861	16,624
Nebraska.....	18,482	17,327	18,419	19,200	20,318	19,868
Kansas.....	20,177	19,806	22,308	21,652	22,403	23,253
Delaware.....	367	367	366	378	382	395
Maryland.....	1,644	1,618	1,597	1,627	1,626	1,713
Virginia.....	3,768	3,842	3,646	3,858	3,893	3,948
West Virginia.....	1,461	1,428	1,391	1,410	1,452	1,421
North Carolina.....	6,280	6,171	6,173	6,405	6,485	6,459
South Carolina.....	4,846	4,928	4,800	4,878	4,880	4,618
Georgia.....	8,718	8,832	8,516	8,366	8,381	7,718
Florida.....	1,202	1,199	1,186	1,204	1,224	1,238
Kentucky.....	5,229	5,144	5,176	5,559	5,591	5,582
Tennessee.....	6,377	6,269	6,301	6,560	6,774	6,461
Alabama.....	7,026	6,989	6,771	6,722	7,648	6,174
Mississippi.....	6,970	7,107	7,172	7,120	7,046	6,784
Arkansas.....	6,490	6,522	6,566	6,606	6,331	6,218
Louisiana.....	4,172	4,126	4,032	4,095	4,092	3,798
Oklahoma.....	12,904	13,349	13,350	12,720	12,271	13,813
Texas.....	26,993	27,448	26,390	26,414	28,586	29,179
Montana.....	6,028	6,722	6,608	6,920	7,436	7,217
Idaho.....	2,918	2,967	3,014	3,114	3,226	3,306
Wyoming.....	1,687	1,651	1,776	1,716	1,716	1,684
Colorado.....	5,345	5,491	6,255	5,957	6,240	6,012
New Mexico.....	1,378	1,526	1,581	1,696	1,541	1,783
Arizona.....	657	676	782	784	754	814
Utah.....	1,038	1,075	1,114	1,122	1,110	1,204
Nevada.....	416	450	460	463	461	459
Washington.....	3,608	3,667	3,681	3,757	4,104	4,382
Oregon.....	2,621	2,652	2,573	2,613	2,710	2,782
California.....	5,699	5,984	5,851	6,210	6,027	6,133
United States.....	327,662	330,253	334,126	338,070	346,614	352,072

¹ Includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, sorghums for grain, sorghums for forage and silage, cotton, tame hay, wild hay, timothy seed, sweetclover seed, dry edible beans, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, peanuts picked and threshed, dry field peas, sorgo for sirup, ugar cane, sugar beets, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, broomcorn, artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupes (including honeydews, honeyballs, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, green peas, peppers, pimientos, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Red clover seed, alsike clover seed, lespedeza seed, and alfalfa seed are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because it is mostly duplicated in the tame hay acreage.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN UNITED STATES, 1929-1944]

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

(All quantities in thousands)

AGRICULTURE

393

Year	Corn			Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	4-feed grains	Wheat			Rye	Buck- wheat	Rice	8 grains
	For grain	All						Winter	Spring	All				
	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons
1929	2,135,038	2,515,937		1,112,949	49,967	96,387	257,126	587,057	824,183	35,411	8,710	8,710	39,534	123,203
1930	1,757,297	2,080,130		1,274,592	301,619	86,928	232,713	633,809	886,522	45,383	6,967	6,967	44,929	115,973
1931	2,229,903	2,575,927		1,124,232	200,280	71,914	96,935	825,315	1,162,225	41,540	8,910	8,910	44,613	127,317
1932	2,578,685	2,930,352		1,254,584	299,324	66,097	111,159	491,511	264,796	756,307	6,727	6,727	41,619	136,040
1933	2,104,725	2,397,893		1,736,309	152,839	54,386	84,105	378,283	173,932	552,215	7,816	7,816	37,651	102,282
1934	1,146,734	1,448,320		544,247	117,390	19,209	32,633	438,063	87,309	526,052	8,984	8,984	39,047	69,966
1935	2,001,367	2,299,363		1,210,229	288,667	57,610	92,287	469,412	158,815	628,227	8,488	8,488	39,452	113,820
1936	1,258,673	1,505,658		792,583	147,740	30,270	52,634	629,880	106,277	629,880	6,440	6,440	49,820	80,085
1937	2,349,425	2,642,978		1,176,744	221,889	69,948	100,115	688,574	185,340	873,914	48,862	48,862	53,422	129,065
1938	2,300,095	2,548,753		1,089,383	256,620	67,210	96,836	685,178	234,735	919,913	55,984	55,984	52,506	127,344
1939	2,341,602	2,580,912		957,704	278,163	95,756	137,566	565,642	175,538	741,180	38,562	38,562	54,062	120,425
1940	2,212,367	2,462,320		1,245,388	308,944	83,164	98,615	590,212	223,093	813,305	6,476	6,476	54,433	125,514
1941	2,438,307	2,675,790		1,180,663	362,082	111,784	105,633	670,709	272,418	943,127	45,364	45,364	51,323	136,497
1942	2,849,340	3,131,518		1,349,547	429,167	106,770	122,566	696,450	277,726	974,176	6,636	6,636	64,849	155,017
1943	2,724,530	3,034,354		1,137,304	324,150	103,864	113,850	531,481	309,542	841,023	8,830	8,830	64,843	141,605
1944	2,909,553	3,228,361		1,166,392	284,426	181,756	120,971	764,073	314,574	1,078,647	9,166	9,166	70,237	155,854

Year	Flaxseed	Cotton		Tobacco	Tame hay	Wild hay	Sorghums for forage	Sorghums for silage	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Peanuts, picked and threshed	Soybeans	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes
		Lint	Seed											
	bu.	bales	tons	lb.	tons	tons	tons	tons	bags	bags	lb.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1929	15,924	14,825	6,406	1,532,676	76,018	11,339	6,683	628	12,289	1,795	898,197	9,438	333,392	65,014
1930	21,673	13,382	6,028	1,648,087	63,705	10,822	6,326	572	14,341	2,114	897,350	13,929	343,817	54,577
1931	11,755	17,087	7,310	1,863,088	66,989	8,214	7,180	775	12,884	2,202	1,055,815	17,260	384,317	67,314
1932	11,511	13,003	5,815	1,371,965	66,296	8,776	8,071	1,345	10,961	2,094	941,195	15,158	374,692	86,594
1933	6,904	13,047	4,256	1,084,589	55,683	4,802	7,417	2,244	11,399	2,859	819,620	13,509	343,203	74,619
1934	5,719	9,636	4,634	1,302,041	78,400	11,929	12,052	3,133	14,335	3,385	1,014,385	23,157	406,482	77,677
1935	14,914	10,638	4,634	1,621,838	62,718	7,322	6,579	2,874	11,821	3,082	1,260,020	48,901	378,895	81,249
1936	6,331	12,399	5,474	1,569,023	73,266	9,769	7,713	2,988	15,830	3,095	1,232,755	32,271	323,955	97,765
1937	7,070	18,946	7,844	1,385,573	80,399	11,066	12,553	4,512	15,704	1,778	1,288,740	46,164	376,448	68,144
1938	8,032	11,943	4,950	1,880,793	76,375	9,930	11,718	4,358	15,061	1,903	1,211,710	61,906	355,848	68,603
1939	19,606	11,817	4,860	1,462,080	85,067	9,700	16,079	7,192	16,879	2,077	1,749,705	77,468	342,420	81,873
1940	30,888	12,566	5,286	1,262,049	92,204	11,502	16,372	8,774	18,503	3,700	1,476,845	105,587	355,602	52,243
1941	32,285	10,744	4,533	1,408,717	92,204	13,088	13,564	6,677	18,963	3,708	1,271,535	187,155	370,489	65,508
1942	41,053	12,817	5,202	1,408,717	92,204	13,088	13,564	6,677	18,963	3,708	1,271,535	187,155	370,489	65,508
1943	51,946	11,427	4,638	1,402,988	87,244	12,329	10,993	4,369	20,922	10,870	2,184,760	193,125	464,999	73,380
1944	23,527	12,359	4,941	1,835,371	83,845	14,135	12,306	6,558	16,128	8,873	2,177,670	192,863	379,436	71,651

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN UNITED STATES, 1929-1944—Cont'd

Year	Sugar Cane			Sorgho syrup	Sugar beets	Oranges ²		Grape- fruit ³	Lemons ²	Apples	
	For sugar and seed	Syrup	gallons			Cali- for- nia	Others ⁴			All	Com- merical counties only
	tons	gallons	gallons	gallons	tons	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	bushels	bushels
1929	3,350	19,711	8,792	7,315	10,590	21,239	11,215	6,109	135,102	106,005	
1930	3,453	16,602	9,727	9,199	18,345	36,715	18,690	7,950	156,623	140,398	
1931	2,763	16,143	20,682	7,903	19,242	30,660	15,181	7,696	205,404	98,025	
1932	270,331	18,349	20,392	9,070	19,324	32,291	15,004	6,704	146,809	105,169	
1933	285,926	21,113	21,326	11,030	16,465	30,709	14,672	7,295	148,640	139,247	
1934	250,694	23,727	18,588	7,519	16,030	26,057	14,672	10,747	128,203	122,585	
1935	432,523	24,509	16,230	7,908	18,340	33,733	21,347	7,787	174,407	180,050	
1936	261,620	4,954	12,936	8,784	16,593	37,945	18,347	7,579	116,827	124,212	
1937	395,923	6,867	12,481	9,784	29,234	37,945	31,133	9,304	201,459		
1938	515,868	7,157	12,481	11,615	23,450	55,081	43,594	11,106	125,440		
1939	475,214	6,244	11,407	10,781	26,904	48,838	35,192	11,983	139,247		
1940	491,015	4,218	10,199	12,292	31,223	54,287	42,883	17,236	111,439		
1941	453,100	13,415	10,594	10,311	30,181	54,976	40,261	11,720	122,585		
1942	419,114	18,764	10,568	11,674	30,088	59,261	50,481	14,940	128,273		
1943	421,150	18,610	13,772	6,532	30,895	75,761	55,979	11,038	138,050		
1944	550,778	21,575	11,840	6,821	36,198	70,650	48,741	13,321			

PRODUCTION OF LEADING SEED CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1944

Year	Alfalfa	Red clover	Alsike clover	Sweet- clover	Lespe- deza	Timothy	6 seed crops	Red- top	Sudan grass	Kentucky bluegrass	Orchard grass	Meadow fescue	White clover	Crimson clover
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1929	59,652	126,816	32,394	69,138	5,491	61,992	355,483	7,500	29,170	18,900	3,500	1,700	1,500	350
1930	72,648	63,486	19,806	45,882	5,915	75,609	283,346	7,500	38,500	10,850	3,010	1,000	1,200	500
1931	51,798	50,598	20,004	48,060	14,795	106,816	292,071	18,000	89,400	49,000	5,124	900	1,000	1,000
1932	39,180	75,612	18,930	39,276	22,336	74,997	270,331	15,750	43,900	19,600	2,086	600	775	1,200
1933	71,232	67,578	19,818	39,948	45,190	42,160	285,926	7,500	60,780	18,200	3,668	550	920	1,500
1934	70,134	44,976	14,160	42,468	66,930	12,006	250,694	6,000	18,420	5,600	2,534	550	945	1,000
1935	65,772	47,088	16,470	45,432	65,352	192,429	432,523	9,750	63,580	37,800	3,640	900	550	1,500
1936	60,816	42,702	24,048	49,962	41,486	42,606	261,620	6,750	31,250	21,000	2,125	400	550	1,038
1937	68,640	30,162	13,428	60,738	106,450	116,505	395,923	18,300	59,850	77,000	4,494	325	300	1,676
1938	69,636	99,234	23,610	69,084	179,310	61,542	515,868	17,700	57,320	18,200	2,269	150	275	2,678
1939	90,930	99,234	28,294	91,452	110,089	65,205	475,214	17,700	80,740	21,000	4,298	600	669	5,570
1940	89,370	122,754	23,724	91,452	139,790	55,755	491,015	18,300	52,780	21,000	4,438	1,400	835	6,040
1941	62,958	88,158	18,756	47,202	178,700	75,532	453,100	18,500	89,180	40,440	5,656	750	1,345	9,380
1942	58,854	61,566	15,144	37,518	170,500	75,326	419,114	16,600	40,440	63,350	6,090	1,225	1,890	17,080
1943	70,164	70,386	13,854	26,544	164,620	75,582	421,150	10,700	31,500	21,280	5,880	1,180	2,310	13,880
1944	67,494	104,076	13,290	38,652	267,700	59,566	550,778	17,300	61,300	22,008	6,804	1,000	1,360	13,770

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1944—Cont'd

AGRICULTURE

395

Year	15 fruits			15 vegetables		
	Peaches	Pears	Grapes	Cran-berries	Straw-berries	Including all apples
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 barrels	1,000 crates	1,000 tons
1929.	45,358	21,726	2,086	570	12,886	1,000 tons
1930.	46,392	27,167	2,458	584	9,967	2,966
1931.	77,846	25,280	1,647	654	11,527	3,248
1932.	44,108	24,513	2,233	580	13,088	5,908
1933.	46,141	24,010	1,939	699	12,187	5,761
1934.	48,602	28,095	1,958	445	10,460	5,099
1935.	55,440	25,943	2,477	516	10,811	5,927
1936.	48,756	27,826	1,897	504	9,005	5,263
1937.	60,049	29,212	2,726	877	10,809	3,269
1938.	53,922	31,704	2,671	474	9,973	3,242
1939.	64,222	29,279	2,449	704	11,820	3,731
1940.	57,774	29,771	2,467	700	12,295	3,485
1941.	74,905	29,530	2,728	725	12,687	3,293
1942.	66,365	30,717	2,402	812	13,401	6,513
1943.	41,931	24,585	2,973	681	7,031	8,859
1944.	75,008	30,821	2,580	377	5,033	4,919
						5,634
						4,884
						6,255
						6,722
						6,411
						7,556
						5,200

¹ Alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, lespedeza, and timothy. ² Produced from bloom of year shown. ³ Marketed largely during summer and early fall months of year following bloom. ⁴ Marketed largely during fall, winter and spring months, beginning in year shown. Includes tangerines. ⁵ Asparagus, snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

CROPLAND HARVESTED, LAND IN FARMS, PASTURE, WOODLAND, UNITED STATES, 1869-1939

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Year	Number of farms Reporting	Total acres	Percent of all land in farms	Average acres per farm (based on all farms)	Crop failure Total acres	Percent of all land in farms	Cropland idle or fallow Total acres	Percent of all land in farms	Plover pasture Total acres	Woodland Total acres	Percent of all land in farms
1869										159,310,177	39.1
1879		166,186,584	31.0	41.5						190,255,744	35.5
1880		219,705,564	35.3	48.1							
1889		283,218,280	33.8	49.4							
1900		311,293,382	35.4	48.9							
1919		348,603,729	36.5	54.1						190,865,553	21.7
1924		344,549,267	37.3	54.1	13,017,949	1.4	33,892,686	3.7	113,567,498	167,730,794	17.5
1929	5,961,692	359,242,091	36.4	57.1	12,706,583	1.3	41,287,216	4.2	109,159,914	149,945,725	15.2
1934	6,369,188	295,624,176	28.0	43.4	63,681,777	6.0	56,028,978	5.3	98,579,038	185,474,865	17.6
1939	5,713,255	321,242,430	30.3	52.7	20,530,017	1.9	56,928,656	5.4	131,379,940	137,177,658	12.9

CITRUS FRUITS PRODUCTION AND PRICE,* UNITED STATES, 1919-1943

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E.

Season ¹	Oranges ²		Grapefruit		Lemons		Limes		Total citrus Production
	Pro-duction	Price	Pro-duction	Price	Pro-duction	Price	Pro-duction	Price	
	1,000 boxes		1,000 boxes		1,000 boxes		1,000 boxes		
1919.....	24,809	\$3.11	6,295	\$1.60	4,532	\$1.41	28	\$2.95	35,664
1920.....	33,385	1.86	6,234	1.63	5,641	2.48	26	2.60	45,286
1921.....	22,668	2.94	7,103	1.54	4,377	2.59	33	2.25	34,181
1922.....	32,569	1.96	8,289	1.18	3,783	3.44	35	2.40	44,676
1923.....	38,300	1.44	9,023	.58	6,432	1.27	40	2.50	53,795
1924.....	29,960	2.85	9,693	.96	5,301	3.04	36	2.50	44,990
1925.....	34,755	2.67	8,550	1.95	7,317	1.85	30	3.00	50,652
1926.....	39,635	2.52	9,753	1.30	6,861	2.07	12	5.50	56,261
1927.....	32,736	3.73	8,920	2.10	5,419	3.44			47,075
1928.....	56,218	1.64	13,236	1.06	7,620	2.80	6	3.50	77,080
1929.....	31,829	3.59	11,215	1.89	6,109	3.65	8	4.50	49,161
1930.....	55,060	1.35	18,690	.73	7,950	2.20	8	4.00	81,708
1931.....	49,902	1.22	15,181	.30	7,696	1.82	9	3.50	72,788
1932.....	51,615	.88	15,004	.58	6,704	2.15	10	3.00	73,333
1933.....	47,174	1.38	14,672	.83	7,295	2.45	12	2.50	69,153
1934.....	63,988	1.15	21,347	.55	10,747	1.44	15	3.00	96,097
1935.....	52,073	1.51	18,347	.88	7,787	3.17	12	3.75	78,219
1936.....	54,538	1.75	30,670	.58	7,579	3.06	45	3.25	92,832
1937.....	74,285	.84	31,133	.57	9,304	1.84	70	3.25	114,792
1938.....	78,531	.79	43,594	.32	11,106	1.48	95	2.60	133,326
1939.....	75,742	.94	35,192	.44	11,983	1.54	95	2.80	123,012
1940.....	85,510	1.20	42,883	.43	17,236	1.35	80	2.85	145,709
1941.....	85,163	1.47	40,261	.79	11,720	1.61	150	2.10	137,294
1942.....	89,349	2.41	50,481	1.18	14,940	2.41	175	2.40	154,945
1943 ³	106,561	2.76	56,020	1.44	11,730	2.50	190	5.17	174,501

*Season average returns per box to growers at the packing-house door, 1919-43 seasons.

¹ Production is from bloom of the year shown.

² Including tangerines.

³ Preliminary.

Note: Boxes of citrus fruits are of varying sizes and weights.

THE FEDERAL RECLAMATION SERVICE

The Bureau of Reclamation is charged by law with the work of construction and supervision of irrigation projects in the arid and semi-arid western states for the purpose of improving public land, conserving water, and providing new opportunities for the people.

The United States has about 600,000,000 acres of desert land within its boundaries. Over much of the land only three inches of rain falls per year, and the only way crops can be grown is by irrigation. In addition, most of the scanty rainfall comes in the winter months, while the summers are long and dry. In the Imperial Valley, no rainfall has fallen in June during the past 35 years.

The irrigated agriculture of the West has grown until it covers 21,000,000 acres, of which 1,824,004 acres are irrigated within projects constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Probably the maximum amount of land possible to irrigate is not more than 30,000,000 acres.

Because of the expense of obtaining water, the irrigation farmer must grow crops that cannot be grown any place where water is

plentiful. Consequently oranges, lemons, grapefruit, dates, avocados, pomegranates, figs, almonds and English walnuts are favorite crops. Vegetables, fruits, alfalfa also are grown. These crops are termed "non-competitive" because they seldom compete with crops grown by other American farmers—at least in the same markets.

Revenue to the bureau comes from public land sales, mineral leases and royalties, power licenses, construction charges, and operation and maintenance charges. In addition, there may be direct appropriations by Congress.

The ultimate investment in Bureau of Reclamation projects, completed and under construction on July 1, 1940, is estimated at \$1,350,000,000. Of this amount about \$600,000,000 is yet to be made available. Nearly half of the total investment will be repaid by water users, more than 45 per cent by revenues from power and municipal water, and about 5 per cent will be charged off to flood control, navigation, and other non-reimbursable activities.

NINETEENTH BABY

A British mother, Mrs. Dorothy Russell, 43, of Grimsby gave birth to a 14 pound boy on October 11, 1945. The child is the newest

of 19 children of which 17 are living. Her eldest child is 23 years old.

COTTON, WORLD PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY, 1920-1943

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year beginning August	World pro- duction	World supply	World total con- sumption	Year beginning August	World pro- duction	World supply	World total con- sumption
	1,000 bales ¹	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²		1,000 bales ¹	1,000 bales ²	1,000 bales ²
	American				Foreign		
1920	13,664	20,002	10,268	1920	6,964	12,378	6,883
1921	8,285	17,959	12,209	1921	6,888	12,383	7,569
1922	10,124	15,804	12,449	1922	8,327	13,141	8,888
1923	10,330	13,648	10,917	1923	8,760	13,013	9,110
1924	14,006	16,717	13,311	1924	10,088	13,991	9,423
1925	16,181	19,561	14,010	1925	10,562	15,130	10,158
1926	18,162	23,663	15,748	1926	9,768	14,740	9,931
1927	12,957	20,802	15,576	1927	10,386	15,195	9,866
1928	14,555	19,761	15,226	1928	11,247	16,576	10,552
1929	14,716	19,233	13,021	1929	11,535	17,559	11,854
1930	13,873	20,060	11,056	1930	11,503	17,208	11,376
1931	16,877	25,853	12,528	1931	9,602	15,434	10,361
1932	12,961	26,224	14,385	1932	10,500	15,573	10,266
1933	12,712	24,521	13,780	1933	13,354	18,661	11,822
1934	9,576	20,277	11,206	1934	13,466	20,305	14,254
1935	10,495	19,536	12,503	1935	15,646	21,677	15,026
1936	12,375	19,373	13,093	1936	18,354	25,005	17,545
1937	18,412	24,647	10,795	1937	18,333	25,793	16,778
1938	11,665	25,452	11,249	1938	15,844	24,759	17,258
1939	11,418	25,555	12,876	1939	15,908	23,409	15,610
1940	12,305	24,847	11,867	1940	16,532	24,082	14,675
1941	10,628	23,425	12,160	1941	15,493	24,800	13,296
1942	12,604	23,769	12,243	1942	13,974	25,428	12,647
1943	11,143	22,529	11,078	1943	14,500	27,181	12,700

¹ Excludes destroyed cotton.² American in running bales (counting round bales as half bales) and foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds, net weight.

UNITED STATES COTTON ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND PRODUCTION OF COTTONSEED, 1943 AND 1944

State	Cotton lint								Cotton-seed	
	Acreage in cultivation July 1		Acreage harvested		Yield per harvested acre		Production (500 lb. gross wt. bales)		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Missouri	375	410	366	405	386	487	295	411	130	160
Virginia	34	31	33	30	355	460	24	29	10	12
North Carolina	850	765	846	750	338	454	596	710	248	286
South Carolina	1,148	1,089	1,145	1,080	291	384	696	864	293	356
Georgia	1,618	1,368	1,610	1,360	253	286	847	810	348	320
Florida	45	34	43	33	174	192	16	13	7	6
Tennessee	723	665	720	660	327	409	491	562	190	211
Alabama	1,627	1,429	1,620	1,425	285	339	959	1,006	367	386
Mississippi	2,515	2,365	2,500	2,325	354	400	1,841	1,937	792	795
Arkansas	1,888	1,801	1,850	1,774	291	377	1,122	1,394	459	558
Louisiana	1,025	938	1,020	930	349	321	739	620	299	250
Oklahoma	1,554	1,524	1,500	1,475	123	206	384	634	164	250
Texas	7,915	7,354	7,780	7,185	174	177	2,823	2,646	1,131	1,068
New Mexico	112	115	110	114	471	488	108	116	46	46
Arizona	204	145	202	144	311	453	131	136	64	56
California	291	303	289	301	567	521	341	327	134	128
All other	18	18	18	18	383	404	14	15	6	6
United States	21,942	20,354	21,652	20,009	253.5	293.5	11,427	12,230	4,688	4,902

COTTON ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION, UNITED STATES, 1934-45

Source: Estimate of U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

STATE	ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1 (in thousands)			STATE	ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1 (in thousands)		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
Missouri	400	410	270	Oklahoma	2,095	1,524	1,375
Virginia	45	31	27	Texas	9,787	7,354	6,400
North Carolina	900	765	595	New Mexico	114	115	119
South Carolina	1,310	1,089	1,020	Arizona	215	145	153
Georgia	2,056	1,368	1,250	California	349	303	319
Florida	78	34	25	All other	23	18	17
Tennessee	761	665	605	UNITED STATES	26,359	20,354	18,355
Alabama	2,079	1,429	1,380	Amer. Egypt ²	75.3	14.7	6.4
Mississippi	2,713	2,365	2,310				
Arkansas	2,222	1,801	1,630				
Louisiana	1,208	938	860				

¹ Computed to nearest percent.² Included in State and United States totals. Grown principally in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTION, PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944

Year beginning August	Production	Season average price per ton ¹	Year beginning August	Production	Season average price per ton ¹
	1,000 tons	Dollars		1,000 tons	Dollars
1910	5,156	26.11	1928	6,319	34.17
1911	6,970	17.18	1929	6,406	20.92
1912	6,087	18.36	1930	6,028	22.04
1913	6,286	21.96	1931	7,310	8.97
1914	7,155	15.51	1932	5,815	10.33
1915	4,963	30.15	1933	5,511	12.88
1916	5,085	45.63	1934	4,256	33.00
1917	5,012	64.28	1935	4,634	30.54
1918	5,341	65.23	1936	5,472	33.36
1919	5,069	65.79	1937	7,844	19.51
1920	5,966	25.65	1938	4,950	21.79
1921	3,528	29.14	1939	4,869	21.17
1922	4,330	30.42	1940	5,286	21.73
1923	4,503	41.23	1941	4,553	47.65
1924	6,050	33.25	1942	5,202	45.61
1925	7,150	31.59	1943	4,688	52.10
1926	7,989	22.04	1944	4,953	52.00
1927	5,758	34.83			

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.

¹ Year beginning July. ² Indicated October 1. ³ Forecast.

CROP LANDS OF THE U. S. BY CENSUS YEARS

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

Year	Number of Farms	Approximate Land Area (acres)	Average Size of Farms (acres)	Proportion in Farms (per cent)	All Land in Farms (acres)
1850	1,449,073	1,844,375,680	202.6	15.6	293,560,614
1860	2,044,077	1,903,337,600	199.2	21.4	407,212,538
1870	2,659,985	1,903,337,600	153.2	21.4	407,735,041
1880	4,008,907	1,903,337,600	133.7	28.2	536,081,835
1890	4,564,641	1,903,337,600	136.5	32.7	623,218,619
1900	5,737,372	1,903,461,760	146.2	44.1	838,591,774
1910	6,361,502	1,903,299,600	138.1	46.2	878,798,325
1920	6,448,343	1,903,215,360	148.2	50.2	955,883,715
1925	6,371,640	1,903,216,640	145.1	48.6	924,319,352
1930	6,288,648	1,903,216,640	156.9	51.8	986,771,016
1935	6,812,350	1,903,216,640	154.8	55.4	1,054,515,111
1940	6,096,799	1,905,361,950	174.0	55.7	1,060,852,374

FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1912-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Production	Domestic consumption	Year	Production	Domestic consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	5,671	4,997	1929	7,894	8,693
1913			1930	7,624	8,363
1914	6,160	5,752	1931	7,540	8,324
1915			1932	7,687	7,997
1916	6,204	6,069	1933	7,813	8,171
1917	5,666	6,010	1934	7,311	8,612
1918	5,841	6,300	1935	6,179	8,642
1919	6,250	5,989	1936	7,039	9,050
1920	5,756	5,760	1937	6,998	9,197
1921	6,512	5,922	1938	7,774	9,017
1922	6,569	6,731	1939	8,211	9,593
1923	7,219	7,228	1940	8,781	9,749
1924	7,656	7,423	1941	9,385	10,943
1925	7,520	7,832	1942	9,982	10,294
1926	7,825	8,058	1943	10,853	10,003
1927	7,960	8,246	1944 ¹	11,100	10,250
1928	7,737	8,447			

Production computed from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Office of Distribution, Bureau of the Census, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, foreign trade, and stocks of primary fats and oils, and net exports of shortening, margarine, and soap in terms of fat content.

¹ Tentative estimates.

FLAXSEED PRODUCTION, PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1920-1944

Year beginning July	Production	Average price per bushel	Year beginning July	Production	Average price per bushel
	1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels	
1920	10,900	\$2.33	1933	6,904	\$1.63
1921	8,107	1.65	1934	5,719	1.70
1922	10,520	2.08	1935	14,914	1.42
1923	16,563	2.12	1936	5,331	1.90
1924	31,220	2.18	1937	7,070	1.87
1925	22,334	2.26	1938	8,032	1.59
1926	18,531	2.03	1939	19,606	1.46
1927	25,174	1.92	1940	30,888	1.42
1928	19,118	1.94	1941	32,285	1.79
1929	15,924	2.81	1942	41,053	2.36
1930	21,673	1.61	1943	52,008	2.83
1931	11,755	1.17	1944	25,213 ¹	2.89 ²
1932	11,511	.88			

Production and prices compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; crushings, from the Bureau of the Census.

¹ Indicated October 1.

² Forecast.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS DECLINE IN 1945

Deaths in the United States declined by about 25,000 in the first eight months of 1945 compared with the first eight months of 1944, while the number of births declined by only a little more than 5,000, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

In the first eight months of 1945 the Bureau of the Census estimated that 1,853,000 births were registered, a decline of about 5,000 or three-tenths of one percent from 1,858,365 births registered in the first eight

months of 1944.

In the first eight months of 1945 an estimated 931,000 deaths were registered, a decline of about 25,000 or 2.6 percent from 955,945 deaths registered in the first eight months of 1944.

These figures do not express total births and deaths in the United States, because the figures are not corrected for underregistration. The estimates are based on telegraphic reports from the States and the District of Columbia.

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1924-1944

Year	Butter		Cheese		Evaporated milk		Fluid milk and cream	
	Pro-duction	Con-sumption	Pro-duction	Con-sumption	Pro-duction	Con-sumption	Pro-duction	Con-sumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1924	18.2	18.0	4.1	4.5	10.4	9.6	349.0	352.7
1925	17.9	18.0	4.2	4.6	10.4	9.2	349.0	353.5
1926	18.4	18.6	4.0	4.7	9.9	9.6	349.8	354.4
1927	18.2	18.1	3.8	4.4	10.7	9.4	349.4	353.3
1928	17.6	17.5	4.0	4.4	11.1	10.3	350.8	353.9
1929	17.7	17.4	4.0	4.6	12.3	11.2	353.8	356.3
1930	17.1	17.2	4.0	4.6	11.7	11.2	349.6	350.9
1931	17.7	18.0	3.9	4.4	11.4	11.4	347.2	348.4
1932	18.1	18.1	3.9	4.3	12.5	12.3	351.0	350.3
1933	18.6	17.8	4.3	4.5	13.6	12.3	348.8	348.8
1934	17.7	18.2	4.6	4.8	13.5	13.4	332.6	333.4
1935	17.0	17.1	4.9	5.2	14.4	14.6	335.7	335.4
1936	16.6	16.4	5.0	5.3	15.9	14.0	340.9	340.6
1937	16.2	16.3	5.0	5.5	14.7	14.9	341.3	342.3
1938	17.1	16.4	5.6	5.8	16.1	15.5	339.5	338.3
1939	16.8	17.3	5.4	5.9	16.5	16.2	343.3	344.0
1940	16.9	16.9	5.9	6.0	18.6	17.4	343.2	343.1
1941	16.9	15.9	7.1	6.0	24.5	16.6	353.5	350.6
1942	15.7	15.6	8.2	6.3	26.6	16.9	374.2	371.8
1943	15.7	11.9	6.0	5.1	25.3	13.3	416.1	402.6
1944	14.2	12.0	7.8	5.1	25.3	13.3	423.2	410.9

PEANUTS: PRODUCTION, PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year ¹	Production	Average Price per pound	Year ¹	Production	Average Price per pound
	Million pounds	Cents		Million pounds	Cents
1919	688	9.4	1932	941	1.6
1920	696	4.8	1933	820	2.8
1921	678	3.9	1934	1,014	3.3
1922	523	5.4	1935	1,153	3.1
1923	568	6.5	1936	1,260	3.7
1924	713	5.8	1937	1,233	3.3
1925	722	4.5	1938	1,289	3.3
1926	662	4.8	1939	1,212	3.4
1927	844	5.1	1940	1,750	3.3
1928	844	5.0	1941	1,477	4.7
1929	898	3.7	1942	2,212	6.0
1930	697	3.5	1943	2,200	7.1 ³
1931	1,056	1.6	1944	2,346 ³	8.0 ⁴

¹ The marketing year usually begins in August in the southwestern peanut area, in September in the southeastern area, and in November in the Virginia-Carolina area; season average price, year beginning September.

² Preliminary. ³ Indicated October 1. ⁴ Forecast.

1,196,000 BOYS REACH 18 YEARS IN 1945

American boys reaching the age of 18 years during 1945 were about 1,196,000, the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, estimated. For 1946, the Census Bureau's estimate for the same age category is 1,170,000.

The estimated number of males reaching specified ages during 1945 and 1946 as announced by the Census Bureau are:

Age	1945	1946
18 years	1,196,000	1,170,000
19 years	1,205,000	1,193,000
20 years	1,208,000	1,199,000
21 years	1,211,000	1,202,000

More than one million males attain the age of 18 years each year, according to studies of Census population experts based upon an analysis of 1940 Census data and vital statistics records. The number reaching 18 has diminished slightly each year since 1940 and will continue to decrease until 1951, and then begin to rise, this trend reflecting the downswing in the number of births up to 1933 and the subsequent upswing. The number will not again reach the 1940 high of 1,281,638 until after 1958.

RAYON PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES AND WORLD, 1910-1943

Year	United States			World	
	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Staple fiber	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1910					
1911	363				
1912	1,111				
1913	1,816				
1914	2,422				
1915	3,885				
1916	5,778				
1917	6,544				
1918	5,846				
1919	8,278				
1920	10,125		10,125		33,100
1921	14,986		14,986		48,200
1922	24,067		24,067		76,590
1923	34,959		34,959		102,990
1924	36,328		36,328		138,285
1925	51,049		51,049		185,290
1926	62,693		62,693		211,735
1927	75,555		75,555		295,095
1928	97,232	165	97,397	165	360,715
1929	121,399	500	121,899	7,185	441,400
1930	127,333	350	127,683	6,250	457,450
1931	150,879	880	151,759	7,980	507,650
1932	134,670	1,100	135,770	17,285	534,585
1933	213,498	2,100	215,598	27,895	691,290
1934	208,321	2,200	210,521	51,835	824,365
1935	257,557	4,600	262,157	139,575	1,080,635
1936	277,638	12,300	289,938	298,595	1,321,900
1937	321,681	20,244	341,925	619,205	1,819,165
1938	257,625	29,861	287,486	957,615	1,945,885
1939	328,625	51,314	379,939	1,081,995	2,227,490
1940	390,071	81,098	471,169	1,236,850	2,380,810
1941	451,204	122,026	573,230	(¹)	(¹)
1942	479,330	153,285	632,615	2,025,700	3,472,900
1943	501,125	162,019	663,144	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not available.**RICE PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-1944**

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Production			Year	Production		
	Southern States	Calif.	United States		Southern States	Calif.	United States
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	33,611 ¹	9,300	42,911 ²	1932	33,819	7,800	41,619
1920	43,386	8,262	51,648	1933	30,739	6,912	37,651
1921	31,984	7,290	39,274	1934	30,791	8,256	39,047
1922	33,963	7,700	41,663	1935	32,052	7,400	39,452
1923	27,567	5,671	33,238	1936	40,436	9,384	49,820
1924	28,278 ¹	4,365	32,643	1937	44,314	9,108	53,422
1925	28,236 ¹	4,800	33,036	1938	44,131	8,375	52,506
1926	34,039 ¹	7,986	42,025	1939	45,062	9,000	54,062
1927	35,537 ¹	8,960	44,497	1940	44,993	9,440	54,433
1928	35,663 ¹	8,171	43,834	1941	42,908	8,415	51,323
1929	33,815	5,719	39,534	1942	51,922	12,627	64,549
1930	37,658	7,271	44,929	1943	55,955	14,030	70,025
1931	36,363	8,250	44,613	1944	54,020	15,990	70,010

¹ Includes production in other States, in thousand bushels, as follows:
222 in 1919, 50 in 1924, 300 in 1925, 610 in 1926, 75 in 1927, and 400 in 1928.² Largest production to date.³ Preliminary (Sept. est.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Average		1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹	1944 ¹
	1930-34	1935-39					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North America, Central America, and West Indies							
United States	236	474	332	419	460	498	437
Hawaii	1,042	986	947	870	885	875	880
Puerto Rico	894	974	932	1,148	1,039	721	950
Virgin Islands	3	6	8	1	4	3	4
Cuba	2,847	3,168	2,734	3,804	3,240	4,741	3,925
Dominican Republic	439	491	449	528	472	563	407
Haiti	28	44	35	39	48	64	50
Guatemala	38	38	52	52	52	55	55
Salvador	23	19	18	20	22	23	23
Mexico	241	341	358	476	456	430	450
British West Indies							
Antigua	19	25	20	25	24	18	21
Barbados	90	133	84	101	150	95	130
Jamaica	69	119	176	174	186	170	175
St. Christopher	25	36	42	37	36	31	34
Trinidad	121	148	147	117	78	83	90
St. Lucia and St. Vincent	6	9	11	11	8	7	8
French West Indies							
Guadeloupe	40	53	65	63	30	33	33
Martinique	49	62	72	71	35	3	8
Total	6,210	7,126	6,482	7,956	7,225	8,413	7,680
Asia							
China	285	529	400	400	500	635	825
India ⁷	5,082	6,168	6,704	5,120	6,062	6,560	6,073
Taiwan	889	1,234	1,294	1,453	1,373	1,400	
Japan	157	180					
Java ⁸	1,731	1,447	1,898				
Philippine Islands	1,176	1,127	1,148				
Indochina	59	76	82	85			
Total	9,379	10,761	11,526	*8,958	*8,720	*9,380	*9,000

*Includes estimates for areas for which no data are given.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued
Cane Sugar in Terms of Raw Sugar

Country	Average		1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹	1944 ¹
	1930-34	1935-39					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
South America							
Argentina							
Brazil	381	482	605	448	398	453	506
British Guiana	1,130	1,155	1,362	1,378	1,360	1,391	1,377
Dutch Guiana	163	209	210	266	148	155	174
Paraguay	21	19	17	16	8	4	3
Peru	7	7	14	17	11	11	11
Ecuador	441	449	508	515	430	458	460
Colombia	22	24	34	34	33	29	26
Venezuela	32	46	53	70	74	80	89
	23	27	28	34	40	36	36
Total	2,220	2,418	2,831	2,738	2,502	2,617	2,682
Africa							
Egypt							
Mauritius	161	167	196	175	209	184	185
Union of South Africa	236	321	349	355	365	340	225
Mozambique	366	498	573	454	525	585	600
Reunion	93	79	78	84	88	90	90
Madagascar	64	92	124	120	45	28	17
	8	13	13	13	13	14	13
Total	928	1,170	1,333	1,201	1,245	1,241	1,130

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Cane Sugar in Terms of Raw Sugar

County	Average		1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹	1944 ¹
	1930-34-	1935-39					
Oceania	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Australia	667	893	904	836	728	587	736
Fiji	117	143	133	153	152	60	77
Total	784	1,036	1,037	989	880	647	813
Total cane sugar	19,521	22,511	23,209	21,842	20,572	22,298	21,305
Total cane and beet sugar	29,532	34,377	35,942	32,165	30,159	30,792	29,459

Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, sugar associations and trade estimates. Figures are for the crop years 1930-31 to 1944-45 for the countries in which the sugar-harvesting season begins in the fall months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane-sugar producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Argentina, Australia, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc., where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1930-41. Preliminary. ² Includes cane sugar. ³ Includes Austria, Sudetenland and Eastern Provinces and General Government of Poland. ⁴ Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. ⁵ Includes territory ceded to Hungary by Czechoslovakia and Rumania. ⁶ Includes territory ceded to Hungary by Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. ⁷ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, a low grade sugar polarizing between 50° and 60°. Practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. Figures for Java are the calendar years 1930-44.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES, ETC., 1909-1944

Crop year ¹	Cane						Beet ²	Cane and Beet
	Continental United States ³	Puerto Rico	Hawaii ⁴	Philippine Islands	Virgin Islands	Cuba	Total	Including Cuba
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1909..	331,726	346,786	529,940	168,254	7,516	2,049,418	3,433,640	3,981,640
10..	335,040	349,840	582,196	268,878	7,209	1,684,935	3,228,098	3,774,098
11..	360,874	371,076	607,863	281,354	4,831	2,153,499	3,779,497	4,420,497
12..	162,573	398,004	556,654	345,077	4,203	2,758,384	4,224,895	4,965,895
13..	300,538	351,666	624,165	408,339	3,653	2,950,560	4,638,921	785,000
14..	246,620	346,490	650,970	421,192	3,037	2,963,260	4,631,569	5,523,921
15..	138,620	483,590	596,703	412,274	15,334	3,446,391	5,092,912	773,000
16..	310,900	503,081	654,388	425,266	7,725	3,469,311	5,070,671	935,000
17..	245,840	453,794	582,192	474,745	5,841	3,944,917	5,707,329	878,000
18..	284,400	406,002	607,174	453,346	9,723	4,554,342	6,314,987	814,000
19..	125,000	485,071	560,379	466,013	13,329	4,242,776	5,893,468	777,000
20..	180,000	489,818	546,272	589,437	5,040	4,468,557	6,279,125	1,165,000
21..	334,000	405,000	618,457	533,189	6,345	4,581,285	6,478,276	1,091,000
22..	302,000	379,000	554,199	475,325	1,940	4,141,167	5,853,639	722,000
23..	168,000	447,200	715,918	529,091	2,385	4,671,292	6,533,886	943,000
24..	90,000	660,003	781,000	779,510	10,653	5,894,170	8,215,336	1,106,000
25..	142,000	603,187	804,644	607,362	6,343	5,601,979	7,765,515	977,000
26..	48,000	629,133	831,648	766,902	6,860	5,120,964	7,403,507	960,000
27..	72,000	748,677	920,887	807,814	11,275	4,590,827	7,151,480	1,170,000
28..	136,000	586,760	925,140	933,955	2,825	5,856,611	8,441,291	1,135,000
29..	218,000	866,109	939,287	983,767	6,424	5,305,391	8,318,978	1,089,000
30..	215,000	783,163	1,018,047	958,032	1,787	3,544,667	6,520,696	1,293,000
31..	184,000	992,335	1,057,303	1,174,311	4,287	2,956,389	6,368,625	1,237,000
32..	265,000	816,337	1,063,605	1,342,795	4,125	2,266,053	5,757,915	1,452,000
33..	250,000	1,103,822	1,086,654	1,652,593	4,088	2,583,202	6,680,359	1,757,000
34..	267,000	773,021	986,849	754,721	1,670	2,882,656	5,665,917	1,241,000
35..	383,000	926,334	1,042,316	1,042,630	3,760	2,904,222	6,302,272	1,268,000
36..	437,000	996,303	944,382	1,186,184	8,478	3,378,524	6,946,871	1,395,000
37..	462,000	1,077,149	941,293	1,115,574	3,923	3,379,845	6,979,784	1,378,000
38..	583,000	851,969	994,173	1,149,376	5,936	3,093,765	6,678,219	1,803,000
39..	504,000	1,018,803	976,677	1,141,841	7,236	3,127,942	6,776,499	1,758,000
40..	332,000	931,997	947,190	1,148,000	7,675	2,733,870	6,100,732	1,897,000
41..	419,000	1,147,589	870,099		1,456	3,804,000	6,242,144	1,588,000
42..	460,000	1,039,237	885,484		4,000	3,240,000	5,628,721	1,726,000
43..	498,000	721,000	875,000		3,000	4,741,000	6,838,000	998,000
44..	437,000	850,000	880,000		4,000	4,000,000	6,171,000	1,134,000

Compiled from official sources and trade estimates.

¹ Crop year with beginning dates varying from September to the following June.

² Beet sugar (refined) reduced to raw basis by multiplying by 1.07.

³ Figures for 1909-23 include Louisiana and Texas; 1924-27, Louisiana only; beginning 1928 Louisiana and Florida.

⁴ Normal grinding season begins October 1. In 1933 production was from grindings of October 13 to December 31, 1934. For crop year 1934 and subsequent years production is from grindings of next calendar year.

SUGAR BEETS, BEET SUGAR, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND CASH INCOME RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1913-1944¹

Source: U.S.D.A., B.A.E.

Year	Sugar beets					Beet	
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Price ²	Cash income ²	Sugar produced (chiefly refined)
	Planted	Harvested					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 tons
1913	635	580	10.1	5,886	5.69	33,491	733
1914	515	483	11.6	5,585	5.45	30,438	722
1915	664	611	10.7	6,511	5.67	36,950	874
1916	768	665	9.4	6,228	6.12	38,139	821
1917	807	665	9.0	5,980	7.39	44,192	765
1918	690	594	10.0	5,949	10.00	59,494	761
1919	890	692	9.3	6,421	11.74	75,420	726
1920	978	872	9.8	8,538	11.63	99,324	1,089
1921	882	815	9.5	7,782	6.35	49,392	1,020
1922	606	530	9.8	5,183	7.91	41,017	675
1923	732	657	10.7	7,006	8.99	62,965	881
1924	936	816	9.2	7,508	7.95	59,689	1,090
1925	781	648	11.4	7,381	6.39	47,137	913
1926	746	677	10.7	7,223	7.61	54,964	897
1927	756	721	10.8	7,753	7.67	59,455	1,093
1928	698	644	11.0	7,101	7.11	50,477	1,061
1929	772	688	10.6	7,315	7.08	51,804	1,018
1930	821	776	11.9	9,199	7.14	65,698	1,208
1931	760	713	11.1	7,903	5.94	46,948	1,156
1932	812	764	11.9	9,070	5.26	47,705	1,357
1933	1,036	983	11.2	11,030	5.13	56,599	1,642
1934	945	770	9.8	7,519	5.16	38,776	1,160
1935	809	763	10.4	7,908	5.76	45,565	1,185
1936	855	776	11.6	9,028	6.05	54,636	1,304
1937	816	755	11.6	8,784	5.27	46,249	1,288
1938	990	930	12.5	11,615	4.65	54,052	1,685
1939	990	917	11.8	10,781	4.76	51,342	1,643
1940	975	916	13.4	21,292	5.16	63,409	1,773
1941	794	754	13.7	10,311	6.47	66,705	1,484
1942	1,048	954	12.2	11,674	6.87	80,156	1,613
1943	616	548	11.9	6,532	7.51	49,055	933
1944 ³	635	558	12.1	6,753	7.53	50,850	985

¹ Most years from 1913 to 1923 include a small unknown quantity from Canada for Michigan factories.² Does not include Government payments.³ Preliminary.

SOYBEANS: PRODUCTION, PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1924-1944

Source: U.S.D.A., B.A.E.

Year	Production	Average Price per bushel Dollars	Year	Production	Average Price per bushel Dollars
	1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels	
1924	4,947	2.46	1935	48,901	.73
1925	4,875	2.34	1936	33,721	1.27
1926	5,239	2.01	1937	46,164	.85
1927	6,938	1.81	1938	61,906	.67
1928	7,880	1.88	1939	90,141	.83
1929	9,438	1.88	1940	77,468	.90
1930	13,929	1.37	1941	105,587	1.55
1931	17,260	.50	1942	187,155	1.61
1932	15,158	.54	1943	195,762	1.83 ¹
1933	13,509	.94	1944	185,970 ²	2.05 ³
1934	23,157	.99			

Window Glass

Window glass was not invented by man until 7,000 years after he had invented ordinary glass. The first glass invention occurred 9,000 years ago.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING — ACREAGE AND SEASON AVERAGE FARM PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1918-44

Source: U.S.D.A., B.A.E.

Year	Snap beans		Green peas		Year	Sweet corn		Tomatoes	
	Acreage harvested	Price per ton	Acreage harvested	Price per ton		Acreage harvested	Price per ton	Acreage harvested	Price per ton
	Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars		Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars
1918	12,650	56.90	136,620	61.20	1918	274,930	17.99	354,090	21.73
1919	15,590	55.32	124,020	62.01	1919	250,230	17.69	276,960	18.50
1920	11,680	62.87	136,520	66.67	1920	261,750	19.32	235,780	19.80
1921	8,850	60.79	123,860	58.17	1921	136,280	13.50	94,340	11.65
1922	12,460	58.74	158,010	57.05	1922	197,600	10.99	235,150	12.62
1923	16,410	64.31	189,830	59.58	1923	252,690	12.54	268,700	13.56
1924	25,030	66.03	226,600	59.29	1924	302,790	14.17	291,270	15.71
1925	35,940	63.55	226,850	59.01	1925	393,910	15.04	365,130	14.79
1926	31,970	60.31	128,930	58.22	1926	317,310	13.24	263,300	14.71
1927	34,960	62.46	163,810	56.40	1927	223,350	11.96	267,970	14.31
1928	45,640	61.47	206,640	56.83	1928	310,020	12.64	270,850	14.19
1929	65,040	62.73	232,920	57.82	1929	359,800	13.09	323,720	15.25
1930	78,690	62.15	266,740	57.57	1930	376,760	13.22	407,950	15.05
1931	52,710	52.98	223,350	54.53	1931	358,030	11.06	296,120	11.80
1932	31,460	37.97	187,800	43.92	1932	165,130	7.50	280,510	10.08
1933	40,770	38.59	217,430	42.48	1933	199,670	8.01	280,150	11.39
1934	45,100	41.41	249,870	50.09	1934	287,630	8.46	368,660	12.03
1935	49,590	43.06	315,040	51.80	1935	401,610	9.31	471,730	11.73
1936	50,180	44.46	296,850	51.57	1936	372,420	10.21	419,070	12.59
1937	63,720	47.94	334,820	52.72	1937	438,810	11.56	451,000	13.11
1938	73,570	44.84	322,360	52.77	1938	345,160	9.98	392,350	12.41
1939	52,910	42.27	252,430	47.25	1939	248,260	8.40	358,260	12.14
1940	62,000	42.93	330,440	48.10	1940	317,200	8.81	409,580	11.80
1941	87,800	53.40	361,390	48.67	1941	444,270	9.68	460,450	15.06
1942	135,260	74.88	434,120	63.71	1942	485,610	13.44	601,200	19.70
1943 ¹	161,220	93.90	433,280	80.03	1943 ¹	506,510	18.36	555,230	26.14
1944 ¹	179,040	.....	445,880	.....	1944 ¹	526,380	.....	605,650	.....

¹ Preliminary. 1944 acres planted except for green peas, which is acres harvested.

VEGETABLES: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1909-1944¹

Year	Fresh vegetables	Canned vegetables	Pota- toes	Sweet pota- toes	Dry edible beans	Year	Fresh vegetables	Canned vegetables	Pota- toes	Sweet pota- toes	Dry edible beans
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	202	15.3	195	29.6	6.8	1927	215	22.8	142	26.6	8.7
						1928	207	23.5	155	23.7	8.6
1910	194	14.5	197	29.0	6.6	1929	223	26.2	155	23.8	7.8
1911	181	15.6	158	27.2	6.3						
1912	197	18.7	181	26.6	6.8	1930	213	28.6	136	20.7	9.5
1913	187	19.6	185	26.1	6.2	1931	222	26.2	140	21.7	8.8
1914	187	19.3	163	24.6	6.4	1932	227	22.2	140	28.9	7.4
1915	195	18.0	182	27.0	5.9	1933	213	21.5	137	28.2	7.1
1916	188	16.3	142	28.5	5.1	1934	118	23.2	138	27.4	9.0
1917	186	18.9	154	28.7	7.4	1935	230	27.5	144	28.6	8.4
1918	190	22.3	173	30.1	7.4	1936	219	29.8	132	22.8	9.0
1919	194	21.4	153	31.4	5.4	1937	235	31.0	126	22.5	7.8
						1938	247	32.2	132	22.9	9.6
1920	220	18.7	146	34.4	5.7	1939	242	31.4	121	21.0	9.2
1921	194	17.2	154	30.3	4.8						
1922	211	17.4	154	31.9	5.2	1940	239	33.1	131	19.3	8.3
1923	191	21.8	170	29.0	5.9	1941	241	36.8	127	19.8	8.7
1924	208	22.9	158	20.0	7.8	1942	251	39.7	124	22.1	11.3
1925	202	25.3	153	18.4	7.3	1943	255	36.8	133	22.3	9.0
1926	203	26.1	130	21.8	7.6	1944 ¹	249	28.5	127	31.5	8.6

¹ Fresh vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes are in terms of quantities available for consumption at the farm level. Normal marketing losses, covering shrinkage and storage in transit and in storage, and spoilage in retail stores are estimated as follows: Fresh vegetables about 15 percent, potatoes, 15 percent; sweetpotatoes, 30 percent. Canned vegetables are in terms of net canned weight, and should be increased by about 70 percent if converted to a fresh weight basis.

² Preliminary.

FOOD CROPS: ACREAGE HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1920-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		All sorghums for grain		All hay	
	Acre- age	Produc- tion	Acre- age	Produc- tion	Acre- age	Produc- tion	Acre- age	Produc- tion	Acre- age	Produc- tion
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528	73,033	91,668
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050	73,070	84,821
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435	75,432	95,152
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,816	4,354	1,774	73,545	89,418
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767	76,459	91,454
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,484	8,186	4,619	4,067	1,648	70,105	78,832
1926	99,452	71,315	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037	68,795	76,025
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,738	4,410	2,334	72,131	98,151
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212	67,185	83,842
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399	69,531	87,357
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052	67,947	74,527
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014	68,160	75,203
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851	70,412	83,721
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523	68,439	75,072
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,817	2,396	538	65,387	60,485
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613	68,562	90,389
1936	93,154	42,159	33,654	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848	67,743	70,040
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	18,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,959	66,015	83,035
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882	68,194	91,465
1939	88,279	72,266	33,460	15,323	12,738	6,676	4,759	1,491	60,097	86,305
1940	86,738	68,945	35,334	19,926	13,476	7,415	6,183	2,329	71,919	94,767
1941	86,186	74,922	37,965	18,891	14,220	8,690	5,982	3,130	71,776	94,238
1942	89,021	87,683	37,878	21,593	16,850	10,300	5,871	2,990	72,645	105,292
1943	94,790	86,132	38,449	18,302	14,702	7,732	6,637	2,889	74,417	99,543
1944 ¹	97,519	89,515	39,664	19,076	12,668	6,890	8,400	4,243	74,331	98,018

¹ Preliminary. October 1 estimate.

PRICES OF POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, BEANS, PEAS, UNITED STATES, 1930-1943

Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas:
Season average price received by farmers and parity price, 1930-43

Season	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Dry Beans		Dry Peas	
	Average parity price	Season average price	Average parity price	Season average price	Average parity price	Season average price	Average com- parable price	Season average price
	\$ per bu.	\$ per bu.	\$ per bu.	\$ per bu.	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.
1930	0.963	0.912	1.33	1.081	4.99	4.03	-	-
1931	.806	.460	1.16	.726	4.35	2.07	-	-
1932	.717	.380	1.04	.542	3.94	1.97	-	-
1933	.818	.824	1.11	.694	4.28	2.77	2.65	2.49
1934	.885	.446	1.15	.798	4.41	3.52	2.74	2.67
1935	.851	.593	1.12	.703	4.25	2.95	2.63	2.17
1936	.907	1.142	1.16	.929	4.48	5.37	2.78	2.27
1937	.885	.529	1.14	.820	4.31	3.10	2.70	1.72
1938	.851	.557	1.09	.730	4.15	2.56	2.57	1.85
1939	.851	.697	1.10	.749	4.21	3.25	2.61	2.52
1940	.862	.541	1.11	.855	4.28	3.17	2.63	3.16
1941	.997	.807	1.26	.940	4.92	4.54	3.01	3.46
1942	1.120	1.170	1.37	1.190	5.32	5.16	3.28	4.49
1943	1.210	1.310	1.47	2.040	5.66	6.04	3.49	4.91

5,712 ON BRITISH PAYROLL IN UNITED STATES

A total of \$18,800,000 is being paid annually to 5,712 persons in the U. S. on British missions according to a report of Sept. 30 issued by the treasury department. Britain

also employs 4,200 persons on locally recruited staffs whose annual payrolls total \$10,500,000.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.
(In millions of pounds)

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark	Other	Total	Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark	Other	Total
1910	206.8	273.9	377.7	.....	1,142.3	1928	739.1	269.1	180.4	184.6	1,373.2
1911	176.2	174.8	301.1	.....	940.9	1929	750.0	337.4	247.2	198.1	1,532.7
1912	187.5	196.1	327.3	.....	1,117.4	1930	865.2	349.2	232.2	201.4	1,648.0
1913	282.8	176.8	282.4	.....	991.6	1931	669.5	424.8	253.8	217.0	1,565.1
1914	275.4	224.7	284.7	.....	1,036.7	1932	373.7	303.7	161.3	179.3	1,018.0
1915	312.0	217.3	322.4	.....	1,157.4	1933	733.4	377.5	160.2	100.9	1,372.0
1916	263.3	257.1	375.8	.....	1,206.8	1934	557.8	252.2	173.2	101.4	1,084.6
1917	358.8	251.5	386.1	.....	1,325.5	1935	811.2	222.1	148.6	120.1	1,302.0
1918	487.1	312.0	355.1	.....	1,444.5	1936	682.8	220.4	124.4	135.2	1,162.8
1919	476.9	300.3	422.1	244.9	1,444.2	1937	866.3	402.2	166.9	133.6	1,569.0
1920	616.0	287.7	350.9	254.6	1,509.2	1938	786.8	339.2	115.7	143.9	1,385.6
1921	358.8	175.7	237.3	233.1	1,004.9	1939	1,170.9	395.4	143.6	170.9	1,880.8
1922	415.4	276.4	367.7	194.8	1,254.3	1940	759.9	375.3	150.1	176.8	1,462.1
1923	580.7	340.4	381.7	214.8	1,517.6	1941	649.5	336.8	101.2	174.5	1,262.0
1924	437.3	295.8	306.1	205.7	1,244.9	1942	811.7	343.5	106.7	146.8	1,408.7
1925	575.1	277.8	303.0	220.1	1,376.0	1943	788.5	390.0	94.8	126.6	1,399.9
1926	560.1	288.8	267.2	173.2	1,289.3	1944	1,047.0	441.1	94.9	147.7	1,730.7
1927	718.8	176.2	150.1	166.2	1,211.3						

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA, U. S., 1900-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E. (In pounds)

Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigar-ettes	Chew-ing tobacco	Smok-ing tobacco	Snuff	Total	Calendar Year	Cigars	Cigar-ettes	Chew-ing tobacco	Smok-ing tobacco	Snuff	Total
1900	1.30	.11	2.69	1.07	.21	5.38	1923	1.51	1.73	1.93	1.39	.35	6.01
1901	1.37	.11	2.69	1.15	.22	5.51	1924	1.42	1.86	1.80	1.48	.34	6.90
1902	1.45	.12	2.62	1.21	.23	5.63	1925	1.37	2.05	1.77	1.44	.33	6.96
1903	1.51	.12	2.68	1.27	.24	5.82	1926	1.39	2.21	1.75	1.42	.32	7.09
1904	1.50	.13	2.61	1.40	.25	5.89	1927	1.35	2.38	1.64	1.33	.34	7.04
1905	1.54	.13	2.54	1.55	.26	6.02	1928	1.34	2.50	1.57	1.28	.34	7.03
1906	1.60	.15	2.65	1.57	.27	6.24	1929	1.31	2.77	1.50	1.27	.33	7.18
1907	1.59	.18	2.60	1.59	.26	6.22	1930	1.18	2.73	1.35	1.32	.33	6.91
1908	1.47	.19	2.60	1.62	.28	6.16	1931	1.08	2.58	1.18	1.46	.32	6.62
1909	1.48	.22	2.83	1.72	.33	6.58	1932	.89	2.32	.97	1.54	.29	6.01
1910	1.49	.28	2.71	1.76	.34	6.58	1933	.89	2.53	.91	1.52	.29	6.14
1911	1.55	.33	2.50	1.70	.31	6.39	1934	.95	2.87	.91	1.52	.29	6.54
1912	1.54	.41	2.51	1.72	.33	6.51	1935	.96	3.02	.90	1.49	.28	6.65
1913	1.61	.48	2.50	1.70	.34	6.63	1936	1.03	3.41	.91	1.51	.30	7.16
1914	1.55	.50	2.37	1.71	.31	6.44	1937	1.04	3.56	.89	1.44	.29	7.22
1915	1.47	.56	2.33	1.75	.32	6.43	1938	.97	3.56	.82	1.53	.29	7.17
1916	1.58	.77	2.51	1.71	.34	6.91	1939	.99	3.72	.78	1.53	.29	7.31
1917	1.65	1.08	2.60	1.67	.33	7.33	1940	1.02	3.88	.76	1.54	.29	7.49
1918	1.51	1.14	2.24	1.73	.35	6.97	1941	1.09	4.46	.78	1.46	.30	8.09
1919	1.48	1.34	2.18	1.51	.33	6.84	1942 ¹	.85	5.15	.83	1.26	.31	8.40
1920	1.66	1.29	2.05	1.36	.34	6.70	1943 ¹	.72	5.66	.84	1.12	.32	8.66
1921	1.36	1.42	1.81	1.42	.33	6.34	1944 ¹	.65	5.24	.82	.88	.32	7.91
1922	1.48	1.47	1.93	1.53	.35	6.76							

¹ Estimated.**WHEAT PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-1944**

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	All Wheat	Winter Wheat	Year	All Wheat	Winter Wheat
Average 1924-43	798.9	574.4	1932	756.3	491.5
1919	952.1	748.5	1933	552.2	378.3
1920	843.3	613.2	1934	526.1	438.7
1921	819.0	602.8	1935	628.2	469.4
1922	846.6	571.5	1936	629.9	523.6
1923	759.5	555.3	1937	873.9	688.6
1924	841.6	573.6	1938	919.9	685.2
1925	668.7	400.6	1939	741.2	565.6
1926	832.2	631.6	1940	813.3	590.2
1927	875.1	548.2	1941	943.1	670.7
1928	914.4	579.1	1942	974.2	696.5
1929	824.2	587.1	1943	841.0	529.6
1930	886.5	635.8	1944	1,078.6	786.1
1931	941.5	825.3			

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK ON UNITED STATES FARMS, 1900-1945

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.
(In thousands)

Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens	Turkeys
1900	59,739	16,544	51,055	48,105	20,995		
1901	62,576	16,708	50,681	49,101	21,145		
1902	64,418	16,992	47,558	49,236	21,232		
1903	66,004	17,217	48,100	47,536	21,474		
1904	66,442	17,485	51,623	45,458	21,796		
1905	66,111	17,823	53,176	43,825	22,077		
1906	65,009	18,230	53,633	45,525	22,486		
1907	63,754	18,629	56,543	47,260	22,904		
1908	61,989	18,992	58,388	48,195	23,393		
1909	60,774	19,201	52,508	50,793	23,816		
1910	58,993	19,450	48,072	50,239	24,211		
1911	57,225	19,422	55,366	50,555	24,847		
1912	55,675	19,517	55,394	47,897	25,277		
1913	56,592	19,580	53,747	44,652	25,691		
1914	59,461	19,821	52,853	43,089	26,178		
1915	63,849	20,270	56,600	40,513	26,493		
1916	67,438	20,752	60,596	40,010	26,534		
1917	70,979	21,212	57,578	38,886	26,659		
1918	73,040	21,536	62,931	39,664	26,723		
1919	72,094	21,545	64,326	41,875	26,490		
1920	70,400	21,455	60,159	40,743	25,742		
1921	68,714	21,456	58,942	39,479	25,187		
1922	68,795	21,851	59,849	36,922	24,588		
1923	67,546	22,138	69,304	36,803	24,018		
1924	65,996	22,331	66,576	37,139	23,285		
1925	63,373	22,575	55,770	38,543	22,569	434,998	
1926	60,576	22,410	52,105	40,363	21,986	438,000	
1927	58,178	22,251	55,496	42,415	21,192	460,999	
1928	57,322	22,231	61,873	45,258	20,448	474,997	
1929	58,877	22,440	59,042	48,381	19,744	449,006	5,541
1930	61,003	23,032	55,705	51,565	19,124	468,491	5,969
1931	63,080	23,820	54,835	53,233	18,468	449,743	5,318
1932	65,801	24,896	59,301	53,902	17,812	436,815	5,946
1933	70,280	25,936	62,127	53,054	17,337	444,523	6,852
1934	74,369	26,931	58,621	53,503	16,997	433,937	6,309
1935	68,846	26,082	39,066	51,808	16,683	389,958	5,499
1936	67,847	25,196	42,975	51,087	16,226	403,446	5,731
1937	66,098	24,649	43,083	51,019	15,802	423,921	6,358
1938	65,249	24,466	44,526	51,210	15,245	389,624	6,096
1939	66,029	24,600	50,012	51,595	14,792	418,591	6,489
1940	68,197	24,926	61,115	52,399	14,481	438,288	8,569
1941	71,461	25,478	54,256	54,283	14,136	422,909	7,252
1942	75,162	26,398	60,377	56,735	13,720	474,910	7,623
1943	79,114	27,106	73,736	55,775	13,379	540,798	6,704
1944	82,192	27,607	83,756	51,718	12,889	576,441	7,572
1945	81,760	27,785	60,660	47,945	12,305	511,490	7,401

MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS,
UNITED STATES, 1924-1944

Year	Cow numbers and production		Year	Cow numbers and production		Year	Cow numbers and production	
	Milk cows ¹	Total milk production ²		Milk cows ¹	Total milk production ²		Milk cows ¹	Total milk production ²
	Thousands	Million pounds		Thousands	Million pounds		Thousands	Million pounds
1924	21,417	89,240	1931	23,108	103,029	1938	23,215	105,807
1925	21,503	90,699	1932	24,105	103,810	1939	23,273	106,792
1926	21,312	93,325	1933	25,062	104,762	1940	23,684	109,510
1927	21,191	95,172	1934	25,198	101,621	1941	24,361	115,498
1928	21,223	95,843	1935	24,187	101,205	1942	25,167	119,240
1929	21,618	98,988	1936	23,727	102,410	1943 ³	25,661	118,140
1930	22,218	100,158	1937	23,340	101,908	1944 ⁴	26,110	118,150

¹ Average number on farms during year excluding heifers that have not freshened.² Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers.³ Preliminary.⁴ Tentative indication.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1890-1943

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Farm value per head Jan. 1						Aggregate value of 5 species ¹	Chickens	
	Horses	Mules	All cattle	Milk cows and heifers 2 years old or older	Hogs	Stock sheep		Farm value	
								Value per head Jan. 1	Total value Jan. 1
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	Cents	1,000 dollars
1890	69.27	77.61	16.95	22.30	4.80	2.29	2,615,778		
1891	67.19	76.93	16.49	21.73	4.24	2.51	2,580,140		
1892	64.56	74.31	16.81	21.53	4.65	2.60	2,573,400		
1893	60.72	69.18	17.00	21.90	6.37	2.64	2,559,078		
1894	46.63	60.65	16.84	21.86	6.06	1.97	2,223,797		
1895	35.57	47.23	16.56	22.11	5.09	1.57	1,890,951		
1896	32.34	44.08	17.86	22.53	4.50	1.71	1,868,598		
1897	30.92	40.49	18.62	23.08	4.36	1.84	1,899,486		
1898	33.35	42.31	22.79	27.34	4.70	2.51	2,269,538		
1899	36.61	43.52	24.53	29.46	4.67	2.80	2,512,209		
1900	43.56	51.46	26.50	31.30	5.36	2.97	2,930,582		
1901	53.03	63.47	22.68	29.88	6.08	2.96	3,018,782		
1902	58.52	67.23	21.48	29.08	6.95	2.62	3,108,789		
1903	62.27	71.73	21.55	30.06	7.69	2.62	3,278,057		
1904	67.59	78.02	19.69	29.00	6.08	2.55	3,238,261		
1905	69.73	87.06	18.39	27.19	5.89	2.77	3,241,992		
1906	79.77	97.75	19.65	29.34	6.07	3.51	3,610,568		
1907	92.85	111.46	20.91	30.63	7.54	3.51	4,122,597		
1908	92.76	107.81	20.92	30.48	5.99	3.87	4,050,927		
1909	95.13	108.20	21.99	32.09	6.45	3.42	4,155,038	43.8	149,008
1910	107.70	119.98	24.54	35.40	9.05	4.06	4,733,083	47.3	168,382
1911	111.11	125.73	27.22	40.07	9.33	3.83	5,076,080	45.6	173,982
1912	105.58	120.33	27.68	39.42	7.99	3.42	4,866,679	42.2	154,986
1913	110.58	124.10	33.07	45.04	9.89	3.87	5,464,110	46.5	169,573
1914	109.27	123.47	38.97	53.91	10.51	3.91	5,950,976	49.1	179,954
1915	103.23	112.19	40.67	55.30	9.95	4.39	6,099,287	46.5	176,333
1916	101.45	113.78	40.10	53.81	8.48	5.10	6,159,176	49.1	181,404
1917	102.64	118.45	43.34	59.51	11.82	7.06	6,826,660	59.4	213,531
1918	103.97	128.97	50.01	70.63	19.69	11.76	8,239,464	77.5	281,613
1919	97.94	135.58	54.65	78.37	22.18	11.49	8,610,797	95.5	373,753
1920	96.45	148.29	52.64	81.51	20.00	10.59	8,110,258	97.2	370,438
1921	84.48	117.37	39.07	61.19	13.63	6.34	6,048,930	89.3	330,522
1922	71.01	88.99	30.39	48.68	10.58	4.79	4,751,343	80.8	319,120
1923	70.49	86.87	31.66	48.65	12.29	7.50	5,055,482	74.6	309,665
1924	65.39	85.89	32.11	49.91	10.30	7.94	4,740,577	76.1	330,850
1925	64.28	82.91	31.72	48.34	13.15	9.63	4,676,417	79.3	344,880
1926	65.31	81.51	36.80	54.65	15.66	10.53	4,998,342	88.5	387,655
1927	63.73	74.51	39.98	59.15	17.19	9.79	5,102,306	90.6	417,846
1928	66.71	79.84	50.63	73.38	13.17	10.36	5,617,013	85.8	407,574
1929	69.68	82.45	58.47	83.89	12.93	10.71	6,163,718	91.1	408,946
1930	69.98	83.93	56.36	82.70	13.45	9.00	6,061,330	92.8	434,830
1931	60.64	69.23	38.99	57.03	11.35	5.40	4,529,709	70.3	315,968
1932	53.48	60.70	26.39	39.51	6.13	3.44	3,273,040	61.5	268,767
1933	54.12	60.42	19.74	29.18	4.21	2.91	2,773,155	44.9	199,753
1934	66.88	82.42	17.78	27.00	4.09	3.77	2,977,518	42.0	182,424
1935	77.05	99.34	20.20	30.17	6.31	4.33	3,253,588	54.4	212,071
1936	96.73	120.63	34.06	49.32	12.71	6.35	4,863,135	75.5	304,725
1937	99.14	130.25	34.06	50.45	11.89	6.02	4,775,097	65.6	278,120
1938	90.89	123.39	36.58	54.52	11.26	6.13	4,725,069	75.6	294,718
1939	84.32	118.58	38.44	55.73	11.18	5.75	4,784,396	70.0	292,852
1940	77.34	115.83	40.58	57.28	7.78	6.35	4,849,136	60.5	265,000
1941	68.27	107.21	43.26	60.90	8.34	6.78	5,027,162	65.4	276,427
1942	64.75	107.51	55.08	77.89	15.62	8.66	6,623,104	83.2	395,042
1943	79.97	127.46	69.66	99.61	22.54	9.69	8,886,112	103.7	560,095

¹ Includes horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, excluding sheep and lambs in commercial feed lots on feed for market before 1920.

Agricultural World

China and India, each of which have a population of more than 400,000,000 people, are agricultural nations. Also agricultural are large areas of Europe, Africa and South

America. Approximately 75 per cent of the world's two billion population still gets its living from the soil.

CATTLE ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1867-1945

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E.

(In thousands)

Year	All cattle	Milk cows ¹	Other cattle	Year	All cattle	Milk cows ¹	Other cattle	Year	All cattle	Milk cows ¹	Other cattle
1867	28,636	8,263	20,373	1894	51,713	15,237	36,476	1921	68,714	21,456	47,258
1868	29,238	8,705	20,533	1895	49,510	15,230	34,280	1922	68,795	21,851	46,944
1869	30,060	9,205	20,855	1896	49,205	15,266	33,939	1923	67,546	22,138	45,408
1870	31,082	9,672	21,410	1897	50,447	15,382	35,065	1924	65,996	22,331	43,665
1871	32,107	9,941	22,166	1898	52,868	15,641	37,227	1925	63,373	22,575	40,798
1872	33,078	10,191	22,887	1899	55,927	16,094	39,833	1926	60,578	22,410	38,166
1873	33,830	10,348	23,482	1900	59,739	16,544	43,195	1927	58,178	22,251	35,927
1874	34,821	10,562	24,259	1901	62,576	16,708	45,866	1928	57,322	22,231	35,091
1875	35,361	10,714	24,647	1902	64,418	16,992	47,426	1929	58,877	22,440	36,437
1876	36,140	10,821	25,319	1903	66,004	17,217	48,787	1930	61,003	23,032	37,971
1877	37,333	11,004	26,329	1904	66,442	17,485	48,957	1930	61,003	23,032	37,971
1878	39,396	11,222	28,174	1905	66,111	17,823	48,288	1931	63,030	23,820	39,210
1879	41,420	11,486	29,934	1906	65,009	18,230	46,779	1932	65,801	24,896	40,905
1880	43,347	11,754	31,593	1907	63,754	18,629	45,125	1933	70,280	25,936	44,344
1881	44,501	11,977	32,524	1908	61,989	18,992	42,997	1934	74,369	26,931	47,438
1882	45,738	12,234	33,504	1909	60,774	19,201	41,573	1935	68,846	26,082	42,764
1883	47,387	12,571	34,816	1910	58,993	19,450	39,543	1936	67,847	25,196	42,651
1884	49,804	12,883	36,921	1911	57,225	19,422	37,803	1937	66,098	24,649	41,449
1885	52,463	13,213	39,250	1912	55,675	19,517	36,158	1938	65,249	24,466	40,783
1886	54,868	13,478	41,390	1913	56,592	19,580	37,012	1939	66,029	24,600	41,429
1887	56,602	13,888	42,714	1914	59,461	19,821	39,640	1940	68,197	24,926	43,271
1888	58,599	14,350	44,249	1915	63,849	20,270	43,579	1941	71,461	25,478	45,983
1889	59,178	14,706	44,472	1916	67,438	20,752	46,686	1942	75,162	26,398	48,764
1890	60,014	15,000	45,014	1917	70,979	21,212	49,767	1943	79,114	27,106	52,008
1891	59,968	15,133	44,835	1918	73,040	21,536	51,504	1944 ²	82,192	27,607	54,585
1892	58,126	15,177	42,949	1919	72,094	21,545	50,549	1945 ³	80,000	28,100	51,900
1893	55,119	15,164	39,955	1920	70,400	21,455	48,945				

¹ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.² Preliminary.³ Indicated October 26.**LIVESTOCK: STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS,¹ 1915-1943**

Year	Total Number	Year	Total Number	Year	Total Number	Year	Total Number
CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP AND LAMBS	
1915	2,241,338	1920	120,582	1916	194,103	1916	3,277,289
1916	3,707,152	1921	178,016	1917	787,790	1917	4,447,728
1917	4,683,031	1922	320,066	1918	988,621	1918	5,207,502
1918	4,864,029	1923	249,141	1919	901,893	1919	6,955,752
1919	5,130,133	1924	207,675	1920	728,419	1920	5,179,739
1920	3,981,176	1925	229,938	1921	498,516	1921	3,094,627
1921	3,325,793	1926	256,294	1922	592,630	1922	4,166,720
1922	4,543,521	1927	306,305	1923	819,512	1923	4,477,881
1923	4,304,138	1928	403,225	1924	495,970	1924	4,676,384
1924	3,770,181	1929	401,187	1925	531,967	1925	4,332,260
1925	3,592,921	1930	567,840	1926	917,074	1926	4,672,520
1926	3,455,929	1931	434,544	1927	888,295	1927	4,894,632
1927	3,302,647	1932	415,904	1928	734,550	1928	5,011,160
1928	3,562,407	1933	422,895	1929	622,681	1929	5,565,118
1929	3,249,614	1934 ²	489,191	1930	517,237	1930	4,463,247
1930	2,858,476	1935	501,496	1931	533,478	1931	5,286,952
1931	2,609,087	1936	568,479	1932	320,538	1932	3,372,803
1932	2,202,516	1937	577,565	1933	398,220	1933	3,007,965
1933	2,123,891	1938	666,146	1934	557,731	1934	3,360,763
1934 ²	3,175,842	1939	953,222	1935	333,551	1935	2,993,796
1935	2,890,784	1940	973,322	1936	590,002	1936	2,795,200
1936	2,638,971	1941	1,036,811	1937	382,469	1937	3,284,011
1937	2,892,865	1942	1,074,212	1938	421,945	1938	3,367,254
1938	2,948,590	1943	746,904	1939	492,660	1939	3,597,611
1939	3,161,098			1940	499,565	1940	3,320,785
1940	3,230,891			1941	595,599	1941	3,741,415
1941	3,389,103			1942	638,920	1942	4,788,294
1942	4,030,193			1943	859,200	1943	5,040,474
1943	4,227,242						

¹ The number of public stockyards included in this report has varied over a period of years from 62 to 69. ² Includes animals purchased for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from June 6, 1934, to February 7, 1935, and August and September, 1936, for cattle and calves; and from September 14 to December 15, 1934, for sheep.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE UNITED STATES,¹ 1880-1943

Year	Federally Inspected Slaughter ³	Total Slaughter ²	Year	Federally Inspected Slaughter ³	Total Slaughter ²	Year	Federally Inspected Slaughter ³	Total Slaughter ²
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)		(Thous.)	(Thous.)		(Thous.)	(Thous.)
1880	2,137	.....	1902	6,465	11,751	1924	9,593	14,750
1881	2,107	.....	1903	6,755	12,266	1925	9,853	14,704
1882	2,145	.....	1904	6,702	12,257	1926	10,180	14,766
1883	2,404	.....	1905	7,259	13,096	1927	9,520	13,413
1884	2,389	.....	1906	7,541	13,456	1928	8,467	12,028
1885	2,527	.....	1907	7,633	13,886	1929	8,324	12,038
1886	2,660	.....	1908	7,279	13,569			
1887	2,946	.....	1909	7,714	14,135	1930	8,170	12,056
1888	3,519	.....				1931	8,108	12,096
1889	4,015	.....	1910	7,808	14,140	1932	7,625	11,980
			1911	7,619	13,817	1933	8,655	13,107
1890	4,748	.....	1912	7,253	13,386	1934 ⁴	9,943	15,071
1891	4,687	.....	1913	6,978	12,939	1935 ⁴	9,666	14,566
1892	5,206	.....	1914	6,757	12,676	1936 ⁴	10,972	15,897
1893	5,190	.....	1915	7,153	12,901	1937	10,070	15,254
1894	5,190	.....	1916	8,310	13,793	1938	9,776	14,822
1895	4,809	.....	1917	10,350	15,741	1939	9,446	14,621
1896	4,939	.....	1918	11,829	17,093			
1897	5,053	.....	1919	10,091	15,027	1940	9,756	14,971
1898	5,045	.....				1941	10,946	16,433
1899	5,748	.....	1920	8,609	13,470	1942	12,347	17,981
			1921	7,608	12,428	1943	11,727	17,715
1900	5,801	10,792	1922	7,678	13,706			
1901	6,312	11,526	1923	9,163	14,283			

¹ 1880-1906, equivalent of federally inspected slaughter estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; 1907 to 1943, federally inspected slaughter.

² Total slaughter estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, includes noninspected, wholesale, retail, and farm slaughter.

³ Rounded figures added for all totals, except yearly 1907 to date.

⁴ Excludes cattle purchased for slaughter for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from June 1934 to February 1935 and for August and September 1936.

MEAT ANIMALS, CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS, UNITED STATES, 1909-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total	Year	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total
1909	785	593	94	1,472	1927	1,336	1,237	197	2,771
					1928	1,556	1,218	221	2,995
1910	851	670	105	1,626	1929	1,495	1,297	224	3,016
1911	784	617	99	1,500					
1912	885	647	109	1,641	1930	1,184	1,136	161	2,480
1913	999	740	115	1,855	1931	838	774	130	1,742
1914	985	713	116	1,814	1932	621	445	93	1,158
					1933	599	524	104	1,228
1915	966	691	111	1,768	1934	815	521	131	1,467
1916	1,132	949	127	2,208					
1917	1,651	1,299	159	3,109	1935	1,062	682	152	1,897
1918	2,029	1,866	196	4,092	1936	1,114	991	165	2,269
1919	1,921	1,911	214	4,046	1937	1,239	925	186	2,350
					1938	1,162	780	157	2,190
1920	1,528	1,385	166	3,080	1939	1,290	810	172	2,272
1921	876	857	109	1,841					
1922	1,037	1,024	143	2,204	1940	1,381	836	180	2,398
1923	1,042	1,027	160	2,229	1941	1,718	1,302	227	3,246
1924	1,119	1,064	181	2,363	1942	2,293	2,191	307	4,792
					1943 ¹	2,560	2,953	344	5,856
1925	1,252	1,319	207	2,778	1944 ²	2,650	2,730	297	5,677
1926	1,271	1,407	205	2,884					

¹ Preliminary.

² Indicated.

EGGS, CHICKEN, TURKEY, PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Eggs Per Capita ¹		Chicken ¹ Per Capita		Turkey ¹ Per Capita	
	Consumption ²	Production	Consumption ²	Production	Consumption ²	Production
	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910.....	306	321	20.6	20.6		
1911.....	329	345	20.8	20.8		
1912.....	311	327	19.9	19.9		
1913.....	303	318	19.4	19.4		
1914.....	295	310	19.3	19.2		
1915.....	313	327	19.2	19.2		
1916.....	299	311	18.4	18.4		
1917.....	281	295	17.7	18.0		
1918.....	284	295	17.8	18.1		
1919.....	303	319	19.0	18.8		
1920.....	299	307	18.3	18.1		
1921.....	299	312	17.8	18.0		
1922.....	316	330	18.9	18.9		
1923.....	327	344	19.4	19.4		
1924.....	324	333	19.2	19.5		
1925.....	318	332	19.8	19.7		
1926.....	339	349	19.7	19.9		
1927.....	342	357	21.0	20.8		
1928.....	338	353	20.2	20.1		
1929.....	334	343	19.8	20.1	1.7	1.7
1930.....	329	347	21.5	21.2	1.8	1.7
1931.....	331	340	19.4	19.4	1.7	1.7
1932.....	311	318	19.7	19.6	2.1	2.1
1933.....	295	309	20.3	20.4	2.4	2.4
1934.....	287	298	18.8	18.8	2.2	2.2
1935.....	278	289	18.1	17.9	2.1	2.1
1936.....	287	295	18.1	18.6	2.7	2.8
1937.....	306	319	18.0	17.5	2.7	2.7
1938.....	308	314	16.8	16.9	2.7	2.7
1939.....	311	324	18.6	18.6	3.0	3.2
1940.....	316	328	18.0	18.2	3.6	3.6
1941.....	311	343	19.4	19.7	3.6	3.5
1942.....	311	392	21.5	22.0	3.7	3.7
1943.....	343	434	28.1	27.8	3.2	3.4
1944 ³	347	446	22.7	24.0	3.2	3.6

¹ Dressed weight.² Consumption 1941-44 applies to civilian population only.³ Tentative estimates based on preliminary indications as of Sept. 1944

CASH FARM INCOME FROM EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, AND BROILERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E. (In millions of dollars)

Year	Eggs	Chickens	Year	Eggs	Chickens	Turkeys	Commercial broilers
1910.....	331	127	1928.....	709	350		
1911.....	304	123	1929.....	740	374		46
1912.....	339	120					42
1913.....	321	132	1930.....	606	333		38
1914.....	336	138	1931.....	434	258		36
1915.....	341	134	1932.....	324	189	19	42
1916.....	375	152	1933.....	309	161	25	52
1917.....	523	184	1934.....	373	171	31	62
1918.....	599	232	1935.....	502	207	42	63
1919.....	762	296	1936.....	481	239	46	66
			1937.....	517	225	50	71
1920.....	781	317	1938.....	485	195		
1921.....	528	252	1939.....	437	199	78	66
1922.....	506	250				98	93
1923.....	583	262	1940.....	465	190	145	139
1924.....	585	278	1941.....	658	245	1161	1211
1925.....	682	305	1942.....	1,005	346	1193	1164
1926.....	695	340	1943.....	1,423	1629		
1927.....	626	333	1944.....	1,340	1546		

¹ Tentative indications.

SOWS FARROWED, PIGS PER LITTER, AND PIGS SAVED, UNITED STATES, 1924-1945

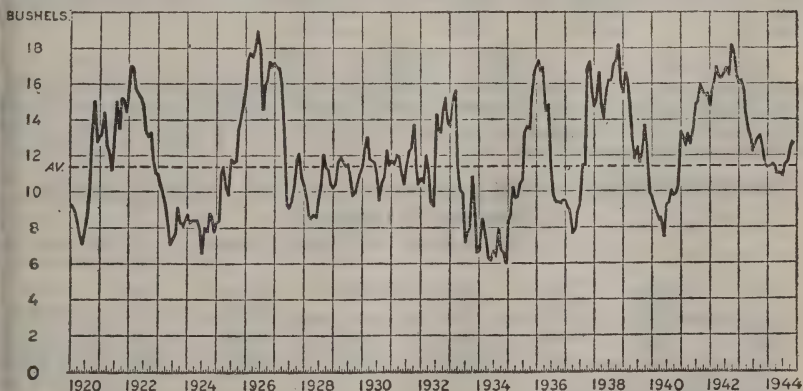
Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Sows farrowed		Pigs per litter		Pigs saved		
	Spring (Dec. 1- June 1)	Fall (June 1- Dec. 1)	Spring (Dec. 1- June 1)	Fall (June 1- Dec. 1)	Spring (Dec. 1- June 1)	Fall (June 1- Dec. 1)	Year (Dec. 1- Dec. 1)
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Number	Number	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1924.....	9,799	4,344	5.12	5.49	50,218	23,847	74,065
1925.....	8,334	3,939	5.74	5.70	47,859	22,451	70,310
1926.....	9,048	4,330	5.59	5.74	50,579	24,865	75,444
1927.....	9,754	4,609	5.59	5.80	54,502	26,744	81,246
1928.....	9,301	4,429	5.63	5.94	52,390	26,292	78,682
1929.....	8,854	4,264	5.70	6.01	50,479	25,646	76,125
1930.....	8,278	4,073	5.96	6.09	49,332	24,803	74,135
1931.....	8,969	4,797	6.02	6.09	53,984	29,192	83,176
1932.....	8,810	5,179	5.79	6.08	51,031	31,494	82,525
1933.....	9,122	5,207	5.86	5.90	53,460	30,740	84,200
1934.....	6,825	2,936	5.82	5.81	39,698	17,068	56,766
1935.....	5,467	3,857	6.01	6.03	32,884	23,260	56,144
1936.....	6,954	3,957	5.96	6.14	41,422	24,303	65,725
1937.....	6,177	3,845	6.23	6.24	38,525	23,994	62,519
1938.....	6,795	4,517	6.36	6.32	43,289	28,566	71,855
1939.....	8,692	5,352	6.12	6.30	53,238	33,714	86,952
1940.....	8,243	4,760	6.01	6.36	49,567	30,273	79,840
1941.....	7,736	5,518	6.36	6.43	49,234	35,493	84,727
1942.....	9,650	6,814	6.31	6.41	60,902	43,657	104,559
1943.....	12,136	7,576	6.10	6.29	74,034	47,672	121,706
1944.....	9,187	4,981	6.03	6.34	55,428	31,325	86,753
1945.....	8,204	¹ 5,548	6.30	² 6.36	51,687	² 35,300	^{1 2} 86,987

¹ Fall farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reports.² 5-year (1939-43) average pigs per litter used to compute number of pigs saved, fall 1945.

HOG-CORN RATIOS, 1920-1944

The Curve Shows the Number of Bushels of Corn Equal in Value to 100 Pounds of Live Hog, Based on Averages of Local Market Prices of Corn and Hogs for the Month



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES LAMB CROP, 1925-1944

Year	United States (thousands)	Year	United States (thousands)	Year	United States (thousands)	Year	United States (thousands)
1925.....	22,195	1930.....	29,467	1935.....	27,813	1940.....	31,267
1926.....	23,958	1931.....	31,615	1936.....	29,733	1941.....	32,854
1927.....	24,460	1932.....	30,035	1937.....	29,275	1942.....	32,604
1928.....	26,559	1933.....	29,783	1938.....	30,519	1943.....	31,310
1929.....	26,903	1934.....	30,598	1939.....	30,083	1944 ¹	29,603

¹ Preliminary

WOOL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, U. S., 1910-1943

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Production ¹			Total exports, domestic ²	Imports, less re-exports ³
	Shorn	Pulled	Total		
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1910	305,834	40,000	345,834	48	94,374
1911	301,552	41,000	342,552		50,928
1912	277,880	41,500	319,380		111,653
1913	265,888	43,500	309,388	77	61,306
1914	250,621	43,000	293,621	335	165,882
1915	241,175	40,000	281,175	8,158	307,354
1916	244,037	43,600	287,637	3,919	364,355
1917	236,914	40,000	276,914	1,827	341,864
1918	253,993	42,000	295,993	407	377,682
1919	270,091	48,300	318,391	2,840	336,774
1920	250,888	42,900	293,788	8,845	207,419
1921	241,723	48,500	290,223	1,927	127,233
1922	228,367	42,000	270,367	453	189,486
1923	230,168	42,500	272,668	535	243,270
1924	238,205	43,800	282,005	309	94,495
1925	253,203	46,800	300,003	273	171,980
1926	269,261	49,600	318,861	292	170,142
1927	289,404	50,100	339,504	323	109,850
1928	314,820	51,900	366,720	485	87,132
1929	327,795	54,500	382,295	239	100,352
1930	352,129	61,900	414,029	162	470,135
1931	376,301	66,100	442,401	274	42,915
1932	350,996	67,100	418,096	179	13,522
1933	374,152	64,200	438,352	19	59,341
1934	368,860	60,500	429,360	119	29,258
1935	361,531	66,000	427,531	20	41,984
1936	352,863	66,200	419,063	16	110,712
1937	357,454	66,200	423,654	68	150,160
1938	361,180	64,500	425,680	1,343	30,811
1939	363,716	64,500	428,216	179	98,194
1940	374,564	62,000	436,564	456	222,983
1941	390,568	65,800	456,368	38	613,566
1942	392,373	66,700	459,073		
1943	384,378	63,600	447,978		

¹ Revised. ² Hair of angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals included in exports for all years, and in imports and re-exports prior to 1914. ³ Exports for fiscal year ended June 30 of the year shown. ⁴ For the years 1930-35 the item "not finer than 40's" has been deducted from carpet wool totals reported by the Department of Commerce and added to apparel wool, this making entire series comparable. ⁵ Imports for consumption beginning 1934. ⁶ Publication of exports and imports discontinued because of war conditions.

FARMER-OWNED BANK DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES,**January 1, 1940-1945¹**

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E. (In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Total deposits	Year	Demand deposits	Time deposits	Total deposits
1940	1,516	1,426	2,942	1943	3,223	1,769	4,992
1941	1,708	1,526	3,234	1944	4,487	1,976	6,463
1942	2,191	1,636	3,827	1945	5,442	2,527	7,969

¹ These estimates are tentative.**COST OF WORLD WAR II**

World War II cost participants one trillion, 852 billion 939 million dollars according to a survey by James H. Brady and American university in Washington, D. C.

Armament and war materials accounted for about \$1,154,000,000,000 of the total expenditures. Of the remaining cost, \$230,000,000,000 covers property damages excluding China's losses for which figures are unavail-

able. U. S. expenditures were placed by the survey at \$317,600,000,000. Russia spent \$192,000,000,000 for victory while the United Kingdom appropriated \$120,000,000,000 to defeat the Axis powers.

Hitler and company gambled \$468,939,000,000 on winning the war.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, 1899-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Production	Consumption		Year	Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per capita ¹			Total	Per capita ¹
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.			Mil. lb.	Lb.
1899	12,706	11,273	150.7	1922	16,138	15,162	137.8
1900	12,847	11,470	150.7	1923	17,708	16,492	147.3
1901	13,141	11,729	151.2	1924	17,595	16,809	147.3
1902	16,625	11,472	144.9	1925	16,598	16,220	140.0
1903	13,362	12,261	152.1	1926	16,649	16,197	138.0
1904	13,592	12,550	152.7	1927	16,321	16,049	134.8
1905	14,219	13,003	155.1	1928	16,248	15,862	131.6
1906	14,471	13,292	155.6	1929	16,147	15,963	131.3
1907	14,782	13,760	158.2	1930	16,016	15,884	128.3
1908	15,393	14,485	163.3	1931	16,456	16,212	130.0
1909	14,740	14,043	155.2	1932	16,418	16,360	130.3
1910	13,998	13,526	146.4	1933	17,317	17,005	134.6
1911	14,869	14,264	152.0	1934 ²	18,830	18,561	146.0
1912	14,453	13,902	145.8	1935 ²	14,423	14,841	115.9
1913	14,475	13,967	143.7	1936	16,762	16,423	127.5
1914	14,103	13,877	140.0	1937	15,709	16,258	125.4
1915	14,886	13,562	134.9	1938	16,479	16,500	126.3
1916	15,907	14,292	140.2	1939	17,534	17,493	132.8
1917	15,501	13,989	135.2	1940	18,995	18,732	141.0
1918	17,341	14,811	141.7	1941	19,493	19,201	143.2
1919	16,642	14,596	138.9	1942	21,738	20,252	149.4
1920	15,334	14,490	136.1	1943 ³	24,156	21,381	155.7
1921	15,178	14,540	134.0	1944 ⁴	25,023	22,866	164.6

¹ Civilian per capita consumption is estimated at 141.4 pounds in 1941, 137.9 pounds in 1942, 136.6 pounds in 1943 and 143 pounds in 1944. ² Includes 1,502 million pounds of meat distributed under the emergency Government relief program in 1934 and 62 million pounds in 1935. Preliminary. ³ Indicated.

Protecting the Soil

The protective covering of the soil and the humus content of the soil are two important factors that determine its water-holding capacity and the run-off rate of surface water.

Research several years ago at the Bethany (Mo.) Erosion Experiment station, showed that where corn was grown continuously on a 8 percent slope, the loss of moisture as immediate run-off of rains was 27 per cent of the annual precipitation. When alfalfa was grown on the same soil and slope the

water loss was less than 4 per cent of the annual precipitation and when timothy was grown, the water loss was only 8 per cent of the annual precipitation.

Drought may be caused both by the lack of rain and a lowering of the water table, the subsoil moisture level. The rapid run-off of surface water on exposed areas which destroys the soil also results in lowering of the water table which intensifies the effects of drought.

Cost of Crops

The cost to the land of a cultivated crop must be reckoned in terms of the soil lost through erosion, the fertility removed by the top and the fertility lost through erosion and leaching.

Even when little washing away of the soil takes place, land that is intensively cultivated may lose a great deal of its fertility through leaching or draining away of valuable mineral elements which dissolve in water. Rainfall on bare fields, loosened by cultivation, even when fields are almost flat, may soak rapidly through the soil, dissolving mineral nutrients such as phosphorus, potash, and calcium (lime) and, eventually, carry them into streams and rivers. Some leaching, of course, inevitable. But leaching is increased by farming practices which leave

the land bare of cover for long periods. It can be greatly decreased by use of grass and other protective crops.

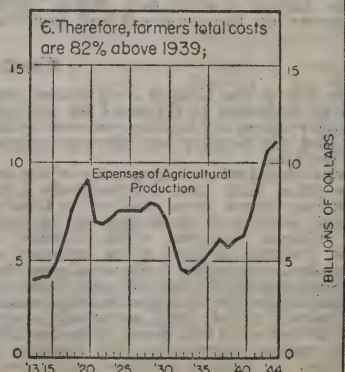
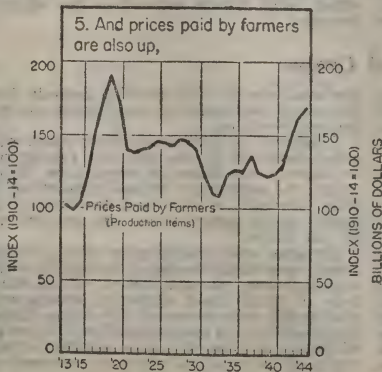
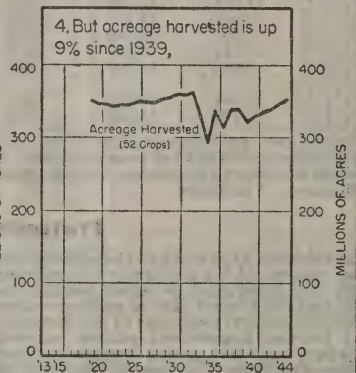
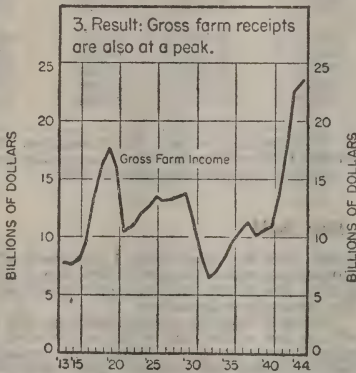
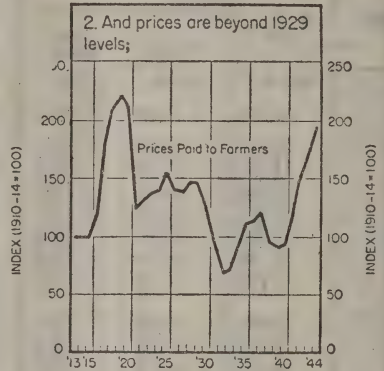
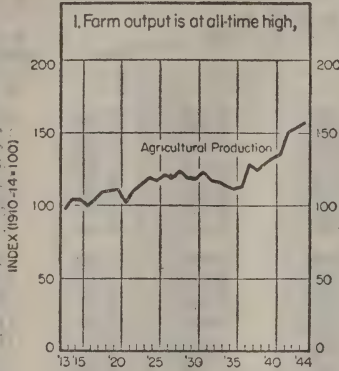
Additions to and losses from plant nutrients contained in the soil are taking place constantly, but losses, in most cases, far outweigh the additions. Annual loss of soil fertility through erosion and leaching is estimated to be seven times the amount used by all crops.

Erosion and leaching on the harvested acres, according to the National Resources board, cause annual losses of 88,000,000 tons of plant food elements, compared to 10,500,000 tons removed by crops. Erosion and leaching are responsible for 40.3 per cent of the annual loss of organic matter or humus while crops remove only 28.6 per cent.

FARM FINANCE

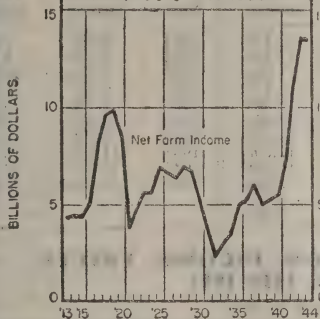
(From the Second Report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, April 1, 1945)

WAR FARM INCOME AT ALL-TIME HIGH—

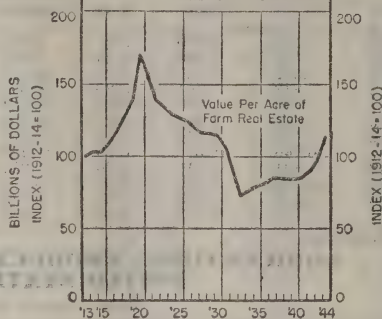


— DEBT, INTEREST, FORECLOSURES DOWN

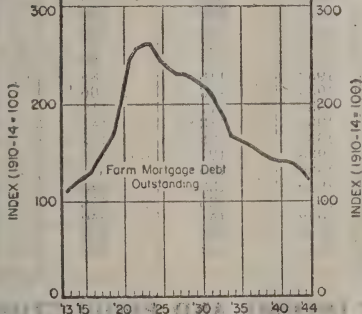
7. Even so, net income has increased 150% since 1939



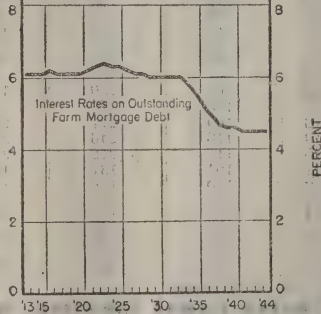
8. Pushing up farm land values.



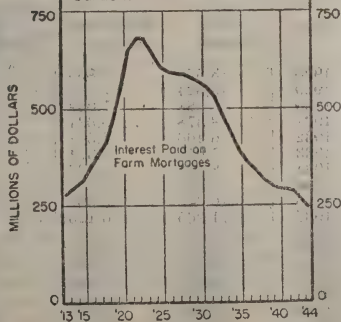
9. Yet farm mortgage debt is at a long-term low,



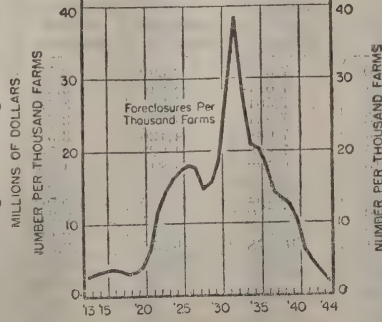
10. So are (1) average interest rates,



11. And (2) the total interest burden.



12. With income up and interest down, the foreclosure rate is low.



FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-1943

(In Millions of Dollars)

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Total cash income	Gross income	Year	Total cash income	Gross income	Year	Total cash income	Gross income
1910	5,793	6,970	1922	8,594	10,149	1934	6,780	7,870
1911	5,596	6,688	1923	9,563	11,186	1935	7,659	8,979
1912	6,017	7,157	1924	10,221	11,843	1936	8,654	10,028
1913	6,248	7,401	1925	10,995	12,776	1937	9,217	10,627
1914	6,050	7,211	1926	10,564	12,501	1938	8,168	9,451
1915	6,403	7,534	1927	10,756	12,451	1939	8,684	9,928
1916	7,750	9,059	1928	11,072	12,739	1940	9,106	10,338
1917	10,746	12,607	1929	11,296	12,995	1941	11,743	13,142
1918	13,461	15,614	1930	9,021	10,558	1942 ¹	16,071	17,757
1919	14,602	16,997	1931	6,371	7,624	1943 ¹	19,924	21,951
1920	12,608	15,014	1932	4,743	5,751			
1921	8,150	9,718	1933	5,445	6,468			

¹ Preliminary.**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, INCOME, PRICES, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944**

(Index numbers 1910-14 = 100)

Year	Agricultural production	Cash income marketings	Farmers' prices	Year	Agricultural production	Cash income marketings	Farmers' prices
1910	96	98	102	1928	123	186	151
1911	100	94	94	1929	119	190	149
1912	103	101	199	1930	118	152	128
1913	98	105	102	1931	123	107	90
1914	104	102	101	1932	117	80	68
1915	104	108	99	1933	116	89	72
1916	100	130	118	1934	113	106	90
1917	103	181	175	1935	111	119	109
1918	109	227	204	1936	113	141	114
1919	110	246	215	1937	128	149	122
1920	111	212	211	1938	124	129	97
1921	101	137	124	1939	129	133	95
1922	110	145	132	1940	133	140	100
1923	114	161	143	1941	136	188	124
1924	118	172	143	1942	151	259	159
1925	117	185	156	1943	154	324	193
1926	121	178	146	1944 ¹	158	333	195
1927	118	181	142				

¹ Tentative estimates.**GROSS FARM INCOME, NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944**

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Gross farm income ¹	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators	Year	Gross farm income ¹	Production expenses	Net income of farm operators
1910	7,352	3,599	3,753	1928	13,550	7,855	5,695
1911	7,081	3,646	3,435	1929	13,824	7,780	6,044
1912	7,561	3,890	3,671	1930	11,388	7,059	4,329
1913	7,821	4,035	3,786	1931	8,378	5,634	2,744
1914	7,638	4,120	3,518	1932	6,406	4,574	1,832
1915	7,968	4,223	3,745	1933	7,055	4,374	2,681
1916	9,532	4,845	4,687	1934	8,486	4,727	3,759
1917	13,147	6,136	7,011	1935	9,595	5,111	4,484
1918	16,232	7,558	8,674	1936	10,643	5,581	5,062
1919	17,710	8,461	9,249	1937	11,265	6,126	5,139
1920	15,908	9,130	6,778	1938	10,071	5,744	4,327
1921	10,478	6,875	3,603	1939	10,547	6,088	4,459
1922	10,883	6,826	4,057	1940	10,962	6,345	4,617
1923	11,967	7,125	4,842	1941	13,799	7,404	6,395
1924	12,623	7,495	5,128	1942	18,474	9,220	9,254
1925	13,567	7,464	6,103	1943	22,738	10,692	12,046
1926	13,204	7,505	5,699	1944 ²	23,500	11,100	12,400
1927	13,251	7,545	5,706				

¹ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, including Government payments.² Tentative estimates.

FARM CASH INCOME FROM CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS, 1942-1944

COMMODITY	1942	1943 ¹	1944 ¹
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Crops			
Wheat.....	837,046	800,939	1,069,841
Rye.....	12,933	18,633	12,031
Rice.....	90,729	124,554	105,579
Buckwheat.....	1,620	2,874	3,910
Corn.....	460,885	586,772	611,721
Oats.....	102,329	155,564	152,699
Barley.....	89,853	150,133	113,995
Grain Sorghums.....	20,974	60,133	56,797
Hay.....	124,962	172,980	180,296
Cotton lint.....	1,048,005	1,126,350	1,301,839
Cottonseed.....	188,593	191,250	188,325
Flaxseed.....	85,583	141,454	74,780
Peanuts.....	113,485	169,559	157,862
Soybeans.....	234,240	364,169	244,791
Tobacco.....	473,598	540,261	717,163
Oranges.....	182,117	257,883	321,594
Grapefruit.....	47,330	69,735	84,836
Lemons.....	30,161	50,527	56,754
Limes.....	420	1,026	1,284
Apples.....	143,519	204,813	265,276
Peaches.....	88,053	97,088	154,529
Pears.....	44,341	55,666	60,831
Grapes.....	83,572	181,577	201,781
Cherries.....	20,920	23,574	39,325
Apricots.....	15,973	13,801	38,248
Plums.....	6,463	13,301	12,635
Prunes.....	25,327	40,288	43,571
Cranberries.....	9,933	10,905	9,026
Strawberries.....	46,866	54,415	49,385
Small fruits ²	19,593	24,930	22,845
Figs.....	6,244	13,539	10,673
Olives.....	7,174	8,659	9,160
Avocados.....	2,136	3,755	5,069
Other fruits ³	5,773	9,728	10,960
Truck crops ⁴	665,593	957,062	917,324
Dry field peas.....	26,230	46,378	37,626
Dry edible beans.....	92,556	121,844	81,477
Potatoes.....	272,529	409,106	396,391
Sweetpotatoes.....	30,157	57,951	56,675
Walnuts.....	17,626	29,313	31,256
Almonds.....	9,636	11,455	15,436
Pecans.....	11,518	23,353	28,327
Filberts.....	1,398	3,507	3,429
Red clover seed.....	8,443	12,161	16,264
Alsike clover seed.....	2,873	3,769	3,328
Sweet clover seed.....	2,187	2,238	3,619
Alfalfa seed.....	13,354	19,926	17,392
Timothy seed.....	3,010	3,197	3,383
Cowpeas.....	5,570	6,188	6,138
Lespedeza seed.....	9,308	10,692	13,001
Winter cover crop seeds ⁵	14,125	14,783	10,373
Sugar beets.....	83,615	52,911	66,098
Sugarcane for sugar.....	23,743	28,496	28,772
Sugarcane syrup.....	8,467	11,830	12,574
Sorgo sirup.....	6,142	7,546	8,988
Maple sugar.....	188	199	204
Maple sirup.....	5,919	6,365	6,845
Hops.....	15,894	26,580	30,797
Other ⁶	328,412	372,341	419,348
Total crops.....	6,329,243	7,980,026	8,604,476

¹Subject to further revision. ²Includes all berries except cranberries and strawberries. ³Includes dates, kumquats, loquats, nectarines, papayas, persimmons, pineapples, pomegranates, prickly pears, and quinces, as well as apricots, apples, avocados, cherries, figs, grapes, lemons, limes, olives, prunes, plums and pears in noncommercial states. ⁴Includes all vegetables except dry field peas, dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. ⁵Includes crimson clover seed, Austrian winter peas, common rye-grass seed, perennial rye-grass seed, hairy vetch seed, common vetch seed, Willamette vetch seed, Hungarian vetch seed, and purple vetch seed. ⁶Includes broomcorn, peppermint, spearmint, popcorn, hemp, vegetable seeds and nursery products, and greenhouse and forest products.

SWISS CHEESE CURED IN CAVES

In Switzerland cheese made from goat's milk is often cured in caves.

FARM CASH INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1942-1944

State	1942 Total	1943 Total	1944 Total	State	1942 Total	1943 Total	1944 Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.		1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Me.	36,556	45,466	46,097	N.C.	64,918	99,592	107,371
N.H.	24,718	32,231	32,090	S.C.	30,952	41,585	44,370
Vt.	51,180	62,522	64,279	Ga.	67,177	100,766	104,012
Mass.	72,234	89,459	91,127	Fla.	37,816	56,603	58,707
R.I.	9,312	11,437	11,104	S. Atl.	479,002	660,920	677,523
Conn.	54,427	67,351	67,221	Ky.	148,149	194,396	182,541
N.Y.	345,906	402,248	399,549	Tenn.	113,845	160,939	159,000
N.J.	86,701	102,818	101,270	Ala.	54,497	74,576	80,663
Pa.	290,434	373,476	368,570	Miss.	52,138	77,176	76,979
N. Atl.	971,468	1,187,008	1,181,307	Ark.	77,450	119,479	106,174
Ohio	410,966	502,903	503,594	La.	43,756	57,613	60,396
Ind.	416,613	483,717	498,654	Okla.	198,307	261,894	237,524
Ill.	634,467	751,048	741,493	Tex.	466,214	583,024	561,068
Mich.	244,010	307,560	313,289	S. Cent.	1,154,356	1,529,097	1,464,345
Wis.	518,681	633,112	642,098	Mont.	94,153	108,693	128,087
E.N.Cent.	2,224,737	2,678,340	2,699,128	Idaho	91,056	112,442	112,270
Minn.	537,703	700,344	646,016	Wyo.	62,952	71,826	74,409
Iowa	1,019,585	1,280,398	1,299,898	Colo.	138,320	177,318	177,392
Mo.	430,173	547,552	549,991	N.Mex.	61,995	66,118	68,530
N.Dak.	121,855	154,618	150,180	Ariz.	44,338	47,703	45,871
S.Dak.	180,907	253,588	246,133	Utah	62,265	72,463	80,240
Nebr.	337,344	474,599	449,155	Nev.	18,645	20,051	20,327
Kans.	351,357	477,762	397,353	Wash.	118,338	150,982	157,225
W.N.Cent.	2,979,924	3,888,852	3,668,726	Oreg.	105,114	127,051	130,430
Del.	48,118	64,870	62,191	Calif.	380,512	460,622	499,701
Md.	73,600	91,756	88,402	West.	1,177,688	1,415,269	1,494,482
Va.	107,157	142,014	148,318	U.S.	8,987,175	11,359,486	11,185,511
W.Va.	49,264	63,734	64,152				

AVERAGE INCOME IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Average net income in agriculture ¹	Wage income per employed industrial worker ²	Year	Average net income in Agriculture ¹	Wage income per employed industrial worker ²
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1910	371	573	1928	612	1,323
1911	348	562	1929	649	1,334
1912	371	575	1930	489	1,249
1913	382	600	1931	322	1,130
1914	360	603	1932	218	929
1915	381	622	1933	290	900
1916	465	694	1934	402	983
1917	690	818	1935	469	1,058
1918	882	1,064	1936	538	1,130
1919	969	1,188	1937	567	1,219
1920	753	1,411	1938	494	1,134
1921	417	1,234	1939	507	1,205
1922	453	1,182	1940	531	1,273
1923	532	1,274	1941	733	1,495
1924	559	1,273	1942	1,041	1,847
1925	642	1,293	1943	1,362	2,156
1926	609	1,318	1944 ³	1,456	2,360
1927	621	1,311			

¹ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

² Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment.

³ Estimated.

FARM CASH INCOME AND GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, UNITED STATES, 1942-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

STATE	Total Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings			Government Payments		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	84,009	121,053	119,944	1,601	3,877	4,639
New Hampshire	31,233	40,480	40,657	400	440	1,878
Vermont	60,909	74,255	75,629	1,195	1,276	7,697
Massachusetts	112,552	142,281	140,443	810	892	5,592
Rhode Island	13,137	16,222	16,412	100	135	901
Connecticut	79,177	104,378	97,935	818	766	4,802
New York	501,507	595,496	610,167	6,948	7,538	43,616
New Jersey	150,217	189,490	186,831	1,151	1,644	8,022
Pennsylvania	392,481	495,337	511,898	6,570	10,472	29,508
North Atlantic	1,425,222	1,778,992	1,799,916	19,593	27,040	106,655
Ohio	578,089	694,192	688,631	28,918	24,254	30,401
Indiana	539,818	646,960	644,753	25,163	28,929	22,651
Illinois	946,191	1,128,442	1,112,245	38,716	58,062	38,789
Michigan	390,905	467,476	488,730	18,191	12,001	26,514
Wisconsin	572,741	708,543	724,687	16,096	14,931	58,973
East North Central	3,027,744	3,645,614	3,659,046	127,084	138,177	177,328
Minnesota	669,997	871,695	786,399	32,044	22,265	35,687
Iowa	1,125,574	1,539,795	1,443,663	60,382	51,335	35,518
Missouri	533,526	666,671	682,923	29,828	28,894	25,159
North Dakota	311,428	406,717	408,937	23,010	24,645	15,865
South Dakota	252,233	353,522	334,780	18,204	17,359	13,813
Nebraska	468,861	654,630	615,308	36,439	37,054	21,542
Kansas	571,258	712,424	678,151	34,203	42,007	24,920
West North Central	4,022,877	5,205,514	4,950,161	234,110	223,559	172,504
Delaware	58,285	77,016	76,439	764	1,119	1,486
Maryland	121,810	152,525	151,491	2,606	5,577	7,911
Virginia	213,358	272,563	314,905	5,860	6,392	9,610
West Virginia	64,611	80,352	84,721	2,595	2,774	4,417
North Carolina	424,206	482,544	611,415	22,443	14,250	16,421
South Carolina	160,481	187,102	244,667	10,061	9,935	10,056
Georgia	260,797	331,681	377,459	13,854	13,334	12,279
Florida	205,475	321,156	336,425	3,142	4,791	6,174
South Atlantic	1,509,023	1,904,939	2,197,522	61,315	58,172	68,354
Kentucky	264,782	341,061	355,371	10,125	12,118	13,392
Tennessee	237,339	299,043	315,003	13,425	10,165	15,399
Alabama	191,297	241,517	261,086	15,989	10,448	14,874
Mississippi	267,924	331,530	359,467	28,947	13,831	21,129
Arkansas	262,458	316,069	339,336	17,619	14,111	14,699
Louisiana	183,719	241,440	234,816	9,756	17,400	17,020
Oklahoma	354,292	383,530	435,496	26,803	15,529	21,030
Texas	931,932	1,191,736	1,215,841	60,246	54,311	44,235
South Central	2,693,743	3,345,926	3,516,416	182,910	147,963	161,778
Montana	180,382	219,038	236,519	12,016	14,432	10,797
Idaho	176,734	225,629	236,132	6,571	9,631	12,487
Wyoming	79,549	90,997	91,526	3,597	3,448	2,960
Colorado	232,819	314,877	300,411	12,299	10,659	12,321
New Mexico	93,961	106,778	107,381	3,060	2,826	3,673
Arizona	97,187	130,145	123,252	2,245	1,318	2,722
Utah	83,451	102,589	115,253	2,694	2,787	5,348
Nevada	21,005	23,294	24,965	224	231	549
Washington	317,743	410,084	449,901	7,951	9,022	13,655
Oregon	206,627	263,619	280,445	6,585	5,613	9,269
California	1,148,351	1,571,477	1,701,141	14,494	17,202	43,304
Western	2,637,809	3,458,527	3,666,926	71,736	77,169	117,085
U. S. Cash Income	15,316,418	19,339,512	19,789,987	696,748	672,080	803,704

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, TAXES, LAND VALUES, UNITED STATES, 1910-1944

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Year	Farm-mortgage debt per acre ^{1 2} (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre ³ (1912-14 = 100)	Year	Farm-mortgage debt per acre ^{1 2} (1910-14 = 100)	Farm real estate taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100)	Farm real estate value per acre ³ (1912-14 = 100)
1910	83	91		1928	231	279	117
1911	90	99		1929	228	281	116
1912	100	103	97	1930	222	277	115
1913	110	117	100	1931	214	254	106
1914	117	118	103	1932	204	220	89
1915	124	128	103	1933	187	188	73
1916	129	136	108	1934	168	178	76
1917	142	151	117	1935	163	180	79
1918	158	160	129	1936	160	181	82
1919	171	200	140	1937	154	186	85
1920	201	244	170	1938	149	183	85
1921	245	259	157	1939	145	186	84
1922	258	261	139	1940	141	183	84
1923	261	266	135	1941	140	183	85
1924	261	265	130	1942	139	179	91
1925	244	270	127	1943	131	178	99
1926	236	271	124	1944	121		114
1927	231	277	119				

¹ January 1.² 1931-43 revised.³ March 1.

FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-1945

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

Beginning of year	Total farm mortgage debt	Amounts held by selected lending agencies				
		Federal land banks and Land Bank Com ¹ 's ^{ner} ¹	Life insurance companies ²	Commercial banks ³	Farm Security Administration ⁴	Others
1910	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1920	3,207,863		386,961	406,248		2,414,654
1930	8,448,772	296,386	974,826	1,204,383		5,973,177
1935	9,630,768	1,201,732	2,118,439	997,468		5,313,129
1937	7,584,459	2,564,179	1,301,562	498,842		3,219,876
1939	7,153,963	2,989,019	1,015,615	487,534		2,661,795
1940	6,779,318	2,862,855	982,939	519,276	15,220	2,399,028
1941	6,586,399	2,723,110	984,290	534,170	38,566	2,306,263
1942	6,534,487	2,642,333	1,016,479	543,408	73,093	2,259,174
1943	6,483,847	2,515,669	1,063,166	535,212	122,104	2,247,696
1944	6,117,168	2,262,135	1,042,939	476,676	163,681	2,171,737
1945	5,634,772	1,882,637	986,661	448,433	176,595	2,140,446
	5,270,655	1,556,956	933,723	449,582	178,936	2,151,458

¹ Data are based upon reports from the Farm Credit Administration and were revised for the years 1930-45 to include purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts as well as regular mortgages.

² Estimates based upon direct reports from life insurance companies, official reports submitted to State insurance commissioners, and "Best's Life Insurance Reports." Data were revised for the years 1930-45 to include sales contracts as well as regular and purchase-money mortgages.

³ Data since 1935 are based upon reports by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured commercial banks. Prior to 1935 data are for all open State and national banks.

⁴ Data are based upon reports from the Farm Security Administration, and include data on tenant-purchase and farm enlargement loans, farm development loans, and construction loans to individuals. Loans made for these purposes from Rural Rehabilitation Trust funds are also included.

YOUR CHANCES FOR SUCCESS

The following statistics, prepared by the Savings Banks, and used by the United States Treasury Department, show the progress of 100 men representing an average group of Americans starting out in business or professional careers at the age of 25.

At age 35: 6 have Died; 10 are Wealthy; 10 are Well-to-do; 39 Live on earnings; 35

Have made no Progress.

At age 45: 16 have Died; 1 is Wealthy; 3 are Well-to-do; 65 Live on earnings; 15 Live on Charity.

At age 65: 36 have Died; 1 is Wealthy; 4 are Well-to-do; 5 Live on earnings; 54 Live on Charity.

TAXES ON FARM REAL ESTATE PER ACRE, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940-1944

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics
(Amounts in dollars)

State and division	1910	1920	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Maine.....	0.27	0.55	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.90
New Hampshire.....	.29	.57	.78	.87	.87	.82	.79	.83
Vermont.....	.20	.45	.58	.53	.54	.54	.55	.58
Massachusetts.....	.78	1.55	2.16	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.58	2.60
Rhode Island.....	.44	.81	1.35	1.68	1.69	1.74	1.73	1.74
Connecticut.....	.46	1.08	1.63	1.85	1.88	1.84	1.85	1.94
New England.....	.36	.74	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.18
New York.....	.38	.87	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.03	1.02
New Jersey.....	.4	1.50	2.74	2.21	2.20	2.17	2.15	2.18
Pennsylvania.....	.47	.82	1.30	.99	1.00	1.00	.99	1.01
Middle Atlantic.....	.44	.89	1.24	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.08
Ohio.....	.45	1.07	1.36	.68	.69	.69	.70	.72
Indiana.....	.48	1.26	1.47	.75	.77	.68	.70	.69
Illinois.....	.35	.99	1.16	.97	.97	.97	.97	1.01
Michigan.....	.37	1.23	1.34	.46	.46	.46	.47	.49
Wisconsin.....	.29	1.04	1.05	.78	.81	.78	.78	.84
East North Central.....	.39	1.10	1.26	.76	.77	.74	.76	.78
Minnesota.....	.20	.76	.87	.66	.67	.67	.67	.72
Iowa.....	.33	1.10	1.24	.99	1.00	.96	.99	1.03
Missouri.....	.13	.28	.45	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32
North Dakota.....	.13	.44	.38	.22	.20	.17	.20	.19
South Dakota.....	.12	.45	.44	.22	.21	.20	.19	.21
Nebraska.....	.15	.42	.44	.30	.30	.29	.30	.32
Kansas.....	.17	.42	.55	.36	.39	.36	.33	.32
West North Central.....	.18	.54	.61	.42	.42	.41	.41	.42
Delaware.....	.24	.68	.50	.31	.32	.33	.33	.33
Maryland.....	.40	.72	.93	.80	.80	.77	.76	.79
Virginia.....	.10	.23	.34	.26	.27	.27	.26	.27
West Virginia.....	.11	.31	.46	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
North Carolina.....	.06	.34	.59	.37	.37	.38	.38	.38
South Carolina.....	.13	.35	.40	.30	.29	.28	.25	.25
Georgia.....	.10	.28	.30	.14	.15	.15	.15	.16
Florida.....	.09	.46	.70	.51	.48	.49	.49	.52
South Atlantic.....	.11	.33	.45	.29	.30	.29	.29	.30
Kentucky.....	.15	.38	.43	.32	.32	.35	.35	.37
Tennessee.....	.14	.40	.47	.38	.40	.40	.40	.41
Alabama.....	.08	.19	.25	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22
Mississippi.....	.13	.50	.64	.42	.42	.42	.41	.41
East South Central.....	.12	.36	.45	.33	.34	.34	.34	.35
Arkansas.....	.13	.33	.32	.29	.29	.30	.31	.32
Louisiana.....	.14	.55	.57	.32	.35	.34	.33	.32
Oklahoma.....	.14	.38	.47	.24	.24	.23	.23	.23
Texas.....	.05	.16	.23	.14	.13	.14	.13	.14
West South Central.....	.08	.24	.30	.18	.18	.18	.17	.18
Montana.....	.06	.14	.14	.11	.10	.09	.09	.09
Idaho.....	.17	.63	.64	.45	.44	.38	.41	.43
Wyoming.....	.03	.09	.09	.06	.06	.05	.06	.06
Colorado.....	.10	.27	.28	.19	.19	.18	.18	.18
New Mexico.....	.02	.05	.07	.04	.04	.05	.04	.04
Arizona.....	.06	.18	.20	.07	.07	.06	.06	.05
Utah.....	.13	.47	.52	.31	.30	.28	.28	.28
Nevada.....	.06	.21	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	.17
Mountain.....	.07	.20	.19	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11
Washington.....	.25	.67	.71	.32	.30	.30	.32	.31
Oregon.....	.13	.37	.40	.33	.25	.27	.22	.24
California.....	.32	.93	1.14	.83	.83	.80	.77	.88
Pacific.....	.26	.73	.84	.57	.54	.53	.51	.57
UNITED STATES.....	.19	.51	.57	.38	.38	.37	.37	.38

¹ Index numbers computed before rounding tax-per-acre data to nearest cent.

² Derived from the tax-per-acre figures and value-per-acre figures based on Census reports and the farm real estate value indexes of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

³ Not available.

FARM LAND FORECLOSURES AND TRANSFERS, UNITED STATES, 1912-1943

Year	Volume of transfers per 1,000 farms		Year	Volume of transfers per 1,000 farms	
	Voluntary	Foreclosures and Assignments		Voluntary	Foreclosures and Assignments
	Number	Number		Number	Number
1912	29.9	2.5	1928	23.5	14.8
1913	29.6	2.8	1929	23.7	15.7
1914	28.0	3.3			
1915	28.3	3.5	1930	19.0	18.7
1916	30.9	3.8	1931	16.2	28.4
1917	36.7	3.7	1932	16.8	38.8
1918	37.0	3.1	1933	17.8	28.0
1919	48.8	3.2	1934	19.4	21.0
1920	43.4	4.0	1935	24.8	20.3
1921	26.3	6.6	1936	31.5	18.1
1922	24.4	11.7	1937	30.5	14.3
1923	26.1	14.6	1938	29.7	13.5
1924	25.5	16.7	1939	30.2	12.6
1925	29.6	17.4	1940	34.1	10.5
1926	28.3	18.2	1941	41.7	6.2
1927	26.3	17.6	1942	44.7	4.4
			1943	53.1	3.1

FARM-MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES AND CASH FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-1943

Source: U.S.D.A. B.A.E.

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Farm-mortgage interest charges ¹	Cash farm income ²	Year	Farm-mortgage interest charges ¹	Cash farm income ²
1910	203	5,793	1927	593	10,756
1911	225	5,596	1928	590	11,072
1912	252	6,017	1929	582	11,296
1913	276	6,248	1930	570	9,021
1914	296	6,050	1931	553	6,371
1915	314	6,403	1932	526	4,743
1916	341	7,750	1933	472	5,445
1917	378	10,746	1934	430	6,780
1918	417	13,461	1935	396	7,659
1919	476	14,602	1936	364	8,654
1920	574	12,608	1937	341	9,217
1921	653	8,150	1938	320	8,168
1922	680	8,594	1939	305	8,684
1923	679	9,563	1940	295	9,106
1924	647	10,221	1941	293	11,743
1925	612	10,995	1942	285	16,071
1926	593	10,564	1943	264	19,924

¹ Charges payable during the year. Excludes amount paid by Secretary of the Treasury to Federal land banks, 1933-43, and Land Bank Commissioner, 1937-43, as reimbursements for interest reductions granted borrowers.

² From farm marketings, including Government payments.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BY STATE OF RESIDENCE, 1944

New York ranked first and California second in total number of births to residents in 1944 according to state tabulations by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Pennsylvania dropped from second rank in 1943 to third in 1944. Texas ranked fourth in both years.

Only seven states reported an increase in number of births to residents in 1944 over 1943. These were California, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas and Washington.

Eight states reported increases in total number of deaths of residents between 1944 and 1943 according to the Census Bureau tabulation. These were Arizona, California, Florida, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The infant mortality rate declined between 1943 and 1944 for 31 states and the District of Columbia, lowering the national rate from 40.4 per 1,000 live births in 1943 to 39.8 per 1,000 live births in 1944.

ARM MORTGAGES AND SHORT-TERM DEBTS OF FARMERS, 1929-1941

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except for short-term debts owned to commercial banks for 1929 and 1931-33

(Millions of dollars)

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total farm mortgages and short-term debts		11,460				8,951	8,992
Total farm-mortgage debt	9,631	9,458	9,214	8,638	7,887	7,786	7,639
Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioners ¹	1,186	1,176	1,152	1,106	1,274	2,502	2,854
Joint-stock land banks ²	627	591	537	459	392	256	176
Life-insurance companies ³	2,105	2,059	2,007	1,869	1,661	1,259	1,055
Commercial banks ⁴		⁵ 945			⁶ 556	499	488
Three-State credit agencies ⁷	93	93	93	84	80	62	48
Farm Security Administration							
Construction of farmstead improvements							
Tenant purchase and developments ⁸							
Individuals and others	5,619	4,595	5,425	5,120	3,924	3,208	3,019
Total short-term debts		2,002				1,165	1,353
Agencies supervised by Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks ⁹	50	66	75	83	61	56	47
Production credit associations						61	94
Regional agricultural credit corporations				24	145	87	43
Emergency crop loans ¹⁰	9	(11)	50	90	91	79	107
Drought-relief loans						32	66
Farm Security Administration ¹²						¹³ 6	¹³ 63
Commodity Credit Corporation ¹⁴					¹⁵ 65	37	¹⁶ 271
Commercial banks ¹⁵	(17)	1,936	(11)	(11)	(11)	808	662
Item		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total farm mortgages and short-term debts		8,660	8,705	9,033	8,855	9,118	
Total farm-mortgage debt		7,390	7,214	7,071	6,910	6,821	6,787
Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioners ¹		2,889	2,836	2,723	2,584	2,488	
Joint-stock land banks ²		133	104	87	66	49	
Life-insurance companies ³		936	895	887	⁴ 874	887	
Commercial banks ⁴		488	501	519	534	543	
Three-State credit agencies ⁷		33	25	17			
Farm Security Administration			4	15	39	72	
Construction of farmstead improvements			4	6	6	7	
Tenant purchase and development ⁸				9	32	65	
Individuals and others		2,911	2,849	2,808	2,775	2,710	
Total short-term debts		1,270	1,491	1,948	1,908	2,227	2,220
Agencies supervised by Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks ⁹		41	40	34	33	34	} 230
Production credit associations		105	138	148	154	172	
Regional agricultural credit corporations		25	16	11	8	6	7
Emergency crop loans ¹⁰		105	116	117	116	118	120
Drought-relief loans		60	57	55	53	50	45
Farm Security Administration ¹²		¹³ 132	¹³ 163	210	276	313	354
Commodity Credit Corporation ¹⁴		¹⁶ 208	¹⁶ 173	309	173	252	198
Commercial banks ¹⁷		594	788	1,065	1,094	1,281	¹⁸ 1,263

¹ Excluding Puerto Rico. ² Including banks in receivership. ³ Estimates based upon direct reports from life-insurance companies, official reports submitted to the insurance commissioners of the various States and the District of Columbia, and Best's Life Insurance Reports. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ 1934-39, insured commercial banks; prior to 1934, open State and national banks. ⁶ June 30. ⁷ Rural Credit Bank of South Dakota, Bank of North Dakota, and Department of Rural Credit of Minnesota. ⁸ Including Bankhead-Jones loans and loans from corporation trust funds. ⁹ Loans to, and discounts for, private financing institutions. ¹⁰ Revised to include 1918-19 seed loans to farmers. ¹¹ Not available. ¹² Rural rehabilitation loans to individuals. Includes loans from State rural rehabilitation corporations. ¹³ Estimated. ¹⁴ Does not include loans held by other financing institutions, mainly commercial banks, and covered Commodity Credit Corporation-purchase agreements. ¹⁵ Revised. ¹⁶ Revised to exclude loans to cooperative associations. ¹⁷ Insured commercial banks only, except in 1931, when all open State and national banks are covered. ¹⁸ Estimate based on percentage change in agricultural loans of operating insured commercial banks from June 1940 to June 1941.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION LOANS

Source: Farm Credit Administration

Institution	Loans made May 1, 1933 through December 31, 1944		Loans outstanding December 31, 1944 ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Farm mortgage loans:				
Federal land banks.....	437,352	\$1,709,931,166	416,117	\$1,136,928,051
Land Bank Commissioner.....	632,493	1,162,679,166	268,350	329,699,926
Total.....	1,069,845	2,872,610,332	684,467	1,466,627,977
Loans to cooperatives:				
Federal intermediate credit banks (direct).....	not available	² 169,799,172	not available	700,000
Banks for cooperatives.....	13,438	1,788,445,331	³ 1,256	212,835,212
Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund.....	251	² 102,958,979	30	3,067,001
Total.....	13,689	2,061,203,482	1,286	216,602,213
Short-term credit:				
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	not available	² 6,428,631,673	not available	298,332,916
Production credit associations ⁴	² 2,460,445	² 3,678,914,265	128,716	191,697,630
Regional agricultural credit corporations.....	² 230,684	² 539,230,536	20,128	12,194,825
Emergency crop loans.....	2,379,298	284,787,606	1,014,892	102,490,752
Drought relief loans.....	300,614	72,008,540	173,491	37,035,201
Orchard rehabilitation loans.....	13	17,355	10	15,455
Total.....	5,371,054	11,003,589,975	1,337,237	641,766,779
Grand total.....	6,454,588	15,937,403,789	2,022,990	2,324,996,969
Less Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for other Farm Credit Admin- istration institutions.....	not available	² 5,226,320,891	not available	267,135,469
Net total.....	6,454,588	\$10,711,082,898	2,022,990	\$2,057,861,500

¹ Includes loans made both prior and subsequent to May 1, 1933.² Includes renewals.³ Number of cooperative associations having loans outstanding.⁴ Includes data for production credit associations which have been placed in liquidation.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION Loans and Discounts Outstanding

Source: Farm Credit Administration

Dec. 31	Farm mortgage loans			Loans to cooperatives			
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commissioner	Total	Federal intermediate credit banks (direct)	Banks for cooperatives, including Central Bank	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund	Total
1925...	\$1,005,684,817	-	\$1,005,684,817	\$53,780,152	-	-	\$53,780,152
1926...	1,077,818,724	-	1,077,818,724	52,704,473	-	-	52,704,473
1927...	1,155,643,871	-	1,155,643,871	31,990,597	-	-	31,990,597
1928...	1,194,820,881	-	1,194,820,881	36,174,077	-	-	36,174,077
1929...	1,198,513,917	-	1,198,513,917	26,072,914	-	\$14,509,886	40,582,800
1930...	1,189,604,354	-	1,189,604,354	64,377,067	-	136,697,751	201,074,818
1931...	1,167,898,205	-	1,167,898,205	45,177,185	-	156,280,144	201,457,329
1932...	1,128,564,461	-	1,128,564,461	9,865,615	-	158,885,084	168,750,699
1933...	1,232,706,802	\$70,738,461	1,303,445,263	15,210,549	\$18,697,149	157,751,909	191,659,607
1934...	1,195,791,654	616,825,108	2,532,616,762	33,969,171	27,850,593	54,862,901	116,682,665
1935...	2,071,924,721	794,726,418	2,866,651,139	2,731,280	50,013,329	44,432,766	97,177,375
1936...	2,064,157,944	836,778,547	2,900,936,491	1,640,765	69,647,241	53,754,384	125,042,390
1937...	2,035,306,748	812,749,284	2,848,056,032	1,813,471	87,633,166	30,981,586	120,428,223
1938...	1,982,224,007	752,850,796	2,735,074,803	920,126	87,496,341	23,722,990	112,139,457
1939...	1,904,655,014	690,879,811	2,595,534,825	1,834,729	76,252,342	20,547,430	98,634,501
1940...	1,851,218,349	648,295,890	2,499,514,239	1,490,472	74,740,640	16,461,370	92,692,482
1941...	1,764,398,143	596,802,174	2,361,200,317	2,151,595	113,444,235	16,914,482	132,510,312
1942...	1,602,846,044	512,197,416	2,115,043,460	2,000,000	144,643,570	12,550,886	159,194,436
1943...	1,357,937,417	406,190,206	1,764,127,623	2,000,000	235,173,910	7,351,179	244,525,089
1944...	1,136,928,051	329,699,926	1,466,627,977	700,000	212,835,212	3,067,001	216,602,213
1945: Jan	1,061,207,500	308,915,338	1,370,122,838	844,065	134,859,835	2,032,526	137,736,426

FARM WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Average yearly farm wage ¹				Year	Average yearly farm wage ¹			
	Per month—		Per day—			Per month—		Per day—	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board		With board	Without board	With board	Without board
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1909	20.48	28.09	1.04	1.31	1928	34.66	48.65	1.88	2.43
1910	19.58	28.04	1.07	1.40	1929	34.74	49.08	1.88	2.42
1911	19.85	28.33	1.07	1.40	1930	31.14	44.59	1.65	2.16
1912	20.46	29.14	1.12	1.44	1931	23.60	35.03	1.22	1.65
1913	21.27	30.21	1.15	1.48	1932	17.53	26.67	.88	1.21
1914	20.90	29.72	1.11	1.44	1933	15.86	24.51	.86	1.18
1915	21.08	29.97	1.12	1.45	1934	17.89	27.17	.98	1.31
1916	23.04	32.58	1.24	1.60	1935	19.66	29.48	1.06	1.43
1917	28.64	40.19	1.56	2.00	1936	21.54	31.82	1.15	1.55
1918	35.12	49.13	2.05	2.61	1937	28.00	36.32	1.33	1.61
1919	40.14	56.77	2.44	3.10	1938	27.73	35.63	1.31	1.58
1920	47.24	65.05	2.84	3.56	1939	27.39	35.85	1.30	1.56
1921	30.25	43.58	1.66	2.17	1940	28.05	36.68	1.86	1.59
1922	29.31	42.09	1.64	2.14	1941	34.85	43.64	1.69	1.93
1923	33.09	46.74	1.91	2.45	1942	46.64	56.07	2.19	2.49
1924	33.34	47.22	1.88	2.44	1943	61.91	72.85	2.87	3.27
1925	33.88	47.80	1.89	2.46	1944	76.40	86.80	3.72	4.08
1926	34.86	48.86	1.91	2.48	1945 ²	85.80	99.00	3.86	4.48
1927	34.58	48.63	1.90	2.46					

¹ Yearly averages are from reports by crop reporters, giving average wages for the year in their localities. ² Calendar years 1910-14 equal 100. ³ July 1, 1945.

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, FARM WAGE RATES, PRICES RECEIVED, UNITED STATES, 1910-1943

(Index Numbers 1910-14=100)

Year and month	Prices paid for commodities used in—			Farm wage rates	Prices paid including interest and taxes	Prices received
	Production	Living	Production and living			
1910	98	98	98	97	96	102
1915	104	106	105	103	107	99
1920	174	222	201	242	202	211
1925	147	163	156	176	169	156
1930	141	150	146	167	160	128
1931	123	128	126	130	141	90
1932	109	108	108	96	124	68
1933	108	108	108	85	120	72
1934	123	122	122	95	129	90
1935	127	124	125	103	130	109
1936	125	123	124	111	127	114
1937	136	128	131	126	133	122
1938	125	122	123	125	126	97
1939	122	120	121	123	124	95
1940	124	121	122	126	125	100
1941	131	131	131	154	132	124
1942	149	154	152	201	150	159
1943	163	170	167	264	162	192
1944	173	178	176	...	...	...

BABY BONUSES IN RUSSIA

Baby bonuses to mothers of three or more children are credited with raising Russia's 1944 birth rate by one-third despite wartime conditions.

During the first nine months of 1945, the Russian birth rate jumped 35.3 per cent following a 1944 bonus decree issued by the

commissariat of public health.

Pre-war 1935-39 statistics listed Russia's birth rate at 44.1 per 1,000 persons. The U. S. rate for the same period was 17.1. Russia's last Census, 1939, showed a total population of 183,736,286.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, SELECTED DATES

Date	Wheat, per bushel	Corn, per bushel	Oats, per bushel	Barley, per bushel	Rye, per bushel	Buck- wheat, per bushel	Pota- toes, per bushel	Sweet pota- toes, per bushel	Flax- seed, per bushel	Apples, per bushel	Cotton, per pound	Cotton- seed, per ton	Butter, fat, per pound ¹	Milk (whole), whole- sale, per cwt. ¹	Eggs, per dozen	Chick- ens, per pound
5-year average, August 1900- July 1914	0.884	0.642	0.399	0.619	0.720	0.730	0.697	0.878	1.69	0.96	12.40	22.55	Cents 26.3	1.60	21.5	11.4
5-year average, January 1935- December 1939	0.837	691	340	533	554	662	717	807	1.69	.90	10.34	27.52	29.1	1.81	21.7	14.9
1943-June 15	1.240	1.06	648	839	797	1.178	1.84	2.69	2.85	2.70	19.96	46.40	49.2	3.03	35.2	25.1
1944-June 15	1.43	1.15	788	1.12	1.05	1.38	1.23	2.87	2.85	3.14	20.16	52.80	50.2	2.08	28.1	23.8
Dec. 15	1.45	1.06	694	982	1.06	.974	1.50	1.75	2.90	2.33	20.85	53.10	51.0	3.39	44.5	24.1
1945-June 15	1.50	1.11	674	976	1.21	1.02	1.80	2.20	2.91	2.71	20.90	52.50	50.2	3.04	35.8	27.5

Date	Hogs, per cwt.	Beef cattle, per cwt.	Veal calves, per cwt.	Sheep, per cwt.	Lambs, per cwt.	Wool, per lb.	Milk cows, per head	Horses, per head	Mules, per head	Loose hay, per ton			Seed, per bushel			Soy- beans, per bushel	Cow peas, per bushel	Pea- nuts, per lb.
5-year average, August 1900-July 1914	7.27	5.42	6.75	4.53	5.88	Ct. 18.3	48.00	136.60	153.90	All hay	Alfalfa	Clover and timothy mixed	Alfalfa	Red clover	Tim- othy			Ct. 4.80
5-year average, Janu- ary 1935-December 1939	8.38	6.56	7.80	3.93	7.79	23.8	54.30	88.50	106.10	8.87	10.05	10.16	6.39	11.47	2.28	0.054	1.47	8.55
1943-June 15	13.60	12.70	14.20	7.14	13.50	41.3	121.00	90.10	120.00	12.20	14.30	13.20	6.68	19.10	2.46	1.73	2.93	7.01
1944-June 15	12.60	11.70	13.10	6.59	11.10	24.6	111.00	79.80	114.00	15.00	17.40	16.10	8.63	20.30	2.89	1.93	4.08	7.84
Dec. 15	13.40	10.10	12.30	5.82	12.40	40.4	103.00	67.00	103.00	16.50	18.80	19.10	8.94	20.40	2.73	2.03	3.19	8.15
1945-June 15	14.10	12.90	13.80	6.74	4.130	41.7	114.00	65.70	104.00	15.90	17.60	18.40	8.18	20.60	2.91	2.17	4.46	8.23

¹ Does not include dairy production payments since October 1943.² Revised.³ Preliminary

THE PROBLEM OF SOIL CONSERVATION

Nearly two-thirds of the total area of the country exclusive of city and water territory is in some degree affected by erosion. Enough land has been permanently ruined by erosion within the past hundred years to equal an area equivalent to all farming land in two large midwestern agricultural states.

Gully erosion has caused severe damage generally on approximately 337,000,000 acres, with about 4,000,000 acres so badly cut up as to be unfit for practical cultivation.

Wind erosion, resulting largely from cultivation, overgrazing, and depletion of the humus supply, has affected about one-sixth of the land area, principally in the semi-arid regions of the Great Plains.

Over much of the Nation's farm-land area, the average depth of the topsoil containing sufficient plant food for economical crop production is only 6 or 7 inches. It has taken nature thousands of years to prepare this layer for productive plant growth.

The damage caused by washing away of the topsoil is further increased by the fact that loss of soil proceeds at a more rapid rate the longer it continues. The top layer of soil contains the largest percentage of humus which, because of its water-absorbing capacity, is one of the important erosion-resisting factors.

Types of Erosion

Sheet erosion, the type that removes a thin layer of the most productive soil from entire exposed, sloping fields, is prevalent in de-

FARMERS MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, UNITED STATES, 1943-1944

Source: Farm Credit Administration

Geographic Division, State, Group	Associations listed	Estimated membership	Estimated business
	Number	Number	\$1,000
State:			
California	464	96,700	526,620
Minnesota	1,364	391,800	493,000
Illinois	611	374,720	369,590
New York	367	272,170	290,060
Iowa	744	317,770	284,000
Wisconsin	1,065	249,700	257,340
Ohio	305	187,300	219,640
Missouri	322	210,940	196,680
Texas	487	145,700	176,200
Indiana	195	177,600	174,470
All others	4,376	1,965,600	2,172,400
Total	10,300	4,390,000	5,160,000
Marketing:			
Cotton and products	533	258,000	189,000
Dairy products	2,286	702,000	1,203,000
Fruits and vegetables	920	160,200	638,000
Grain, dry beans, rice	2,311	452,000	1,178,000
Livestock	642	636,000	747,000
Nuts	48	49,000	159,000
Poultry and eggs	159	130,000	196,000
Tobacco	11	120,000	18,600
Wool and mohair	135	107,000	39,000
Miscellaneous	477	115,800	62,400
Total marketing	7,522	2,730,000	4,430,000
Purchasing	2,778	1,660,000	730,000
Total marketing and purchasing	10,300	4,390,000	5,160,000

COOPERATIVES' BUSINESS, UNITED STATES, 1925-1944

Marketing season	Number	Estimated membership	Estimated business	Marketing season	Number	Estimated membership	Estimated business
			\$1,000				\$1,000
1925-26	10,803	2,700,000	2,400,000	1936-37	10,743	3,270,000	2,196,000
1927-28	11,400	3,000,000	2,300,000	1937-38	10,900	3,400,000	2,400,000
1929-30	12,000	3,100,000	2,500,000	1938-39	10,700	3,300,000	2,100,000
1930-31	11,950	3,000,000	2,400,000	1939-40	10,700	3,200,000	2,087,000
1931-32	11,900	3,200,000	1,925,000	1940-41	10,600	3,400,000	2,280,000
1932-33	11,000	3,000,000	1,340,000	1941-42	10,550	3,600,000	2,840,000
1933-34	10,900	3,156,000	1,365,000	1942-43	10,450	3,850,000	3,780,000
1934-35	10,700	3,280,000	1,530,000	1943-44	10,300	4,390,000	5,160,000
1935-36	10,500	3,660,000	1,840,000				

FARM BANKRUPTCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: U. S. Division of Agricultural Finance)

	Fiscal year							
Geographic division	Number							
	1927	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
United States.....	6,296	4,464	4,023	4,849	5,917	4,716	4,311	3,642
New England.....	105	141	104	186	164	171	123	108
Middle Atlantic.....	224	305	353	372	514	420	457	313
East North Central.....	719	973	1,025	1,580	2,020	1,384	1,055	1,045
West North Central.....	2,404	1,257	1,010	1,099	1,277	983	877	837
South Atlantic.....	585	491	455	467	601	699	735	442
East South Central.....	615	336	338	311	494	399	431	346
West South Central.....	567	375	282	308	371	329	307	278
Mountain.....	609	260	201	215	167	131	101	69
Pacific.....	468	326	255	311	309	200	225	204

FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS¹

1943-44 MARKETING SEASON²

Revised August 4, 1945

Source: U.S.D.A. Farm Credit Administration

Geographic Division, State, Group	Associations listed ³		Estimated membership ⁴		Estimated business ⁵	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	\$1,000	Percent
Geographic Division:						
West North Central....	4,142	40.2	1,348,630	31.7	1,531,040	29.7
East North Central....	2,451	23.8	1,116,170	26.3	1,165,070	22.6
Pacific.....	828	8.0	244,270	5.7	798,420	15.5
Middle Atlantic.....	604	5.9	303,500	7.1	441,790	8.6
South Atlantic.....	477	4.6	357,400	8.4	378,440	7.3
West South Central....	795	7.7	261,850	6.2	291,500	5.6
Mountain.....	569	5.5	211,350	5.0	249,910	4.8
New England.....	161	1.6	139,840	3.3	174,800	3.4
East South Central....	273	2.7	266,990	6.3	129,030	2.5
Total.....	10,300	100.0	4,250,000	100.0	5,160,000	100.0
State:						
California.....	464	4.5	96,700	2.3	526,620	10.2
Minnesota.....	1,364	13.3	391,800	9.2	493,000	9.5
Illinois.....	611	5.9	374,720	8.8	369,590	7.2
New York.....	367	3.6	180,170	4.2	290,060	5.6
Iowa.....	744	7.2	317,770	7.5	284,000	5.5
Wisconsin.....	1,065	10.3	249,700	5.9	257,340	5.0
Ohio.....	305	3.0	187,300	4.4	219,640	4.3
Missouri.....	322	3.1	210,940	5.0	196,680	3.8
Texas.....	487	4.7	145,700	3.4	176,200	3.4
Indiana.....	195	1.9	177,600	4.2	174,470	3.4
All others.....	4,376	42.5	1,917,600	45.1	2,172,400	42.1
Total.....	10,300	100.0	4,250,000	100.0	5,160,000	100.0
Marketing:						
Cotton and products...	533	5.2	258,000	6.1	189,000	3.7
Dairy products.....	2,286	22.2	702,000	16.5	1,203,000	23.3
Fruits and vegetables...	920	8.9	160,200	3.8	638,000	12.4
Grain dry beans, rice...	2,311	22.4	452,000	10.6	1,178,000	22.8
Livestock.....	642	6.2	636,000	15.0	747,000	14.5
Nuts.....	48	.5	49,000	1.1	159,000	3.1
Poultry and eggs.....	159	1.6	130,000	3.1	196,000	3.8
Tobacco.....	11	.1	120,000	2.8	18,600	.4
Wool and mohair.....	135	1.3	107,000	2.5	39,000	.7
Miscellaneous ⁶	477	4.6	115,800	2.7	62,400	1.2
Total marketing...	7,522	73.0	2,730,000	64.2	4,430,000	85.9
Purchasing.....	2,778	27.0	1,520,000	35.8	730,000	14.1
Total marketing and purchasing.....	10,300	100.0	4,250,000	100.0	5,160,000	100.0

¹ Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.

² A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

³ Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations, sales agencies, and independent service-rendering associations.

⁴ Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (It should be pointed out that there is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

⁵ Includes some intra-association transactions.

⁶ Includes the value of commodities for which associations render essential services either in marketing or purchasing and the value of commodities sold by associations either on a commission or a brokerage basis.

⁷ Includes associations handling commodities not specified above, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.

⁸ After making adjustments for the purchasing business of marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations it is estimated that the total purchasing business was approximately \$1,010,000,000, 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business.

IRRIGATED LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES, CAPITAL INVESTED, 1920, 1930, 1940

Source: U. S. Census.

	1920	1930	1940		
			All enterprises	Primary enterprises	Supplemental enterprises
AREA IRRIGATED					
Total.....	Acres 19,191,716	Acres 19,547,544	Acres 21,003,739	Acres 21,003,739	Acres 3,287,210
Individual and partnership..	6,848,807	6,410,581	7,314,152	7,314,152	596,171
Cooperatives.....	6,581,400	6,271,334	6,652,488	6,652,488	858,388
Irrigation district.....	1,822,887	3,452,275	3,514,702	3,514,702	211,470
Commercial.....	1,822,001	1,230,763	1,017,781	1,017,781	128,238
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation..	1,254,569	1,485,028	1,824,004	1,824,004	1,460,470
All other.....	862,052	697,563	680,612	680,612	32,473
AREA WORKS WERE CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING WITH WATER					
Total.....	Acres 26,020,477	Acres 26,101,890	Acres 28,055,248	Acres 28,055,248	Acres 4,268,394
Individual and partnership..	9,255,756	7,982,142	9,633,198	9,633,198	798,308
Cooperatives.....	8,403,298	7,861,081	7,996,236	7,996,236	990,411
Irrigation district.....	2,531,425	4,846,095	4,969,395	4,969,395	451,677
Commercial.....	2,799,563	2,160,950	1,961,202	1,961,202	232,804
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation..	1,680,643	1,944,825	2,349,967	2,349,967	1,762,721
All other.....	1,349,792	1,306,797	1,145,250	1,145,250	32,473
CAPITAL INVESTED					
Total.....	Dollars 697,657,328	Dollars 892,755,790	Dollars 1,052,049,201	Dollars 963,888,263	Dollars 88,160,938
Individual and partnership..	154,634,169	187,867,180	187,382,730	170,368,731	17,013,999
Cooperatives.....	183,041,500	179,329,962	224,140,876	205,082,550	19,058,326
Irrigation district.....	88,573,514	210,733,476	265,737,810	260,701,900	5,035,910
Commercial.....	85,735,470	62,351,714	66,243,823	59,250,003	6,993,820
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation..	129,509,819	193,989,576	250,245,359	211,046,133	39,199,226
All other.....	56,162,856	58,483,882	58,298,603	57,438,946	859,657

IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED FARMS

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

		Number of farms reporting	All Land in Farms		Total Value of Land & Buildings	
			Total acres	Irrigated acres	Total in dollars	Value of Buildings
All Farms.....	1940	1,960,093	637,388,019	17,942,968	\$13,127,543,917	\$2,623,716,547
	1930	2,062,813	568,693,705	14,633,252	20,101,278,254	3,464,525,820
Irrigated farms.....	1940	295,602	113,197,570	17,942,968	3,544,952,091	640,799,109
	1930	265,147	78,339,222	14,633,252	4,629,781,819	687,515,570
By extent of irrigation:						
Cropland harvested, wholly irrigated.....	1940	222,094	66,238,131	14,148,684	2,405,166,686	454,643,060
	1930	225,271	52,908,848	.....	3,586,144,798	553,704,718
Cropland harvested, partly irrigated.....	1940	63,073	42,707,201	3,432,527	1,055,518,848	166,019,309
	1930	39,876	25,430,374	.....	1,043,637,021	133,810,852
Only pasture irrigated.....	1940	10,435	4,252,238	361,757	84,266,557	20,136,740
Nonirrigated farms.....	1940	1,664,491	524,190,449	.....	9,582,591,826	1,982,917,438
	1930	1,797,666	490,354,483	.....	15,471,496,435	2,777,010,250

TRANSPLANT 10 MILLION GERMANS

Ten million Germans are being transplanted to new homes by occupation authorities in the Reich, according to the U. S. Army of occupation headquarters. One-fifth of this total must be resettled in the American occupied zone after transportation back to

Germany from Sudetenland and former parts of the Reich now incorporated in Poland. By Oct. 13, 650,000 persons already had been restored to their former homes in the U. S. occupied zone.

IRRIGATED AND NONIRRIGATED FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, 1940

(For the 17 western States and Arkansas and Louisiana)

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture

ITEM (For definitions and explanations, see text)	Number Farms	Land in farms, acres	Cropland Harvested 1939		Irrigated pasture, 1939, acres	Value of Farms (land and buildings) (In dollars)		Value of Buildings (In dollars)		Value of Implements and Machinery (In dollars)	
			Total acres	Irrigated, acres		Total	Average per acre ²	Total	Average per acre ²	Total	Average per acre ²
All farms.....	1,897,845	629,050,311	143,843,948	15,067,474	2,749,303	12,803,166,043	20.35	2,555,505,540	4.06	1,095,720,348	1.74
Owners and managers.....	1,076,457	459,428,855	84,359,515	11,005,815	2,317,635	8,783,602,098	19.12	1,850,915,794	4.03	737,899,289	1.61
Tenants.....	821,388	169,621,456	59,484,433	4,061,659	431,648	4,019,563,945	23.70	704,589,746	4.15	357,821,059	2.11
Irrigated farms, total.....	291,655	112,601,431	19,711,450	15,067,474	2,749,303	3,467,116,512	30.79	629,915,422	5.59	283,024,144	2.51
Owners and managers.....	221,039	97,502,049	14,493,368	11,005,815	2,317,635	2,784,524,630	28.50	529,180,148	5.43	217,717,548	2.23
Tenants.....	70,616	15,099,382	5,218,082	4,061,659	431,648	682,591,882	45.21	100,735,274	6.67	65,306,586	4.53
Wholly irrigated farms.....	219,614	65,984,746	11,995,168	11,995,168	2,071,385	2,366,971,049	35.87	448,889,681	6.80	191,640,325	2.90
Owners and managers.....	168,131	57,315,843	8,744,365	8,744,365	1,745,651	1,897,179,811	33.10	377,501,371	6.59	146,131,755	2.55
Tenants.....	51,483	8,668,903	3,250,803	3,250,803	325,734	469,791,238	54.19	71,358,310	8.23	45,508,570	5.25
Partly irrigated farms.....	72,041	46,616,685	7,716,282	3,072,306	677,918	1,100,145,463	23.68	181,055,741	3.88	91,383,819	1.96
Owners and managers.....	53,508	40,186,806	6,749,003	2,261,450	572,004	887,344,819	22.08	151,678,777	3.77	71,585,763	1.78
Tenants.....	18,533	6,429,879	1,967,279	810,856	105,914	212,800,644	33.10	29,376,964	4.57	19,798,026	3.08
Nonirrigated farms, total.....	1,606,190	516,448,880	124,132,498	.....	.....	9,336,049,531	18.08	1,925,590,118	3.73	812,696,204	1.57

¹ Does not include irrigated fallow land or land in young irrigated crops not harvested or in irrigated crops that failed.

² Based on all land in farms for each tenure group.

MOTHER AND INFANT DEATH RATES DECREASE

Maternal and infant death rates in 1944 were the lowest ever recorded in the United States, J. C. Capt, director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has announced.

Maternal deaths dropped 2.3 per 1,000 live births and infant deaths to 39.8 per 1,000 live births. In 1944 the maternal death rate was eight percent lower than in 1943 and the infant death rate was 1.5 percent lower than in 1943.

Maternal deaths in the United States numbered 6,369 in 1944 compared with 7,197 in 1943. The rate in 1944 was 2.3 compared with 2.5 per 1,000 live births in 1943 and with 7.0 in 1929, since which time the rate has de-

clined consistently. Deaths of infants less than one year of age in the United States were 111,127 in 1944 compared with 118,484 in 1943. The infant mortality rate in 1944 was 39.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 40.4 in 1942 and 1943, with 47.0 in 1940 and with 85.8 in 1920.

In 1944, of the 111,127 infant deaths, 90,607 or 81.5 percent were white, the mortality rate being 38.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 37.5 in 1943. The remaining 20,520 infant deaths, 18.5 percent of the total were nonwhite, the mortality rate being 60.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 62.5 in 1943.

Ancient Alliance

Portugal and Great Britain have been concerned with each other's welfare ever since the year 1373, when the two nations signed a mutual-aid pact. Since then, Britain has stood as a defender against attacks on both the homeland and the empire of the Portuguese people. Through its terms, Portugal entered World War I on the side of Britain. In World War II, she maintained a neutrality which was construed as helpful to Britain because it prevented German seizure and use of Portuguese wolfram and other substances valuable in waging war.

FINANCE

Federal Finances

ANNUAL FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

(Source: Daily treasury reports)

(In thousands of dollars)

Yearly average or year ended June 30	Receipts	Expen- ditures	Yearly average or year ended June 30	Receipts	Expen- ditures	Yearly average or year ended June 30	Receipts	Expen- ditures
1789-1800*	\$ 5,717	\$ 5,776	1903	561,881	517,006	1924	4,012,045	3,048,678
1801-1810†	13,055	9,086	1904	\$ 541,087	\$ 583,660	1925	\$3,780,149	\$3,063,105
1811-1820†	21,032	23,942	1905	544,275	567,279	1926	3,962,756	3,097,612
1821-1830†	21,923	16,161	1906	594,984	570,202	1927	4,129,394	2,974,030
1831-1840†	30,460	24,494	1907	665,860	579,129	1928	4,042,348	3,103,265
1841-1850†	28,545	34,097	1908	601,862	659,196	1929	4,033,250	3,298,859
1851-1860	60,237	60,162	1909	604,320	693,744	1930	4,177,942	3,440,269
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1910	675,512	693,617	1931	3,317,233	3,779,868
1866-1870	447,300	377,642	1911	701,833	691,202	1932	2,121,228	4,861,696
1871-1875	336,830	287,459	1912	692,600	689,881	1933	2,238,356	4,845,018
1876-1880	288,124	255,598	1913	724,111	724,512	1934	13,277,734	\$6,883,862
1881-1885	366,961	257,691	1914	734,673	735,081	1935	14,030,127	\$6,538,698
1886-1890	375,448	279,134	1915	697,911	760,587	1936	14,115,957	8,879,798
1891-1895	352,891	363,599	1916	782,535	734,056	1937	5,293,840	\$8,105,159
1896	338,142	352,179	1917	1,124,325	1,977,682	1938	6,241,661,227	7,304,287,108
1897	347,722	365,774	1918	3,664,583	12,696,702	1939	5,667,823,626	8,765,338,031
1898	405,321	443,369	1919	5,152,257	18,514,880	1940	5,924,836,403	9,127,373,806
1899	515,961	605,072	1920	6,694,565	6,403,344	1941	8,288,512,586	12,774,890,324
1900	567,241	520,861	1921	5,624,933	5,115,928	1942	13,667,914,824	32,491,307,398
1901	587,685	524,617	1922	4,109,104	3,372,608	1943	23,384,645,503	78,182,348,641
1902	562,478	485,234	1923	4,007,135	3,294,628	1944	45,403,442,028	93,743,514,864

*Average for period March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1800.

†Years ended Dec. 31, 1801 to 1842; average for 1841-1850 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

‡Exclusive of increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar (\$2,811,376,000 for 1934; \$1,738,000 for 1935; \$734,000 for 1936, and \$1,676,187 for 1937, and seigniorage resulting from the issuance of

silver certificates against silver acquired under the Silver Purchase act of 1934 (\$140,411,000 for 1935; \$175,789,000 for 1936; \$39,786,924 for 1937).

§Exclusive of expenditures chargeable against increment in gold: For 1934 (\$2,000,000,000 (exchange stabilization fund); for 1935, \$113,023,000; for 1936, \$403,829,000; for 1937, \$100,781,944.

TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
863*	\$ 41,003,192.93	1885	112,421,121.07	1907	269,664,022.85	1929	2,939,054,375.43
864	116,965,578.26	1886	116,902,869.44	1908	251,665,950.04	1930	3,040,145,733.17
865	210,855,864.53	1887	118,837,301.06	1909	246,212,719.22	1931	2,428,228,754.22
866	310,120,448.13	1888	124,326,475.32	1910	289,957,220.16	1932	1,557,729,042.64
867	265,064,938.43	1889	130,894,434.20	1911	322,526,299.73	1933	1,619,839,224.30
868	190,374,925.59	1890	142,594,696.57	1912	321,615,894.69	1934	2,300,816,308.88
869	159,124,126.86	1891	146,035,415.97	1913	344,424,453.85	1934†	371,422,835.64
870	184,302,828.34	1892	153,857,544.35	1914	380,008,893.96	1935	2,773,213,213.94
871	143,198,322.10	1893	161,004,989.67	1915	415,681,023.86	1935†	526,222,358.24
872	130,890,096.90	1894	147,168,449.70	1916	512,723,287.77	1936	3,448,571,174.39
873	113,504,012.80	1895	143,246,077.75	1917	809,393,640.44	1936	71,637,206.70
874	102,191,016.98	1896	146,830,615.66	1918	3,698,955,820.93	1937†	252,160,839.56
875	110,071,515.00	1897	146,619,593.47	1919	3,850,150,078.56	1937	5,293,840,236.87
876	116,768,096.22	1898	170,866,819.36	1920	5,407,580,251.81	1938	5,658,765,314.35
877	118,549,230.25	1899	273,434,573.44	1921	4,595,357,061.95	1939	5,181,573,952.58
878	110,654,163.37	1900	295,316,107.57	1922	3,197,451,083.00	1940	5,340,452,346.78
879	113,449,621.38	1901	306,871,669.42	1923	2,621,745,227.57	1941	7,370,108,317.66
880	123,981,916.10	1902	271,867,990.25	1924	2,796,179,257.06	1942	13,047,868,517.72
881	135,229,912.30	1903	230,740,925.22	1925	2,584,140,268.24	1943	22,371,386,496.55
882	146,523,273.72	1904	232,903,781.06	1926	2,835,999,892.19	1944	40,121,760,232.77
883	144,553,344.86	1905	234,187,976.37	1927	2,865,683,129.91	1945	43,300,387,575.90
884	121,590,039.83	1906	249,102,738.00	1928	2,790,535,537.68		

*Period of ten months, from Sept. 1, 1862, the day on which the internal revenue laws went into practical operation, to June 30, 1863.

†Agricultural Adjustment Tax Collections.

‡Social security tax collections.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1945

Sources: Reports of the Treasury department
All figures except per capita in thousands of dollars

June 30—	Gross Debt*		Interest † Bearing	Matured	Non- Interest Bearing *	June 30—	Gross Debt*		Interest † Bearing	Matured	Non- Interest Bearing *
	Amount	Per Capita					Amount	Per Capita			
1800	82,976	\$15.87	.....	.....	.....	1805	1,132,357	\$13.60	895,158	1,370	235,829
1810	53,173	7.46	.....	.....	.....	1806	1,142,523	13.50	895,159	1,128	246,236
1820	91,016	9.58	.....	.....	.....	1807	1,147,178	13.33	894,834	1,087	251,257
1830	48,565	3.83	.....	.....	.....	1808	1,177,690	13.46	897,504	4,130	276,056
1840	3,573	21	.....	.....	.....	1809	1,148,315	12.91	913,317	2,884	232,114
1850	63,453	2.77	.....	.....	.....	1810	1,146,940	12.69	913,317	2,125	231,498
1855	35,588	1.32	.....	.....	.....	1811	1,153,985	12.28	913,353	1,880	235,752
1860	64,844	2.06	.....	.....	.....	1812	1,183,839	12.48	963,777	1,760	238,301
1865	2,677,929	77.07	.....	.....	.....	1813	1,193,048	12.26	965,707	1,600	235,682
1870	2,436,453	63.19	.....	.....	.....	1814	1,188,235	12.00	967,953	1,553	218,730
1874	2,159,933	50.47	.....	.....	.....	1815	1,191,264	11.83	969,759	1,507	219,998
1875	2,159,277	49.06	.....	.....	.....	1816	1,225,146	11.96	971,563	1,473	252,110
1876	2,130,846	47.21	.....	.....	.....	1817	2,975,619	28.57	2,712,549	14,232	248,837
1877	2,107,760	45.37	.....	.....	.....	1818	2,243,629	115.65	11,985,882	20,243	237,504
1878	2,159,418	45.37	.....	.....	.....	1819	25,482,034	240.09	25,234,496	11,109	236,429
1879	2,298,913	47.05	.....	.....	.....	1820	24,237,918	228.32	24,061,095	6,748	230,075
1880	2,090,993	41.69	.....	.....	.....	1821	23,976,251	221.09	23,737,352	10,940	227,959
1881	2,019,286	39.35	.....	.....	.....	1822	22,964,079	208.97	22,711,036	25,251	243,825
1882	1,856,916	35.37	.....	.....	.....	1823	22,349,688	200.10	22,007,591	98,172	239,293
1883	1,721,959	32.07	.....	.....	.....	1824	21,251,120	186.86	20,981,586	30,241	275,123
1884	1,625,307	29.60	.....	.....	.....	1825	19,643,183	177.82	18,383,771	30,243	246,084
1885	1,578,551	28.11	.....	.....	.....	1826	18,510,174	166.04	18,250,944	14,707	244,523
1886	1,555,060	27.10	.....	.....	.....	1827	17,604,291	156.69	17,317,695	45,332	241,264
1887	1,465,485	24.97	.....	.....	.....	1828	16,931,198	139.40	16,638,941	50,731	241,505
1888	1,384,632	23.09	.....	.....	.....	1829	16,801,485	135.37	16,519,589	51,715	231,701
1889	1,249,471	20.39	.....	.....	.....	1830	16,801,485	135.37	16,519,589	51,823	230,074
1890	1,122,397	17.92	.....	.....	.....	1831	19,437,010	155.93	19,161,274	65,911	215,118
1891	1,005,807	15.75	.....	.....	.....	1832	22,538,672	179.21	22,157,643	65,911	518,332
1892	968,219	14.88	.....	.....	.....	1833	27,033,086	213.65	26,478,488	54,266	518,332
1893	961,432	14.49	.....	.....	.....	1834	28,701,167	225.07	27,645,230	230,663	620,390
1894	1,016,898	15.04	.....	.....	.....	1835	33,778,543	281.03	32,800,100	118,530	505,974
1895	1,096,913	15.91	.....	.....	.....	1836	36,424,614	285.41	35,575,926	141,362	447,452
1896	1,222,729	17.40	.....	.....	.....	1837	37,164,740	308.29	36,885,970	142,283	386,444
1897	1,226,794	17.14	.....	.....	.....	1838	40,439,532	325.63	42,376,496	204,591	369,044
1898	1,232,743	16.90	.....	.....	.....	1839	42,997,531	367.54	45,387,400	205,000	355,727
1899	1,436,701	19.33	.....	.....	.....	1840	48,961,444	537.35	51,968,418	98,300	1,175,281
1900	1,263,417	16.56	.....	.....	.....	1841	72,422,445	1,001.55	135,380,306	140,500	1,259,184
1901	1,221,572	15.71	.....	.....	.....	1842	136,696,090	1,456.54	199,543,355	200,851	.....
1902	1,178,031	14.89	.....	.....	.....	1843	201,003,387	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	1,159,406	14.40	.....	.....	.....	1844	258,682,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	1,136,259	13.88	.....	.....	.....	1845†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*After deducting gold reserve. Figures for 1800 to 1850, inclusive, are as of Jan. 1.
†Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways and the navy pension fund.

†Preliminary.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Source: U. S. Treasury

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations
1880	\$338,865,031.29	1927	\$4,409,463,389.81
1885	306,077,469.58	1928	4,211,011,352.58
1890	395,430,284.26	1929	4,633,577,973.85
1895	492,477,759.97	1930	4,665,236,768.04
1900	698,912,982.83	1931	5,071,711,693.56
1905	781,288,214.95	1932	5,178,524,967.95
1910	1,044,433,622.64	1933	5,785,252,641.95
1915	1,122,471,919.12	1934	7,692,447,339.17
1916	1,114,490,704.09	1935	7,527,559,327.66
1917	1,628,411,644.81	1936	9,306,520,504.31
1918	18,881,940,243.79	1937	10,380,975,796.61
1919	27,065,148,933.02	1938	10,192,826,025.92
1920	6,454,596,649.56	1939	12,118,036,335.68
1921	4,780,829,510.35	1940	13,349,202,681.73
1922	3,909,282,209.46	1941	19,072,003,450.61
1923	4,248,140,569.99	1942	60,294,585,348.60
1924	4,092,544,312.04	1943	150,766,672,723.94
1925	3,748,651,750.35	1944	118,411,173,965.24
1926	4,151,682,049.91	1945	73,067,712,071.39

The figures include postal appropriations chargeable to the postal revenues and estimated amounts under indefinite appropriations and under permanent appropriations (those which recur automatically each year without annual action by Congress).

Appropriations in this table are by sessions of Congress. Fiscal year noted is principal fiscal year for which appropriations are made during a session.

Each session also makes appropriations for prior years to the one stated. For example, appropriations shown for fiscal year 1933 are those for the first session of the 72nd Congress and include \$4,800,731,979.24 for the fiscal year 1933 and the remainder is for 1932 and prior years.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS ISSUED AND REDEEMED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1945

(\$ in millions)

	Amount Issued ¹	Amount Redeemed ¹	Amount Outstanding ²	% Redeemed of Amount Issued
Series A-D:				
Series A-1935	\$ 253	\$ 3134	\$ 119	52.96
Series B-1936	446	119	327	26.68
Series C-1937	551	135	415	24.50
Series C-1938	617	127	490	20.58
Series D-1939	968	165	802	17.05
Series D-1940	1,154	164	990	14.21
Series D-1941	498	56	442	11.24
Total Series A-D	4,487	901	3,585	20.08
Series E:				
Series E-1941	1,405	183	1,222	13.02
Series E-1942	6,382	1,319	5,063	20.67
Series E-1943	10,544	2,475	8,069	23.47
Series E-1944	12,405	2,345	10,060	18.90
Series E-1945 (6 mo.)	45,055	315	44,740	6.23
Total Series E	35,792	6,638	29,154	18.55
Unclassified Redemptions				
Series A-E		56	—56	
Total Series A-E	40,278	7,596	32,682	18.86
Series F and G:				
Series F and G-1941	1,518	109	1,409	7.18
Series F and G-1942	3,157	221	2,936	7.00
Series F and G-1943	3,335	183	3,152	5.49
Series F and G-1944	3,671	74	3,597	2.02
Series F and G-1945 (6 mo.)	1,810	1	1,809	.06
Total Series F and G	13,491	588	12,903	4.36
Total all series	53,769	8,184	45,586	15.22

¹ Includes accrued discount.

² Current redemption values.

³ Includes redemptions of bonds which matured March-June, 1945.

⁴ Includes \$137 millions reported on public debt statement as "unclassified sales."

U. S. APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR WAR ACTIVITIES FISCAL YEARS 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946

As of July 31, 1945

Source: Bureau of the Budget

Particulars	Army	Navy	U. S. Maritime Commission	Executive Office of the President	Other Agencies	Total
Fiscal Year 1941:						
Appropriations.....	\$8,485,708,958	\$3,659,883,790	\$498,190,000	\$7,271,000,000	\$619,341,908	\$20,502,124,656
Contract authorizations.....	5,006,589,651	871,769,817	115,000,000	100,000,000	106,998,550	6,200,258,924
Subtotal.....	13,490,298,609	4,501,653,607	613,190,000	7,371,000,000	726,340,464	26,702,432,680
Deduct appropriations included above to liquidate contract authorizations ¹	352,093,444	86,647,100	144,500,000	.....	76,567,028	659,807,572
Net total 1941.....	\$13,138,205,165	\$4,415,006,507	\$468,690,000	\$7,371,000,000	\$649,773,436	\$26,042,675,103
Fiscal Year 1942:						
Appropriations.....	\$75,512,685,948	\$18,716,603,128	\$2,360,810,612	\$12,506,135,922	\$1,768,509,447	\$110,864,745,057
Contract authorizations.....	183,145,695	862,818,894	3,530,000,000	628,000,000	139,876,009	5,343,840,568
Subtotal.....	75,695,831,643	19,579,422,022	5,890,810,612	13,134,135,922	1,908,385,456	116,208,555,655
Deduct appropriations included above to liquidate contract authorizations ¹	4,276,580,695	615,453,680	494,005,305	100,000,000	11,309,439	5,497,347,129
Net total 1942.....	\$71,419,250,948	\$18,963,968,332	\$5,396,807,307	\$13,034,135,922	\$1,897,076,017	\$110,711,238,526
Fiscal Year 1943:						
Appropriations.....	\$42,822,075,901	\$23,850,452,548	\$4,982,367,615	\$8,052,503,204	\$1,654,642,247	\$81,365,041,515
Contract authorizations.....	.....	1,924,374,400	2,263,719,545	.....	110,000,000	4,298,093,945
Subtotal.....	42,822,075,901	25,774,826,948	7,246,087,160	8,052,503,204	1,764,642,247	85,663,135,460
Deduct appropriations included above to liquidate contract authorizations.....	730,365,695	1,633,875,021	2,157,945,986	28,000,000	63,448,098	4,613,334,800
Net total 1943.....	\$42,091,710,206	\$24,140,951,927	\$5,091,441,174	\$8,024,503,204	\$1,701,194,149	\$81,049,800,660
Fiscal Year 1944:						
Appropriations.....	\$50,038,000,915	\$28,607,446,441	\$1,289,780,000	\$3,000,181,101	\$931,467,970	\$92,866,876,427
Contract authorizations.....	.....	2,401,000,000	.....	18,000,000	30,000,000	2,449,000,000
Subtotal.....	50,038,000,915	31,008,506,441	1,289,780,000	3,018,181,101	961,467,970	95,315,936,427
Deduct appropriations repealed by Congress.....	.....	7,500,000	.....	.....	30,257,572	37,757,572
Deduct appropriations included above to liquidate contract authorizations.....	.....	1,116,074,400	1,107,005,694	.....	88,150,000	2,311,230,094
Net total 1944.....	\$49,038,000,915	\$29,884,932,041	\$182,774,306	\$3,018,181,101	\$843,060,398	\$92,965,948,761

GROSS AND NET DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES, 1929-1941

Source: Reports of the Treasury Department and Federal corporations and agencies.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total gross Federal debt.....	18,170	17,916	19,648	23,350	28,191	37,988	41,453
United States Government.....	16,301	16,026	17,826	20,805	23,815	28,480	30,557
Interest-bearing.....	16,029	15,774	17,528	20,448	23,450	27,944	29,596
Public issues.....	15,401	14,993	17,135	20,097	23,079	27,386	28,868
Bonds.....	12,110	12,113	14,298	14,223	15,569	16,245	14,672
Notes.....	1,885	1,561	600	3,075	4,880	9,187	11,792
Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills.....	1,406	1,319	2,237	2,799	2,630	1,954	2,404
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds.....	628	781	393	351	371	558	728
Non-interest-bearing.....	272	252	298	357	365	536	961
Debt bearing no interest.....	232	230	244	293	300	485	737
Matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	40	22	54	64	65	51	224
Federal agencies.....	1,869	1,890	1,822	2,545	4,376	9,508	10,896
Farm loan system.....	1,869	1,890	1,822	1,735	1,819	3,267	3,693
Home loan system.....					27	2,407	2,855
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....				810	2,530	3,834	4,348
Other Federal corporations and agencies.....							
Total duplicating debt.....	2,472	2,525	2,557	4,637	7,163	14,907	15,489
United States Government and Federal agency holdings of United States Government securities.....	928	704	503	611	953	2,840	1,731
United States Government and Federal agency holdings of Federal agency securities.....	116	116	111	918	2,459	4,653	5,322
Loans receivable held by Federal agencies.....	1,428	1,705	1,943	3,108	3,751	7,414	8,436
Total net Federal debt.....	15,698	15,391	17,091	18,713	21,028	23,081	25,964

GROSS AND NET DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES, 1929-41—Cont'd.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total gross Federal debt.....	45,070	47,760	47,457	49,900	53,097	66,415
United States Government.....	34,406	37,286	39,439	41,961	45,024	57,938
Interest-bearing.....	33,699	36,715	38,911	41,465	44,458	57,451
Public issues.....	33,067	34,488	35,754	37,234	41,544	50,470
Bonds.....	20,575	21,989	25,952	29,576	32,101	40,000
Notes.....	10,289	10,547	8,496	6,203	6,178	8,468
Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills.....	2,203	1,952	1,306	1,455	3,265	2,002
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds.....	632	2,227	3,156	4,231	2,914	6,981
Non-interest-bearing.....	707	571	528	496	566	487
Debt bearing no interest.....	554	472	427	398	377	362
Matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	153	99	101	98	189	125
Federal agencies.....	10,664	10,474	8,018	7,939	8,073	8,477
Farm loan system.....	3,732	3,557	3,464	3,356	3,922	3,925
Home loan system.....	2,995	3,015	2,988	2,800	3,034	2,729
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	3,937	3,902	1,264	1,107	1,097	1,802
Other Federal corporations and agencies.....			302	676	20	21
Total duplicating debt.....	15,600	16,450	14,839	15,138	16,700	17,762
United States Government and Federal agency holdings of United States Government securities.....	2,528	3,800	4,990	6,166	7,542	8,352
United States Government and Federal agency holdings of Federal agency securities.....	4,910	4,801	1,985	1,222	1,212	923
Loans receivable held by Federal agencies.....	8,162	7,849	7,864	7,750	7,946	8,487
Total net Federal debt.....	29,470	31,310	32,618	34,762	36,397	48,653

DEBT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1929-41¹Source: Dept. of Commerce
(Millions of dollars)

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total gross debt	17,234	18,459	19,534	19,804	19,985	19,286	19,429
State	2,300	2,444	2,666	2,896	3,018	3,201	3,331
Interest-bearing ²	2,233	2,377	2,599	2,829	2,958	3,148	3,286
Non-interest-bearing	67	67	67	67	60	53	45
Local government	14,934	16,015	16,868	16,908	16,967	16,085	16,098
Interest-bearing	14,527	15,608	16,461	16,501	16,560	15,679	15,693
Non-interest-bearing	407	407	407	407	407	406	405
County	2,270	2,434	2,564	2,565	2,521	2,477	2,433
Municipal ³	9,259	9,929	10,458	10,483	10,577	9,730	9,778
School district	1,956	2,098	2,210	2,207	2,142	2,078	2,013
Special district	1,449	1,554	1,636	1,633	1,727	1,800	1,874
Total duplicating debt	3,520	3,753	3,616	3,010	3,178	3,371	3,496
State and local government:							
Sinking fund	2,281	2,418	2,141	1,399	1,417	1,436	1,454
Investment and trust fund	1,239	1,335	1,475	1,611	1,761	1,935	2,042
State	1,143	1,204	1,200	1,403	1,525	1,663	1,763
Sinking fund	402	412	446	471	496	521	546
Investment and trust fund	741	792	844	932	1,029	1,142	1,217
Local government	2,377	2,549	2,326	1,607	1,653	1,708	1,733
Sinking fund	1,879	2,006	1,695	928	921	915	908
Investment and trust fund	498	543	631	679	732	793	825
Total net debt	13,714	14,706	15,918	16,794	16,807	15,915	15,933
State	1,157	1,240	1,376	1,493	1,493	1,538	1,568
Local government	12,557	13,466	14,542	15,301	15,314	14,377	14,365

¹ Adapted from the reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Treasury Department.² Excludes State loans to local government units.³ Municipal divisions include cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and townships.**DEBT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1929-41¹—Cont'd.**

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total gross debt	19,662	19,594	19,576	19,996	20,246	20,183
State	3,318	3,276	3,309	3,343	3,526	3,370
Interest-bearing ²	3,277	3,242	3,277	3,313	3,498	3,334
Non-interest-bearing	41	34	32	30	28	36
Local government	16,344	16,318	16,267	16,653	16,720	16,813
Interest-bearing	15,941	15,918	15,887	16,298	16,393	16,476
Non-interest-bearing	403	400	380	355	327	337
County	2,389	2,345	2,282	2,219	2,156	2,046
Municipal ³	10,058	10,067	9,923	10,215	10,189	10,210
School district	1,949	1,884	1,860	1,837	1,813	1,787
Special district	1,948	2,022	2,202	2,382	2,562	2,770
Total duplicating debt	3,629	3,770	3,894	3,993	4,035	4,169
State and local government:						
Sinking fund	1,473	1,491	1,501	1,530	1,535	1,649
Investment and trust fund	2,156	2,279	2,393	2,463	2,500	2,520
State	1,868	1,979	2,056	2,107	2,137	1,826
Sinking fund	571	596	606	632	637	416
Investment and trust fund	1,297	1,383	1,450	1,475	1,500	1,410
Local government	1,761	1,791	1,838	1,886	1,898	2,343
Sinking fund	902	895	895	898	898	1,233
Investment and trust fund	859	896	943	988	1,000	1,110
Total net debt	16,033	15,824	15,682	16,003	16,211	16,014
State	1,450	1,297	1,253	1,236	1,389	1,544
Local government	14,583	14,527	14,429	14,767	14,822	14,470

¹ Adapted from the reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Treasury Department.² Excludes State loans to local government units.³ Municipal divisions include cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and townships.

Holders of Interest-Bearing U. S. Gov't Securities and those Guaranteed by United States (In millions of dollars)

End of Fiscal Year	Securities issued by United States Government										Securities guaranteed by United States ¹			
	Distribution by classes of holders										Distribution by classes of holders			
	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds					Federal Reserve banks					U. S. Government trust funds and Federal Reserve banks			
	Total public and special issues	Public market-able issues	Public non-mar-ketable issues	Special issues	Public market-able issues	Total public issues	Public market-able issues	Public non-mar-ketable issues	Total public issues	Public non-mar-ketable issues	Total amount outstanding	Public non-mar-ketable issues	Public market-able issues	Public non-mar-ketable issues
1935	27,645	1,656	1,023	633	2,433	23,556	23,494	62	4,123	366	4,718	366	377	3,757
1936	32,989	1,959	1,332	626	2,430	28,601	27,340	1,261	4,718	377	4,718	377	377	4,341
1937	35,800	3,251	1,693	1,558	2,526	30,023	28,835	1,188	4,665	363	4,665	363	363	4,302
1938	36,576	4,466	1,791	2,676	2,564	29,545	27,989	1,556	4,553	325	4,553	325	325	4,528
1939	39,859	3,605	1,535	3,770	2,551	31,730	29,579	2,151	5,450	286	5,450	286	286	5,164
1940	42,376	6,803	2,028	4,775	2,458	33,115	29,950	3,166	5,498	275	5,498	275	275	5,212
1941	48,387	8,225	2,104	6,120	2,180	37,982	33,428	4,554	6,360	275	6,360	275	275	6,085
1942	71,968	10,340	2,452	7,885	2,640	58,983	45,481	13,507	4,549	287	4,549	287	287	4,262
1943	135,380	14,091	3,213	10,871	7,149	114,141	84,948	29,193	4,002	170	4,002	170	115	3,738
1944	199,543	18,920	4,623	14,287	14,399	165,725	120,880	44,845	1,516	4	1,516	4	176	1,188
1945—Jan.	230,672	21,955	5,256	16,688	19,004	189,713	138,002	51,712	1,406	6	1,406	6	1,191	300
May	235,761	23,814p	5,206p	18,592	20,954	190,993p	136,492p	54,501p	1,151	6p	1,151	6p	783p	332

Sources: (1) Total amounts outstanding: Daily Treasury Statements; (2) Securities held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds: reports of the agencies and accounts with the Treasury; (3) Securities held by Federal Reserve Banks; Federal Reserve System.

¹ Excludes matured securities, and obligations held by the Treasury.

² The total amount of securities held by private investors is calculated by deducting from the total amount of securities outstanding, the securities held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds and by Federal Reserve Banks.

Newer Coins

The buffalo nickel, with an Indian on the obverse, appeared in 1913. It was designed by J. F. Fraser. In 1916, appeared a half-dollar with the figure of Liberty draped in the flag, walking to the left, and bearing branches of oak and olives. The reverse pictures an eagle with wings raised, grasping a pine branch in its talons. A quarter-dollar in the same year portrays Liberty with shield

and olive branch advancing through a portal. On the reverse is an eagle flying to the right. The 10-cent piece of 1916 pictures a bust of Liberty with winged cap. On the reverse is a fasces entwined with an olive branch.

A new type of silver-dollar was designed by Anthony de Francisci and issued in 1921. It bears a head of Liberty with a crown of light rays. On the reverse an eagle is shown stand-

ing on a mountain, facing the rising sun, with an olive branch in his talons. This is the "Peace" dollar.

A new quarter-dollar, authorized in 1931, portrays Washington by John Flanagan. On the reverse is an eagle, wings spread, standing on a bundle of arrows. Beneath are two sprays of olives.

MONEY AND BANKING

BANKS IN THE U. S. AND POSSESSIONS ON DECEMBER 30, 1944, AND DECEMBER 31, 1943

(Thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 30, 1944	Dec. 31, 1943
Number of banks	14,579*	14,621*
ASSETS		
Loans on real estate	\$8,734,961	\$8,941,065
Other loans, including overdrafts	17,366,678	14,733,474
Total loans	26,101,639	23,674,539
U. S. Government securities:		
Direct obligations	85,410,720	63,690,025
Guaranteed obligations	1,004,035	2,569,359
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	3,659,307	3,564,275
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	3,383,082	3,351,967
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks	553,816	550,620
Total securities	94,010,960	73,726,246
Currency and coin	1,801,370	1,612,252
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances	29,175,791	26,999,933
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	1,066,158	1,128,014
Real estate owned other than bank premises	167,648	332,110
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	86,172	101,589
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	67,924	49,488
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected	260,972	220,194
Other assets	208,550	277,613
Total assets	152,947,184	128,121,978

* Excludes banks in Guam and the Philippines on account of the war.

BANKS IN THE U. S. AND POSSESSIONS ON DECEMBER 30, 1944 AND DECEMBER 31, 1943

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 30, 1944	Dec. 31, 1943
LIABILITIES		
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:		
Demand	\$65,316,307	\$59,384,625
Time	37,229,140	30,725,252
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	20,925,904	10,532,131
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	5,195,508	4,972,081
Deposits of banks	12,264,080	11,031,848
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	1,379,885	1,690,189
Total deposits	142,310,824	118,336,126
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	125,624	51,650
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	78,146	60,157
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned	47,514	45,390
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	293,540	208,391
Other liabilities	398,420	374,573
Total liabilities	143,254,068	119,076,287
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		
Capital notes and debentures	82,320	90,142
Preferred stock	207,044	253,545
Common stock	2,763,586	2,667,913
Surplus	4,489,207	4,105,016
Undivided profits	1,574,364	1,370,352
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	576,595	558,723
Total capital accounts	9,693,116	9,045,691
Total liabilities and capital accounts	152,947,184	128,121,978

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS, 1913-1944¹Source: U. S. Treasury Department
(Dollars in thousands)

June 30—	Gold coin	Gold certificates ²	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates ²	Treasury notes of 1890 ²	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes ²	Federal Reserve notes ²	Federal Reserve Bank notes ²	Total
1913	\$608,401	\$1,003,998	\$72,127	\$469,129	\$2,657	\$154,458	\$54,954	\$337,215		\$715,754	\$3,418,092
1914	611,545	1,026,149	70,300	478,602	2,428	159,966	57,419	337,846		715,180	3,459,434
1915	587,537	821,869	64,499	463,147	2,245	159,043	58,516	309,796		782,120	3,319,582
1916	624,959	1,080,266	66,234	476,279	2,098	171,178	62,998	328,227	\$1,683	716,204	3,649,258
1917	666,545	1,082,926	71,754	468,365	1,970	193,745	68,411	311,595	506,756	690,635	4,066,404
1918	537,230	511,190	37,349	370,349	1,851	216,492	74,958	291,859	1,698,190	10,970	4,481,697
1919	474,875	327,552	79,041	163,445	1,745	229,316	81,780	274,119	2,304,278	155,014	4,876,638
1920	474,872	259,007	76,749	97,606	1,656	248,863	90,958	278,144	3,064,742	185,431	5,467,589
1921	447,282	200,582	65,883	158,843	1,576	235,295	91,409	259,170	2,599,598	129,942	4,910,992
1922	415,937	173,342	57,973	126,335	1,510	247,307	89,157	302,343	2,158,715	71,868	4,463,172
1923	404,181	386,456	57,262	364,258	1,460	247,310	83,897	302,749	2,234,660	19,969	4,823,275
1924	393,330	801,381	54,015	364,414	1,423	252,995	90,352	297,790	1,843,106	10,066	4,849,307
1925	402,287	1,004,823	54,289	382,780	1,387	262,069	100,367	282,578	1,636,108	6,921	4,815,208
1926	391,703	1,037,371	57,577	377,741	1,356	270,072	104,194	284,916	1,679,407	5,453	4,885,266
1927	384,957	1,007,075	48,717	375,798	1,327	275,605	108,132	282,205	1,702,843	4,606	4,851,321
1928	377,028	1,019,149	46,222	384,577	1,304	278,175	111,061	298,438	1,626,433	4,029	4,796,626
1929	368,488	934,994	43,684	387,073	1,283	284,226	115,210	262,188	1,692,721	3,616	4,746,297
1930	357,236	994,841	38,629	386,915	1,260	281,231	117,436	288,389	1,402,066	3,206	4,521,988
1931	363,020	996,510	34,326	377,149	1,240	273,147	117,393	299,427	1,708,429	2,929	4,821,933
1932	452,763	715,683	30,115	352,605	1,222	256,320	113,619	289,076	2,780,229	2,746	5,695,171
1933	320,489	265,487	27,995	360,989	1,186	256,365	112,532	268,809	3,060,793	125,845	5,720,764
1934	(a)	149,740	30,013	401,456	1,189	280,400	119,142	279,608	3,068,404	141,645	5,573,470
1935	(a)	117,167	32,308	701,474	1,182	295,773	125,125	285,417	3,222,913	81,470	5,567,093
1936	(a)	100,771	35,029	954,592	1,177	316,476	134,691	278,190	3,222,913	51,954	6,241,200
1937	(a)	88,116	38,046	1,078,071	1,172	340,827	144,107	281,459	4,002,216	37,616	6,447,056
1938	(a)	78,500	39,446	1,230,156	1,169	341,942	145,625	262,155	4,114,338	30,118	6,460,891
1939	(a)	71,930	42,407	1,453,573	1,166	361,200	154,869	265,962	4,483,552	25,593	7,046,743
1940	(a)	66,793	46,992	1,581,662	1,163	384,187	168,977	297,887	5,163,284	22,373	7,847,501
1941	(a)	62,872	52,020	1,713,508	1,161	433,485	193,963	299,514	6,684,209	20,268	9,612,432
1942	(a)	59,399	66,093	1,754,255	1,158	503,947	213,144	316,886	9,310,135	18,717	12,582,866
1943	(a)	83,701	1,648,571	1,155	1,155	610,005	235,672	322,343	13,746,612	584,162	17,421,340
1944	(a)	53,994	103,325	1,537,691	1,154	700,022	262,775	322,233	18,750,201	597,030	22,504,432

¹ See note 1, p. 775. For figures for years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 554-555.² For description of security held for redemption, see note 2, p. 776.³ Under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of Dec. 28, 1933, as amended and supplemented on Jan. 11 and 15, 1934, all gold coin domestically owned (with minor exceptions) was required to be delivered for the Treasurer of the United States, and under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (Jan. 30) withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin (\$237,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from the monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

CIRCULATION OF UNITED STATES MONEY—MAY 31, 1945

Source: U. S. Treasury Department

FINANCE

443

MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY

MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY

KIND OF MONEY	TOTAL AMOUNT	MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY			MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY			
		Total	Amount held as Security against Gold and Silver Certificates (and Treasury Notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States Notes (and Treasury Notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and Agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents
Gold Certificates.....	\$20,270,239,763	\$20,270,239,763	\$18,163,799,889	\$156,039,431 ¹	(15,296,114,160)	\$1,950,400,443 ²	\$2,867,685,729	\$2,815,444,500
Standard Silver Dollars.....	(8,163,799,889)	(5,296,114,961)	334,140,943	334,140,943	34,528,000	125,276,229	1,874,476	1,874,476
Silver Bullion.....	1,520,133,653	1,520,133,653	1,520,133,653				1,553,124,084	201,069,429
Treasury Notes of 1890.....	(1,149,912)	(1,149,912)					1,149,912	1,149,912
Subsidiary Silver.....	752,744,374	752,744,374	752,744,374	752,744,374	26,989,376	26,989,376	795,554,998	12,225,897
Minor Coin.....	300,261,504	300,261,504	300,261,504	300,261,504	6,339,373	6,339,373	293,922,131	289,520,101
United States Notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	2,562,185	2,562,185	2,562,185	2,562,185	344,118,831	4,418,184
Federal Reserve Notes.....	23,485,462,010	153,217,832			153,217,832	153,217,832	22,494,879	321,623,952
Federal Reserve Bank Notes.....	538,768,613	636,303			636,303	636,303	538,132,310	681,063,110
National Bank Notes.....	121,019,420	451,670			451,670	451,670	612,167,750	5,482,890
Comparative totals:	47,899,855,525	22,340,239,098	20,018,074,485	156,039,431 ²	(15,296,114,160)	\$2,175,125,182	30,272,576,752	3,744,680,965
April 30, 1945.....	\$47,721,655,789	\$22,423,347,016	\$20,051,856,076	\$156,039,431	\$15,291,888,080	\$2,215,451,509	\$29,958,276,769	\$3,768,879,830
May 31, 1944.....	44,434,326,600	23,281,425,390	20,971,427,615	156,039,431	16,281,354,610	2,153,958,344	25,852,974,215	3,692,044,958
October 31, 1920.....	8,479,620,824	2,436,864,530	718,674,378	152,979,026	1,212,360,791	352,850,336	6,761,430,672	1,063,216,060
March 31, 1917.....	5,396,596,677	2,932,020,313	2,681,691,072	152,979,026	117,350,218	117,350,218	5,126,267,436	953,821,522
June 30, 1914.....	3,797,825,099	1,845,569,804	1,507,178,870	150,000,000		188,390,925	3,459,434,174	4,172,945,914
January 1, 1879.....	1,007,084,483	212,420,492	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721	816,266,721

¹ Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.

² These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.

³ This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund-Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of \$14,601,019,813, and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$935,094,347.

⁴ Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund and \$143,991,022 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.

⁵ Includes \$132,000,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings deposits.

⁶ The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.

⁷ The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.

NOTE.—There is maintained in the Treasury:—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1945, of direct obligations of the United States, so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40 percent, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

BANK CLEARINGS IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES

Sources: Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York. Dun's Statistical Review—February, 1945.

Year	New York	Chicago	Phila.	Boston	Baltimore	Pitts'brgh	San. Fran.	Los Ang.
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1925.....	283,619,245	35,391,600	29,079,000	22,482,000	5,832,394	8,856,572	9,479,464	7,945,493
1935.....	181,551,008	13,194,988	16,909,000	10,645,822	2,910,637	5,245,718	6,468,835	5,852,244
1940.....	160,878,038	16,684,672	21,455,000	11,943,665	4,201,985	7,074,775	7,773,877	7,543,880
1941.....	183,263,229	20,293,414	26,782,000	14,581,374	5,427,374	9,293,594	9,435,190	9,596,588
1942.....	192,939,495	21,194,090	28,879,000	16,517,144	6,346,265	11,166,526	11,336,876	11,500,027
1943.....	248,559,786	23,622,041	32,515,000	17,767,889	7,543,482	12,623,836	12,267,105	14,123,157

Year	Detroit	Cleveland	St. Louis	Kan. City	N. Orleans	Minneap.	Cincin.	Louisville
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1925.....	8,430,797	5,996,668	7,626,577	7,036,500	3,169,574	4,462,950	3,709,955	1,743,589
1935.....	4,523,167	3,417,055	3,940,654	4,348,113	1,454,458	3,044,735	2,466,319	1,295,116
1940.....	6,312,233	5,734,407	4,822,016	4,997,593	2,149,775	3,787,088	3,245,329	1,932,731
1941.....	9,096,242	7,761,397	6,122,208	6,315,116	2,823,340	4,614,030	4,127,665	2,708,279
1942.....	13,397,494	9,380,934	7,229,318	7,924,384	3,462,930	5,404,069	4,875,458	2,998,528
1943.....	17,458,205	10,784,233	8,627,969	9,801,631	4,333,591	7,056,522	5,412,153	3,501,437

1944	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Baltimore	Pittsburgh
	286,349,000	25,710,199	33,028,000	18,288,157	7,963,604	13,469,224
	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Detroit	Cleveland	St. Louis	Kansas City
	14,834,956	22,326,365,236*	19,071,595	11,239,267	9,317,185	10,065,284
	New Orleans	Minneapolis	Cincinnati	Louisville		
	4,585,910	7,366,867	5,860,486	3,742,337		

* Bank debits reported by Los Angeles Clearing House Ass'n.

SHORT-TERM DEBT OF INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER NONCORPORATE BORROWERS, 1929-43

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Amount (millions of dollars)								
Total.....	26,842	24,673	19,271	14,149	11,708	11,882	12,647	14,038
Commercial and financial purposes....	19,753	18,332	14,094	10,303	7,991	7,723	7,499	7,642
Owed to banks.....	14,654	15,266	12,469	9,136	6,469	6,085	5,514	5,557
Owed to brokers.....	5,000	2,800	1,300	800	1,270	1,170	1,258	1,395
Owed to Government credit agencies (farm).....	99	266	325	367	552	468	727	690
By farmers.....	59	66	124	197	361	352	629	552
By farmers' cooperative associations.....	40	200	201	170	191	116	98	138
Consumer purposes.....	7,089	6,341	5,177	3,846	3,717	4,159	5,148	6,396
Instalment sale debt.....	2,515	2,032	1,595	999	1,122	1,317	1,805	2,436
Instalment cash loan debt.....	652	674	619	516	459	529	794	1,030
Charge account sale debt.....	1,749	1,611	1,381	1,114	1,081	1,203	1,292	1,419
Single-payment loans (open credit cash debt).....	1,577	1,451	1,051	726	588	659	785	991
Service debt.....	596	573	531	491	467	451	472	520

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Amount (millions of dollars)							
Total.....	15,044	14,037	14,760	16,390	19,017	14,931	14,247
Commercial and financial purposes.....	7,990	7,419	7,242	7,623	9,518	8,776	9,081
Owed to banks.....	6,128	5,247	5,190	5,578	7,486	6,724	6,602
Owed to brokers.....	985	991	906	677	600	543	788
Owed to Government credit agencies (farm).....	877	1,181	1,146	1,368	1,432	1,509	1,691
By farmers.....	712	932	840	1,000	956	977	1,080
By farmers' cooperative associations.....	165	249	306	368	476	532	611
Consumer purposes.....	7,054	6,618	7,518	8,767	9,499	6,165	5,158
Instalment sale debt.....	2,752	2,313	2,792	3,450	3,747	1,494	816
Instalment cash loan debt.....	1,167	1,226	1,559	1,934	2,174	1,438	1,123
Charge account sale debt.....	1,459	1,487	1,544	1,650	1,764	1,513	1,498
Single-payment loans (open credit cash debt).....	1,119	1,069	1,089	1,123	1,204	1,072	1,034
Service debt.....	557	523	534	560	610	648	687

FISCAL SAVINGS DATA BY YEARS

Source: Report of the Postmaster General.

FINANCE

445

Fiscal year	Total deposits	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance to credit of depositors ¹	Number of depositors ²	Average principal per depositor	Balance on deposit in banks ³
1911	400	\$778,129	\$100,984	\$677,145	11,918	\$56.82	\$571,670.90
1912	10,170	30,732,357	11,172,418	19,560,939	233,801	83.01	18,586,042.32
1913	12,820	41,701,383	28,119,597	30,381,870	331,006	102.00	31,612,337.46
1914	10,347	47,815,249	38,189,848	43,444,271	398,511	111.82	40,919,673.31
1915	9,546	70,314,858	48,074,431	65,684,708	325,414	125.02	60,086,318.94
1916	8,421	76,775,868	50,440,691	86,019,885	602,937	142.67	80,775,586.36
1917	7,151	132,112,217	86,177,406	131,954,696	674,728	195.57	126,840,819.83
1918	6,656	116,893,250	100,376,456	148,471,499	612,188	242.53	140,658,608.42
1919	6,439	136,690,122	117,838,361	157,323,260	565,508	295.88	135,942,081.00
1920	6,314	139,208,954	149,255,892	157,276,322	508,509	309.29	128,426,019.31
1921	6,300	133,574,840	138,461,259	152,389,903	486,109	326.94	48,668,107.78
1922	6,774	192,507,746	111,161,210	137,736,439	420,242	327.76	44,160,416.74
1923	6,802	88,008,160	94,073,209	131,671,300	417,902	315.08	61,844,061.72
1924	6,758	94,932,846	93,790,011	132,814,135	412,584	321.91	96,380,973.80
1925	6,655	89,707,991	90,348,915	132,173,211	402,325	328.52	97,898,485.83
1926	6,623	90,761,051	88,745,704	134,178,558	399,305	336.03	101,175,540.72
1927	6,672	103,606,868	90,426,172	147,359,254	411,394	358.19	114,597,400.18
1928	6,683	96,386,499	91,602,404	152,143,349	412,250	369.06	118,714,518.70
1929	6,770	112,446,412	110,945,232	153,644,529	416,584	368.82	127,639,412.52
1930	6,795	159,959,071	138,331,914	175,271,686	466,401	375.80	148,255,213.01
1931	7,459	366,900,908	194,755,724	347,416,870	770,859	450.69	306,119,698.34
1932	7,549	860,195,852	422,792,099	784,820,823	1,545,190	507.91	681,726,890.60
1933	7,888	1,166,326,647	763,961,062	1,187,186,208	2,342,133	506.88	976,377,147.32
1934	8,059	966,650,799	955,916,819	1,197,920,188	2,562,082	467.56	694,575,368.74
1935	8,111	944,959,559	938,016,807	1,204,862,940	2,598,391	463.69	384,510,210.32
1936	8,103	933,071,216	906,261,000	1,231,673,156	2,705,152	455.31	203,010,276.75
1937	8,068	972,743,476	936,742,892	1,267,678,740	2,791,371	454.14	136,094,899.43
1938	8,050	929,480,177	945,354,737	1,251,799,180	2,741,569	456.60	114,654,886.89
1939	7,964	897,339,074	886,846,425	1,262,291,829	2,767,417	458.13	68,266,767.70
1940	7,980	923,268,363	892,149,457	1,233,408,735	2,816,408	459.24	43,131,865.45
1941	8,033	923,660,091	912,915,552	1,304,153,274	2,882,886	452.38	29,969,505.83
1942	8,063	893,979,877	883,709,846	1,315,523,305	2,812,806	467.69	23,918,755.69
1943	8,060	1,033,549,955	771,547,650	1,577,525,610	3,064,054	514.85	11,875,203.94
1944	8,057	1,363,627,587	906,416,690	2,034,136,507	3,493,079	582.33	8,685,411.67

¹ Balance to credit of depositors includes items shown on balance sheet as unclaimed.

² Includes number of depositors whose accounts are reflected on balance sheet as unclaimed.

³ Actually in banks, while the corresponding balance sheet item has been reduced by the amount of outstanding postmasters' checks.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS BY YEARS

Source: U. S. Building and Loan league
Mortgage Loans, Assets, Losses in Thousands of Dollars

Year (see note)	Asso- cia- tions	Members	Total Assets	Year (see note)	Asso- cia- tions	Members	Total Assets	Year (see note)	Asso- cia- tions	Members	Total Assets
1900	5,400	1,495,136	614,119	1924	11,844	8,554,352	4,765,937	1935*	10,521	7,022,804	5,883,590
1905	5,326	1,686,611	646,765	1925	12,403	9,886,997	5,509,176	1936*	10,256	6,125,971	5,625,084
1910	5,937	2,216,912	945,569	1926	12,626	10,665,705	6,334,104	1937	9,768	6,233,019	5,711,658
1915	6,800	3,334,899	1,484,206	1927	12,800	11,308,061	7,156,207	1938	8,951	6,829,167	5,629,564
1917	7,269	3,838,612	1,769,142	1928	12,666	11,995,905	8,016,034	1939	8,328	6,499,511	5,674,262
1918	7,484	4,011,401	1,898,344	1929	12,342	12,111,209	8,695,154	1940	7,738	6,758,354	5,794,529
1919	7,788	4,289,326	2,126,620	1930	11,767	12,336,754	8,824,119	1941	7,207	6,978,057	6,053,345
1920	8,624	5,026,781	2,534,320	1931	11,432	11,324,698	8,412,369	1942	6,806	6,922,971	6,139,036
1921	9,255	5,809,888	2,890,765	1932	10,986	10,102,258	7,745,282	1943	6,511	7,136,342	6,593,290
1922	10,009	6,363,414	4,342,531	1933	10,716	9,196,093	6,972,243				
1923	10,744	7,202,880	3,942,940	1934*	10,909	8,342,566	6,445,270				

*State chartered and federal associations.

CAPITAL ISSUES: SUMMARY BY CLASSES, 1919 TO 1942

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle

Note: In millions and tenths of millions of dollars. Data cover domestic and foreign issues in the United States. Preferred stocks of no par value and all common stocks are taken at their offering price, other issues at par, except that in the figures for corporate issues for 1912 to 1918 all stocks are included at their market value. Corporate

issues for 1912 to 1918 exclude real estate offerings and privileged stock subscriptions, included in figures beginning 1919, and issues of less than \$100,000. State and municipal issues include bonds issued by states, territories and possessions, counties and municipalities, and by school and road districts and other independent governmental bodies.

Year	Total issues	New capital	Refund- ing	Total issues, by kinds						
				Corporate				Farm- loan and Gov't agencies	State and municipal	Foreign govern- ment
				Rail- roads	Public utilities	Indus- trial*	Miscel- laneous			
1919	4,286.2	3,588.4	697.8	208.1	462.3	1,691.6	377.7	110.0	703.2	533.
1920	4,010.0	3,634.8	375.2	377.9	496.8	1,627.6	464.0		699.5	344.
1921	4,203.8	3,576.7	627.1	655.3	671.1	848.6	215.9	121.9	1,235.7	455.
1922	5,235.9	4,304.4	931.5	651.5	980.4	915.8	525.5	386.4	1,143.7	632.
1923	4,989.7	4,304.4	685.3	518.2	1,138.4	1,044.8	531.4	392.5	1,071.3	293.
1924	6,352.5	5,593.2	759.3	940.3	1,529.6	805.7	563.0	179.1	1,407.8	927.
1925	7,126.0	6,220.2	905.9	514.7	1,710.0	1,270.2	1,243.2	188.2	1,408.4	791.
1926	7,430.3	6,344.1	1,086.1	422.6	1,968.0	1,610.2	1,298.8	131.3	1,375.5	623.
1927	9,933.7	7,791.1	2,142.6	962.8	2,977.4	1,673.8	1,705.2	179.6	1,522.5	912.
1928	9,991.8	8,114.4	1,877.5	727.7	2,562.3	1,816.9	2,710.9	63.9	1,420.9	680.
1929	11,592.2	10,182.8	1,409.4	817.2	2,442.8	2,459.8	4,306.6		1,435.7	139.
1930	7,677.0	7,023.4	653.7	1,026.5	2,566.2	1,151.9	728.6	86.5	1,497.6	619.
1931	4,022.9	3,115.5	907.4	516.5	1,538.9	329.6	204.0	125.6	1,258.0	50.
1932	1,730.3	1,192.2	538.0	61.0	540.3	20.9	21.8	169.6	850.8	66.
1933	1,053.7	709.5	344.2	99.9	92.7	186.6	2.3	90.2	522.0	60.
1934	2,212.3	1,386.3	825.9	249.2	158.4	53.2	30.2	721.7	939.5	60.
1935	4,752.3	1,412.1	3,340.2	196.7	1,283.8	706.5	80.4	1,137.1	1,220.2	116.
1936	6,254.8	1,986.4	4,268.5	796.1	2,125.3	1,298.7	411.8	375.2	1,117.9	126.
1937	4,001.3	2,100.7	1,900.6	356.7	827.5	1,036.9	212.5	437.7	907.7	222.3
1938	4,459.2	2,355.0	2,104.1	72.4	1,222.6	798.1	47.3	1,146.0	1,107.6	65.0
1939	5,853.1	2,298.4	3,554.7	185.6	1,327.0	512.2	171.4	2,461.6	1,127.9	67.5
1940	4,805.9	1,950.5	2,855.4	372.3	1,274.1	764.2	352.0	804.3	1,239.0	
1941	5,545.9	2,833.9	2,692.0	365.3	1,383.0	675.5	195.0	1,969.0	954.1	4.0
1942	2,109.1	1,069.0	1,040.1	48.6	463.8	488.1	36.6	548.2	523.7	

*Comprises iron, steel, coal, copper, etc., equipment manufactures, motors and accessories, oil, rubber, and miscellaneous industrials.

†Exclude funds obtained by states and municipalities from agencies of the federal government.

LAST BRITISH OCCUPANCY IN THE UNITED STATES

Chippewa county in Michigan is the last spot in the United States over which the British flag waved (Drummond Island, 1828). Here is the locale of the Tahquamenon falls and the Indian lore out of which Longfellow created his poem "Hiawatha".

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman; Ronald Ransom, Vice-Chairman; M. S. Szymczak, John K. McKee, Ernest G. Draper, R. M. Evans.

Elliot Thurston, Assistant to the Chairman, Chester Morrill, Special Adviser to the Board of Governors.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: S. R. Carpenter, Secretary; Bray Hammond, Assistant Secretary.

LEGAL DIVISION: Walter Wyatt, General Counsel, George B. Vest, General Attorney, J. Leonard Townsend, Assistant General Attorney.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS: E. A. Goldenweiser, Economic Adviser, Woodlief Thomas, Director, Howard S. Ellis, Assistant Director.

DIVISION OF EXAMINATIONS: Leo H. Paulger, Director, C. E. Cagle, Assistant Director, William B. Pollard, Assistant Director.

DIVISION OF BANK OPERATIONS: Edward L. Smead, Director, J. R. Van Fossen, Assistant Director, J. E. Horbett, Assistant Director.

DIVISION OF SECURITY LOANS:

Carl E. Parry, Director, Bonnar Brown, Assistant Director.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: Robert F. Leonard, Director.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Liston P. Bethea, Director, Fred A. Nelson, Assistant Director.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR LOANS: Edward L. Smead, Administrator, Gardner L. Boothe, II, Assistant Administrator.

FISCAL AGENT: O. E. Foulk, Fiscal Agent, Josephine E. Lally, Deputy Fiscal Agent.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL: Chas. E. Spencer, Jr., Vice President, Boston District, John C. Traphagen, New York District; William F. Kurtz, Philadelphia District; John H. McCoy, Cleveland District; Robert V. Fleming, Richmond District; Keehn W. Berry, Atlanta District; Edward E. Brown, President, Chicago District; Ralph C. Gifford, St. Louis District; Julian B. Baird, Minneapolis District; A. E. Bradshaw, Kansas City District; Ed. H. Winton, Dallas District; George M. Wallace, San Francisco District; Walter Lichtenstein, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK EARNINGS AND EARNINGS RATIOS, 1876-1941

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Period covered	Gross earnings	Net profits	Cash dividends declared	Total capital accounts ²	Percentage ratios		Number of banks ²
					Net profits to total capital accounts	Dividends to total capital accounts	
Six months ended August 31, 1899		29,221	21,768	548,691	10.7	7.9	1,619
Year ended August 31:							
876		43,638	47,376	678,900	6.4	7.0	2,091
877		34,867	43,921	656,267	5.3	6.7	2,078
878		30,606	36,941	629,055	4.9	5.9	2,056
879		31,552	34,943	615,369	5.1	5.7	2,048
880		45,186	36,411	624,455	7.2	5.8	2,076
881		53,623	38,378	641,592	8.4	6.0	2,115
882		53,332	40,792	660,393	8.1	6.2	2,239
883		54,007	40,679	706,984	7.6	5.8	2,417
884		52,363	41,255	738,877	7.1	5.6	2,625
885		43,625	40,656	725,028	6.0	5.6	2,689
886		55,166	42,413	760,415	7.3	5.6	2,809
887		64,507	44,153	806,292	8.0	5.5	3,014
888	129,148	65,360	46,532	841,787	7.8	5.5	3,120
889	135,324	69,618	46,618	875,297	8.0	5.3	3,239
890	144,614	72,056	51,159	934,543	7.7	5.5	3,484
891	151,334	75,764	50,795	987,551	7.7	5.1	3,652
892	148,559	66,658	50,401	1,011,145	6.6	5.0	3,759
893	151,695	68,751	49,633	1,028,870	6.7	4.8	3,807
894	139,725	41,955	45,333	1,001,388	4.2	4.5	3,770
895	135,459	46,867	45,970	987,228	4.8	4.7	3,715
896	142,443	49,742	45,526	982,997	5.1	4.6	3,689
897	137,728	44,274	42,394	962,420	4.6	4.4	3,610
898	143,394	50,033	44,292	954,989	5.2	4.6	3,582
899	156,520	54,347	46,692	947,187	5.7	4.9	3,583
900	193,650	87,277	48,033	1,013,084	8.6	4.7	3,732
901	188,267	81,854	51,700	1,062,459	7.7	4.9	4,165
902	221,278	106,581	68,199	1,184,368	9.0	5.8	4,535
903	234,584	109,882	63,566	1,285,690	8.6	4.9	4,939
904	249,411	112,936	75,589	1,349,016	8.4	5.6	5,331
905	248,585	105,909	73,138	1,406,858	7.5	5.2	5,668
906	279,312	127,527	89,265	1,491,293	8.6	6.0	5,053
ten months ended June 30, 1907	314,701	152,235	99,728	1,604,104	11.4	7.5	6,429

NATIONAL BANK EARNINGS AND EARNINGS RATIOS, 1876-1941¹ (Continued)

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Period covered	Gross earnings	Net profits	Cash dividends declared	Total capital accounts ²	Percentage ratios		Number of banks ²
					Net profits to total capital accounts	Dividends to total capital accounts	
Year ended June 30:							
1908.....	332,454	131,335	97,336	1,667,803	7.9	5.8	6,824
1909.....	348,674	131,186	92,993	1,744,075	7.5	5.3	6,926
1910.....	402,666	154,168	105,899	1,850,970	8.3	5.7	7,145
1911.....	428,973	156,985	114,685	1,933,134	8.1	5.9	7,277
1912.....	450,043	149,057	120,301	1,984,398	7.5	6.1	7,372
1913.....	499,252	160,980	119,906	2,045,668	7.9	5.9	7,473
1914.....	515,624	149,270	120,947	2,049,714	7.3	5.9	7,525
1915.....	527,985	127,095	113,639	2,105,363	6.0	5.4	7,605
1916.....	590,642	157,544	114,725	2,103,288	7.5	5.5	7,579
1917.....	667,406	194,321	125,538	2,198,553	8.8	5.7	7,604
1918.....	813,997	212,332	129,778	2,249,793	9.4	5.8	7,705
1919.....	931,826	240,366	135,588	2,363,478	10.2	5.6	7,785
Year ended Dec. 31:							
1919.....	992,714	249,457	134,831	2,384,000	10.5	5.7	7,890
1920.....	1,210,839	261,059	162,119	2,648,000	9.9	6.1	8,130
1921.....	1,121,153	180,894	152,772	2,794,000	6.5	5.5	8,169
1922.....	1,042,979	210,942	160,601	2,845,000	7.4	5.6	8,225
1923.....	1,064,822	194,560	151,569	2,891,000	6.7	5.2	8,184
1924.....	1,094,412	213,960	155,026	2,905,000	7.4	5.3	8,049
1925.....	1,160,255	244,408	163,289	2,970,000	8.2	5.5	8,054
1926.....	1,211,657	245,210	168,587	3,077,000	8.0	5.5	7,912
1927.....	1,227,013	257,510	183,768	3,255,000	7.9	5.6	7,765
1928.....	1,351,356	290,981	195,061	3,544,000	8.2	5.5	7,635
1929.....	1,406,544	291,944	226,662	3,751,000	7.8	6.0	7,408
1930.....	1,325,404	153,411	211,272	3,913,000	4.0	5.4	7,038
1931.....	1,153,145	— 54,550	193,196	3,747,000	—1.5	5.2	6,373
1932.....	1,000,226	—164,737	135,381	3,317,000	—5.0	4.1	6,016
1933.....	801,525	—286,116	71,664	2,888,000	—9.9	2.5	5,159
1934.....	808,776	—153,451	91,018	2,976,000	—5.2	3.1	5,467
1935.....	794,156	158,491	113,239	3,078,000	5.1	3.7	5,392
1936.....	824,933	313,826	120,016	3,137,000	10.0	3.8	5,331
1937.....	859,094	228,021	121,763	3,200,000	7.1	3.8	5,266
1938.....	837,857	198,649	122,725	3,275,000	6.1	3.7	5,230
1939.....	843,419	251,576	131,178	3,373,000	7.5	3.9	5,193
1940.....	864,749	241,465	133,349	3,456,000	7.0	3.9	5,150
1941.....	925,663	269,295	132,621	3,656,000	7.4	3.6	5,123

¹ This table includes the earnings of nonmember national banks in the United States possessions. Gross earnings of such banks in 1941 were \$2,714,000.

² Number of banks and total capital accounts are as of the end of the period.

CAPITAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1937-1940

(End of year figures. In millions of dollars, on various bases of valuation)

Year or areas	United States investments in foreign countries			Foreign investments in the United States				Net creditor position of the United States
	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Other	Short-term	
1937.....	11,795	11,074	721	8,038	6,112	751	1,926	3,757
1938.....	11,728	11,070	658	8,663	6,470	750	2,193	3,065
1939.....	11,328	10,770	558	9,564	6,290	750	3,274	1,764
1940.....	11,001	10,591	410	9,789	5,801	750	3,988	4,212
1940—By countries and areas:								
Canada.....	3,816	3,770	46	1,441	1,005	78	436	2,375
United Kingdom.....	666	641	25	2,447	2,079	335	368	-1,781
Continental Europe.....	1,499	1,415	84	4,208	2,330	199	1,878	-2,709
Latin America.....	3,903	3,774	129	584	123	22	461	3,319
Rest of World.....	1,117	991	126	1,009	164	16	845	108

¹ Includes 100 million dollars of United States national, State, and municipal bonds not included in the geographical distribution.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS, 1914-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

In millions of dollars

FINANCE

449

Call date	Loans	Investments	Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic ¹ Banks	Balances with foreign ¹ banks	Cash items in process of collection	Bank premises furniture and fixtures	Other real estate	Customers' liability on acceptances	Total assets	Number of banks
1914—December 31	6,419	2,079	256	739	1,163	.....	332	273	43	.....	11,444	7,582
1915—December 31	7,622	2,389	414	895	1,563	.....	541	288	46	41	13,741	7,631
1916—December 31	8,714	2,561	733	913	1,873	.....	494	304	49	106	15,850	7,614
1917—December 31	12,316	4,580	1,497	628	2,129	.....	1,211	376	60	352	23,846	7,907
1918—December 31	14,224	6,368	1,655	675	2,194	.....	1,649	429	67	460	28,152	8,692
1919—December 31	18,149	6,630	1,904	691	2,519	.....	2,236	483	69	625	33,701	9,066
1920—December 31	19,555	5,976	1,763	678	2,519	.....	1,600	566	74	567	32,985	9,066
1921—December 31	17,394	6,088	1,758	478	1,577	.....	1,361	643	87	344	30,025	9,779
1922—December 31	18,930	7,649	1,939	562	1,806	.....	2,159	712	123	373	33,732	9,779
1923—December 31	18,842	7,645	1,900	561	1,824	.....	2,516	787	148	392	35,029	9,774
1924—December 31	19,933	8,813	2,228	597	2,339	.....	2,794	861	161	462	38,738	9,587
1925—December 31	21,996	8,888	2,238	575	2,155	.....	3,180	927	171	498	41,138	9,489
1926—December 31	22,652	8,990	2,210	523	2,066	.....	3,069	998	174	513	41,146	9,489
1927—December 31	23,886	10,361	2,514	564	2,210	201	2,493	1,067	177	700	44,456	9,034
1928—December 31	25,155	10,529	2,409	558	2,124	190	4,665	1,107	178	930	48,258	8,837
1929—December 31	26,150	9,784	2,374	558	2,168	140	3,896	1,190	184	1,252	48,108	8,837
1930—December 31	23,870	10,980	2,475	593	2,456	134	2,826	1,175	191	1,118	46,395	8,052
1931—December 31	19,261	11,314	1,875	523	1,662	91	2,095	1,175	212	719	39,378	7,246
1932—December 31	15,204	12,265	2,511	423	2,416	91	1,132	1,150	269	412	36,245	6,816
1933—December 31	12,833	12,386	2,678	471	2,031	159	981	1,001	275	459	33,830	6,011
1934—December 31	12,028	16,122	4,082	609	3,149	185	1,903	932	314	242	40,075	6,442
1935—December 31	12,175	17,810	5,373	665	3,776	51	2,255	1,001	367	179	44,111	6,442
1936—December 31	13,360	19,640	6,572	697	4,066	55	2,533	982	367	179	48,708	6,387
1937—December 31	13,958	17,794	7,005	589	3,414	70	2,359	982	367	179	48,708	6,387
1938—December 31	13,208	18,863	8,694	746	2,240	51	1,759	945	470	155	46,744	6,341
1939—December 31	13,962	19,979	11,604	841	5,506	24	1,807	924	418	121	49,330	6,338
1940—December 31	15,321	21,805	13,992	991	6,185	11	2,784	914	339	108	55,361	6,362
1941—December 31	18,021	23,500	12,396	1,087	6,245	11	3,383	911	278	83	62,658	6,486
										72	68,121	6,619

¹ "Balances with foreign banks" are included in "balances with domestic banks" prior to May 4, 1920, and in "other assets" from May 4, 1920, to December 31, 1926.

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES

The first normal school in the United States was founded in 1837 at Lexington, Mass., by colleagues of Horace Mann. A law permitting it to operate was passed by the Massachusetts legislature in 1838 and the school opened the following year.

PICTURES AID ALLIES

More than 90 per cent of what the Allies learned about the enemy during the war came from aerial photographs.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — ALL MEMBER BANKS

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS, 1928-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Date	Total loans	Open market paper	Loans on securities, except banks	Real Estate loans	Loans on farm land	Loans to banks	Other loans
1928—December 31.....	25,155	602	9,903	3,122	412	538	10,991
1929—December 31.....	26,150	582	10,148	3,191	388	714	11,515
1930—December 31.....	23,870	736	9,439	3,234	387	631	9,831
1931—December 31.....	19,261	443	6,865	3,038	359	790	8,126
1932—December 31.....	15,204	723	5,205	2,862	356	444	5,970
1933—December 30.....	12,833	604	4,611	2,359	318	287	4,972
1934—December 31.....	12,028	752	4,140	2,273	262	155	4,708
1935—December 31.....	12,175	651	4,136	2,284	251	98	5,006
1936—December 31.....	13,360	634	4,195	2,405	253	85	6,041
1937—December 31.....	13,958	642	3,703	2,547	265	70	6,996

Date	Total loans	Com- mercial loans	Agri- cultural loans	Open market paper	Loans for purchas- ing or carrying securities	To others	Real estate loans	On farm lands	Loans to banks	Other loans
					To brokers, dealers					
1938—December 31.....	13,208	4,737	712	442	973	775	2,716	278	125	2,728
1939—December 30.....	13,962	5,386	730	455	790	700	2,957	298	56	2,888
1940—December 31.....	15,321	6,204	865	456	642	652	3,228	299	43	3,230
1941—December 31.....	18,021	8,064	972	607	594	598	3,494	295	39	3,653

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — PRINCIPAL LIABILITIES OF

ALL MEMBER BANKS, 1914-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Call Date	Deposits	Borrow- ings	Ac- ceptances outstand- ing	Other liabilities	Capital accounts	Memoranda	
						Demand deposits adjusted	Net demand deposits
1914—December 31.....	8,305	133		913	2,093	4,793	6,235
1915—December 31.....	10,636	99	33	848	2,126	5,793	7,971
1916—December 27.....	12,661	95	108	754	2,231	6,847	9,502
1917—December 31.....	18,668	783	353	937	2,807	10,010	12,487
1918—December 31.....	21,457	1,876	481	1,118	3,220	11,709	14,563
1919—December 31.....	26,139	2,347	641	1,032	3,542	13,859	16,581
1920—December 29.....	24,220	3,036	594	1,016	4,120	13,053	15,345
1921—December 31.....	23,247	1,364	369	952	4,093	12,296	14,449
1922—December 29.....	27,288	727	400	954	4,364	13,569	16,203
1923—December 31.....	28,507	808	426	910	4,378	13,628	16,377
1924—December 31.....	32,384	408	498	917	4,532	15,038	18,468
1925—December 31.....	34,250	740	540	938	4,678	15,943	19,260
1926—December 31.....	34,528	792	551	959	4,944	15,783	18,922
1927—December 31.....	36,657	696	744	1,018	5,341	16,590	20,104
1928—December 31.....	39,067	1,296	972	1,024	5,899	16,503	19,944
1929—December 31.....	37,981	1,015	1,306	1,097	6,709	16,647	19,797
1930—December 31.....	37,029	513	1,154	1,106	6,593	15,869	19,969
1931—December 31.....	30,711	921	746	1,000	5,999	13,658	16,067
1932—December 31.....	28,690	592	437	1,117	5,409	12,691	15,193
1933—December 30.....	27,167	155	492	1,054	4,962	12,674	14,821
1934—December 31.....	33,848	19	263	891	5,054	15,686	18,351
1935—December 31.....	38,454	14	198	300	5,145	18,801	22,169
1936—December 31.....	42,885	17	201	329	5,275	21,647	25,450
1937—December 31.....	40,839	15	174	346	5,371	20,387	23,741
1938—December 31.....	43,363	6	139	398	5,424	22,293	25,983
1939—December 30.....	49,340	3	124	372	5,522	25,681	30,326
1940—December 31.....	56,420	3	97	430	5,698	30,429	35,262
1941—December 31.....	61,717	4	86	426	5,886	33,754	39,708

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Bank Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends, 1919-1941

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Item	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Earnings.....	1,436,140	1,803,828	1,743,963	1,652,359	1,719,887	1,787,051	1,918,754	2,027,762	2,013,570	2,194,024	2,398,993
Expenses.....	981,408	1,227,310	1,210,271	1,145,960	1,232,990	1,280,889	1,367,732	1,441,745	1,515,704	1,613,811	1,693,720
Net current earnings.....	454,732	576,518	533,692	506,399	486,897	506,162	551,022	586,007	497,866	580,213	715,273
Recoveries, profits on securities, etc.	27,325	731,714	741,875	768,989	757,314	752,745	761,812	753,006	157,836	140,849	138,714
Losses and depreciation.....	130,568	211,787	282,193	226,212	207,147	197,366	207,530	209,693	217,194	217,194	295,473
Net profits.....	351,489	396,445	293,374	349,186	337,064	361,521	419,698	431,493	447,009	503,868	556,514
Cash dividends declared.....	197,287	238,439	232,943	247,288	243,010	250,434	264,651	276,866	298,744	317,713	367,393
Number of banks (December 31).....	9,066	9,606	9,779	9,859	9,774	9,587	9,489	9,260	9,034	8,837	8,522

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Earnings.....	2,157,922	1,941,424	1,553,618	1,236,864	1,243,873	1,208,649	1,270,908	1,321,265	1,274,354	1,295,856	1,323,049	1,416,666
Expenses.....	1,694,335	1,335,379	1,143,384	895,300	849,389	835,515	872,114	902,415	890,036	894,755	921,021	987,917
Net current earnings.....	553,587	506,045	410,234	377,564	394,484	374,134	398,794	418,850	384,318	401,101	402,028	428,949
Recoveries, profits on securities, etc.	118,229	126,672	113,109	124,885	253,959	373,006	508,071	256,168	279,211	326,555	302,750	278,339
Losses and depreciation.....	365,314	620,456	778,230	858,279	872,944	538,262	441,548	338,458	398,065	360,179	355,669	317,325
Net profits.....	306,502	12,261	254,887	355,830	224,501	211,878	465,317	335,660	255,464	347,477	349,109	389,763
Cash dividends declared.....	368,953	334,966	245,074	150,244	172,659	168,810	198,663	201,001	198,295	207,026	210,480	210,616
Asset and liability items.....												
Loans.....	25,018,000	21,732,000	16,744,000	12,917,000	12,477,000	11,985,000	12,544,000	13,825,000	13,317,000	13,366,000	14,298,000	16,999,000
Securities.....	10,377,000	11,700,000	11,779,000	12,070,000	14,454,000	16,913,000	18,839,000	18,673,000	18,221,000	19,391,000	20,623,000	23,747,000
Real estate assets.....	1,407,000	1,426,000	1,407,000	1,240,000	1,286,000	1,340,000	1,363,000	1,337,000	1,330,000	1,384,000	1,303,000	1,228,000
Cash assets.....	8,274,000	7,562,000	6,143,000	6,307,000	8,195,000	10,833,000	12,715,000	13,249,000	14,197,000	17,674,000	21,484,000	23,062,000
Total assets.....	46,832,000	43,635,000	36,943,000	33,346,000	37,161,000	41,607,000	45,894,000	47,490,000	47,407,000	52,120,000	58,025,000	63,044,000
Time deposits.....	13,611,000	12,863,000	10,776,000	9,073,000	9,616,000	10,181,000	10,661,000	11,256,000	11,529,000	11,685,000	12,055,000	12,458,000
Total deposits.....	37,094,000	34,722,000	28,955,000	26,772,000	30,719,000	35,694,000	40,139,000	41,582,000	41,505,000	46,135,000	51,919,000	58,717,000
Total capital accounts.....	6,723,000	6,396,000	5,660,000	4,902,000	5,050,000	5,118,000	5,209,000	5,327,000	5,385,000	5,488,000	5,597,000	5,798,000
Number of banks (December 31).....	8,052	7,246	6,816	6,011	6,442	6,387	6,376	6,341	6,338	6,362	6,486	6,619

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Commercial Bank Suspensions - 1892-1941¹

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Year	Total	Number		
		National banks	State banks	Private (unincorporated) banks ²
1892	80	12	32	36
1893	491	69	228	194
1894	83	23	39	21
1895	110	34	51	25
1896	141	34	66	41
1897	139	28	64	47
1898	63	11	19	33
1899	32	10	8	14
1900	35	5	14	16
1901	65	9	15	41
1902	54	4	30	20
1903	52	13	22	17
1904	125	22	53	50
1905	80	20	25	35
1906	53	6	34	13
1907	90	12	58	20
1908	153	19	83	51
1909	78	8	37	33
1910	58	6	40	12
1911	85	5	58	22
1912	78	6	51	21
1913	103	13	75	15
1914	149	15	107	27
1915	152	20	93	39
1916	52	8	32	12
1917	49	5	29	15
1918	47	2	35	10
1919	62	2	59	1
1920	167	7	136	24

Year	Total	Number			
		Member banks		Nonmember banks	
		National	State	State	Private
1921	505	52	19	390	44
1922	366	49	13	281	23
1923	646	90	32	501	23
1924	775	122	38	578	37
1925	618	118	28	433	39
1926	976	123	35	766	52
1927	669	91	31	514	33
1928	498	57	16	406	19
1929	659	64	17	547	31
1930	1,350	161	27	1,104	58
1931	2,293	409	107	1,697	80
1932	1,453	276	55	1,085	37
1933	4,000	1,101	174	2,616	109
1934	57	1		43	13
1935	34	4		30	
1936	44	1		42	1
1937	59	4	2	52	1
1938	54	1	1	50	2
1939	42	4	3	34	1
1940	22	1		21	
1941	8	4		4	

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Commercial Bank Suspensions—Continued

Year	Total	Member banks		Nonmember banks		Estimated losses borne by depositors* (in thousands of dollars)
		National	State	State	Private	
1921...	172,188	20,777	17,363	125,159	8,889	60,000
1922...	91,182	20,197	7,113	61,964	1,908	38,000
1923...	149,601	34,244	12,559	101,025	1,773	62,000
1924...	210,151	64,890	13,645	123,888	7,728	79,000
1925...	167,555	55,574	9,883	94,547	7,551	61,000
1926...	260,378	43,998	23,466	183,517	9,397	83,000
1927...	199,329	45,547	17,942	131,503	4,337	61,000
1928...	142,386	36,483	10,247	92,710	2,946	44,000
1929...	230,643	41,614	16,459	164,858	7,712	77,000
1930...	837,096	170,446	202,399	448,989	15,262	237,000
1931...	1,690,232	439,171	293,957	935,947	21,157	391,000
1932...	706,188	214,150	55,153	429,079	7,806	168,000
1933...	3,596,698	1,610,549	783,399	1,189,469	13,281	540,000
1934...	36,937	40		35,456	1,441	10,000
1935...	10,015	5,313		4,702		4,000
1936...	11,306	507		10,728	71	4,000
1937...	19,723	7,379	1,708	10,543	93	5,000
1938...	10,532	36	211	9,731	554	5,000
1939...	34,998	1,341	24,629	9,016	12	18,000
1940...	5,943	256		5,687		14,000
1941...	3,726	3,144		582		2,000

* This table excludes mutual savings banks. Deposit figures for suspended banks are not available prior to 1921.

* The figures for 1892 and 1900-1919 are for years ending June 30; for 1893, for the 14 months ending August 31; for 1894-1899, for years ending August 31; and for 1920, for the 18 months ending, December 31, 1920. For 1921-1941 the figures for private banks, as for all other classes of banks shown in this table, are for twelve-month periods ending December 31.

* Figures are from the *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation* for 1940, p. 66, except the figure for 1941, which is an unpublished estimate of the Corporation. For the years 1935-1941; the figures include some losses in insured banks which were not classified as bank suspensions, but which were merged with the financial aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For the same period, the figures also include about 47 million dollars of losses borne by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Prior to 1921, figures on estimated losses borne by depositors are available by periods as follows: 1881-1900, 93 million dollars; 1901-1920, 139 million dollars (*Annual Report*, p. 62).

VALUE OF SECURITIES LISTED ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Source: New York Stock Exchange Yearbook)
(Value, except average price, in millions of dollars)

Jan 1-	Bonds			Stocks			Jan. 1-	Bonds			Stocks		
	Par value	Market value	Average price	Shares (mil-lions)	Market value	Average price		Par value	Market value	Average price	Shares (mil-lions)	Market value	Average price
1925...	\$35,458	\$33,612	\$94.79	433	\$27,072	\$62.45	1935...	\$44,816	\$40,660	\$90.73	1,305	\$33,934	\$25.99
1926...	36,995	35,509	95.98	492	34,489	70.15	1936...	42,893	39,399	91.85	1,318	46,946	35.62
1927...	37,900	37,168	98.06	586	38,376	65.53	1937...	46,280	45,054	97.35	1,360	59,873	44.02
1928...	36,881	36,875	99.98	655	49,736	75.93	1938...	47,694	42,782	89.70	1,412	38,869	27.53
1929...	*48,589	47,379	97.51	757	67,478	89.10	1939...	51,554	47,053	91.27	1,424	47,491	33.34
1930...	49,058	46,892	95.59	1,128	64,708	57.38	1940...	54,067	49,920	92.33	1,435	46,468	32.37
1931...	50,073	47,385	94.63	1,297	49,020	37.80	1941...	54,169	50,831	93.34	1,455	41,891	28.80
1932...	52,360	37,848	72.29	1,319	26,694	20.24	1942...	58,237	55,034	94.50	1,463	35,786	24.46
1933...	*41,305	31,918	77.27	1,312	22,768	17.35	1943...	72,993	70,584	96.70	1,471	38,812	26.39
1934...	41,829	34,861	83.34	1,293	33,095	25.59							

* Approximately \$12,000,000,000 par value British government bonds were added to the list during April, 1928 and approximately \$10,000,000,000 removed from the list during December, 1932.

ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS—NUMBER, LOANS, INVESTMENTS, AND DEPOSITS, 1914-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Date June	Number of Banks	Loans and Investments				Deposits
		Total	Loans	Investments		
				Total	U.S. Gov't. Obligations	
1914	25,510	16,854	13,171	3,683	818	17,390
1915	25,875	17,473	13,519	3,954	802	17,993
1916	26,217	20,411	15,768	4,643	752	22,079
1917	26,831	23,863	18,185	5,678	1,545	25,885
1918	27,457	27,380	20,073	7,307	3,211	28,011
1919	27,859	31,760	22,363	9,397	5,147	32,739
1920	29,087	36,294	28,103	8,191	3,748	36,114
1921	29,788	34,219	26,073	8,146	3,386	32,987
1922	29,458	33,893	24,652	9,241	3,981	35,105
1923	29,201	37,108	26,923	10,185	4,705	37,725
1924	28,372	38,131	27,644	10,487	4,432	40,656
1925	27,858	41,233	29,560	11,673	4,632	44,552
1926	27,235	43,542	31,449	12,093	4,551	46,253
1927	26,149	45,123	32,178	12,945	4,591	47,781
1928	25,330	48,522	34,035	14,487	5,162	49,215
1929	24,504	49,424	35,738	13,686	4,941	49,036
1930	23,251	48,892	34,539	14,353	4,977	50,711
1931	21,309	44,853	29,166	15,687	6,014	46,974
1932	18,449	36,091	21,806	14,285	6,217	35,484
1933	13,949	30,357	16,349	14,008	7,476	31,911
1934	15,353	32,742	15,700	17,042	10,307	36,744
1935	15,478	34,588	14,909	19,679	12,716	41,319
1936	15,243	38,540	15,559	22,981	15,270	47,913
1937	14,976	39,472	17,432	22,040	14,563	49,097
1938	14,737	37,109	16,053	21,056	14,042	48,583
1939	14,531	39,367	16,423	22,944	15,700	53,789
1940	14,404	41,148	17,414	23,734	16,553	60,139
1941	14,305	47,625	20,353	27,272	20,095	67,472

CASH DIVIDEND PAYMENTS ON 600 COMMON STOCKS

Source: Moody's Investor's Service

Year and Month*	Total Annual Payments and Current Rates (millions of dollars)	Number of Shares, Adjusted† (millions)	Weighted Average Dividend Rate per Share (dollars)					
			Total 600 Stocks	492 Indus- trial	36 Rail- roads	30 Public Utilities	21 Banks	21 Insur- ance
1929, average...	\$2,536.9	858.28	\$2.96	\$2.66	\$6.06	\$2.49	\$5.72	\$3.31
1930, average...	2,602.0	893.76	2.91	2.51	6.16	2.89	5.99	3.57
1931, average...	2,134.7	915.72	2.33	1.85	4.81	2.97	5.75	3.37
1932, average...	1,326.9	925.60	1.43	1.08	1.38	2.51	4.75	2.34
1933, average...	1,008.1	924.04	1.09	.78	.88	2.18	3.77	1.70
1934, average...	1,108.2	923.16	1.20	.95	1.10	1.99	3.68	1.71
1935, average...	1,215.5	919.28	1.32	1.14	1.23	1.85	3.23	2.12
1936, average...	1,493.0	923.91	1.62	1.52	1.28	1.93	3.01	2.23
1937, average...	1,942.9	923.97	2.10	2.10	1.76	2.08	3.07	2.35
1938, average...	1,386.3	929.59	1.49	1.35	1.24	1.95	3.03	2.30
1939, average...	1,406.9	935.15	1.50	1.40	.96	1.93	3.01	2.37
1940, average...	1,691.1	936.43	1.81	1.76	1.33	1.96	3.01	2.56
1941, average...	1,833.1	938.08	1.95	1.95	1.53	1.91	3.00	2.53
1942, average...	1,727.4	938.47	1.84	1.82	1.80	1.76	2.82	2.69
1943								
March	1,680.8	942.70	1.78	1.71	2.18	1.74	2.82	2.64
June	1,694.1	942.70	1.79	1.73	2.13	1.74	2.82	2.74

*1929 average based on figures for June to December; other yearly averages on 12 monthly figures.

†Adjusted for stock dividends and splits but not for changes in share capitalization due to other causes.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM NUMBER OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1914-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Call date	Commercial banks						
	All banks	Total	Member banks			Non-member banks	Mutual savings banks
			Total	National	State		
1914—June 30	26,150	25,510		7,518		17,992	640
1915—June 30	26,511	25,875	7,615	7,598	17	18,260	636
1916—June 30	26,850	26,217	7,606	7,572	34	18,611	633
1917—June 30	27,463	26,831	7,653	7,600	53	19,178	632
1918—June 30	28,091	27,457	8,213	7,700	513	19,244	634
1919—June 30	28,489	27,859	8,822	7,780	1,042	19,037	630
1920—June 30	29,715	29,087	9,399	8,025	1,374	19,688	628
1921—June 30	30,419	29,788	9,745	8,150	1,595	20,043	631
1922—June 30	30,086	29,458	9,892	8,244	1,648	19,566	628
1923—June 30	29,827	29,201	9,856	8,236	1,620	19,345	626
1924—June 30	28,996	28,372	9,650	8,080	1,570	18,722	624
1925—June 30	28,479	27,858	9,538	8,066	1,472	18,320	621
1926—June 30	27,854	27,235	9,375	7,972	1,403	17,860	619
1927—June 30	26,765	26,149	9,099	7,790	1,309	17,050	616
1928—June 30	25,944	25,330	8,929	7,685	1,244	16,401	614
1929—June 30	25,113	24,504	8,707	7,530	1,177	15,797	609
1930—June 30	23,855	23,251	8,315	7,247	1,068	14,936	604
1931—June 30	21,907	21,309	7,782	6,800	982	13,527	598
1932—June 30	19,041	18,449	6,980	6,145	835	11,469	592
1933—June 30	14,523	13,949	5,606	4,897	709	8,343	574
1934—June 30	15,929	15,353	6,375	5,417	958	8,978	576
1935—June 29	16,047	15,478	6,410	5,425	985	9,068	569
1936—June 30	15,808	15,243	6,400	5,368	1,032	8,843	565
1937—June 30	15,539	14,976	6,357	5,293	1,064	8,619	563
1938—June 30	15,299	14,737	6,338	5,242	1,096	8,399	562
1939—June 30	15,083	14,531	6,330	5,203	1,127	8,201	552
1940—June 29	14,955	14,404	6,398	5,164	1,234	8,006	551
1941—June 30	14,855	14,305	6,556	5,130	1,426	7,752	550

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Source: U. S. Treasury Report, 1944.

Total Expenditures, Excluding Debt Retirements

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1789-91	\$ 4,268,027	1935	\$ 17,572,813	1880	\$ 267,642,958	1925	\$ 3,063,105,332
1795	7,539,809	1840	24,317,579	1885	260,226,935	1930	3,440,268,384
1800	10,736,075	1845	22,937,408	1890	318,040,711	1935	7,009,875,312
1805	10,506,234	1850	39,543,492	1895	356,195,298	1940	8,998,189,706
1810	8,156,510	1855	59,742,668	1900	520,860,847	1941	12,710,629,824
1815	32,708,139	1860	63,130,598	1905	567,278,914	1942	32,396,585,098
1820	13,260,627	1865	1,297,555,224	1910	693,617,065	1943	38,178,885,241
1825	15,857,229	1870	309,653,561	1915	760,586,802	1944	93,743,513,214
1830	15,143,066	1875	274,623,393	1920	6,403,343,841		

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Management of the corporation is vested in a board of directors consisting of the secretary of the treasury, or a treasury officer designated by him, the governor of the Farm Credit administration, and the land bank commissioner.

Capital shall be in the sum of \$200,000,000 subscribed by the governor of the FCA on behalf of the United States in such amounts and at such times as he believes necessary.

With the approval of the secretary of the treasury, the corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at one time bonds not exceeding in amount \$2,000,000,000.

The corporation may exchange these bonds upon application of any federal land bank, for consolidated farm loans of equal face value issued under the federal farm loan act, and may exchange such consolidated farm loan bonds held by it for bonds of the corporation of equal face value.

The Corporation also can purchase from time to time for cash, consolidated farm-loan bonds at prices and terms approved by the board of directors of the corporation, to make loans to federal land banks on the security of such consolidated bonds, and to invest its funds in mortgage loans.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS, 1914-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics
(In millions of dollars)

Call date	All banks	Commercial banks					
		Total	Member banks				Mutual savings banks
			Total	National	State	Non-member banks	
1914—June 30.....	21,256	17,390	.....	18,560	.....	18,830	3,866
1915—June 23.....	21,894	17,993	8,894	8,817	77	9,099	3,901
1916—June 30.....	26,219	22,079	11,133	10,872	261	10,946	4,140
1917—June 20.....	30,258	25,885	13,397	12,768	629	12,488	4,373
1918—June 29.....	32,373	28,011	18,981	14,042	4,939	9,030	4,362
1919—June 30.....	37,473	32,739	22,833	15,935	6,897	9,906	4,734
1920—June 30.....	41,282	36,114	25,401	17,159	8,242	10,713	5,168
1921—June 30.....	38,505	32,987	23,350	15,142	8,208	9,637	5,518
1922—June 30.....	40,814	35,105	25,547	16,323	9,224	9,558	5,709
1923—June 30.....	43,942	37,725	27,088	16,899	10,189	10,637	6,217
1924—June 30.....	47,291	40,656	29,566	18,349	11,217	11,090	6,635
1925—June 30.....	51,641	44,552	32,457	19,912	12,546	12,095	7,089
1926—June 30.....	53,736	46,253	33,762	20,644	13,118	12,491	7,483
1927—June 30.....	55,797	47,781	35,393	21,778	13,615	12,388	8,016
1928—June 30 ²	57,791	49,215	36,050	22,645	13,405	13,165	8,576
1929—June 29.....	57,941	49,036	35,866	21,586	14,279	13,170	8,905
1930—June 30.....	59,828	50,711	38,069	23,235	14,834	12,642	9,117
1931—June 30.....	56,902	46,974	36,123	22,164	13,959	10,851	9,928
1932—June 30.....	45,411	35,484	27,336	17,428	10,407	7,648	9,927
1933—June 30.....	41,532	31,911	26,564	16,741	9,823	5,347	9,621
1934—June 30.....	46,435	36,744	31,012	19,896	11,116	5,732	9,691
1935—June 29.....	51,149	41,319	34,938	22,477	12,461	6,381	9,830
1936—June 30.....	57,884	47,913	40,706	26,153	14,553	7,207	9,971
1937—June 30.....	59,222	49,097	41,490	26,716	14,774	7,607	10,125
1938—June 30.....	58,792	48,583	41,308	26,763	14,546	7,275	10,209
1939—June 30.....	64,222	53,789	45,873	29,416	16,458	7,916	10,433
1940—June 29.....	70,770	60,139	51,729	33,014	18,715	8,410	10,631
1941—June 30.....	78,120	67,472	58,512	37,273	21,238	8,969	10,648

¹ For June 1914 (before the Federal Reserve Banks commenced operation), the figures for "member" banks represent all national banks in the continental United States, while those for "non-member" banks represent all State banking institutions (excluding unincorporated or "private" banks not reporting to State banking authorities) in the continental United States.

² Beginning with June 1928 the figures previously published have been revised to include certain large private banks which did not report to State banking authorities until 1934.

³ For 1941 the member bank figures and the insured mutual savings bank figures both include three member mutual savings banks with total deposits of \$7,736,000 in June 1941 and \$3,009,000 in December 1941, which became members of the Federal Reserve System during 1941. These banks are not included in the total for "commercial banks" and are included only once in the total for "all banks."

ADJUSTED DEPOSITS OF ALL BANKS AND CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS, 1892-1944

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Date June 30	Total deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total demand deposits adjusted and currency outside banks	Total deposits adjusted	Demand deposits adjusted	U. S. Gov- ernment deposits	Time deposits	Currency outside banks
1892	5,838	3,895	4,823	2,880	14	1,929	1,015
1893	5,868	3,847	4,787	2,766	14	2,007	1,081
1894	5,787	3,779	4,815	2,807	14	1,994	972
1895	6,032	3,931	5,061	2,960	13	2,088	971
1896	6,048	3,813	5,074	2,839	15	2,220	974
1897	6,205	3,884	5,192	2,871	16	2,305	1,013
1898	7,032	4,582	5,882	3,432	53	2,397	1,150
1899	8,036	5,343	6,855	4,162	76	2,617	1,181
1900	8,865	5,751	7,534	4,420	99	3,015	1,331
1901	10,013	6,599	8,618	5,204	99	3,315	1,395
1902	10,839	7,150	9,408	5,719	124	3,565	1,431
1903	11,452	7,505	9,909	5,962	147	3,800	1,543
1904	11,973	7,818	10,411	6,256	110	4,045	1,562
1905	13,237	8,698	11,608	7,069	75	4,464	1,629
1905	14,121	9,263	12,362	7,504	89	4,769	1,759
1907	15,102	9,572	13,402	7,872	180	5,350	1,700
1908	14,718	9,095	13,007	7,384	130	5,493	1,711
1909	15,794	9,459	14,103	7,768	70	6,265	1,691
1910	16,977	9,979	15,252	8,254	54	6,944	1,725
1911	17,762	10,377	16,053	8,668	48	7,387	1,709
1912	18,654	10,918	17,103	9,156	58	7,889	1,762
1913	19,403	10,998	17,545	9,140	49	8,356	1,858
1914	20,031	11,615	18,498	10,082	66	8,350	1,533
1915	20,682	11,403	19,107	9,828	48	9,231	1,575
1916	24,201	13,849	22,325	11,973	39	10,313	1,876
1917	28,154	15,777	25,878	13,501	834	11,543	2,276
1918	31,423	18,141	28,125	14,843	1,565	11,717	3,298
1919	35,605	21,217	32,012	17,624	965	13,423	3,593
1920	39,859	23,721	35,754	19,616	304	15,834	4,105
1921	37,791	20,790	34,114	17,113	418	16,583	3,677
1922	38,998	21,391	35,652	18,045	170	17,437	3,346
1923	42,746	22,697	39,007	18,958	327	19,722	3,739
1924	44,510	23,062	40,860	19,412	189	21,259	3,650
1925	48,323	24,949	44,750	21,376	180	23,194	3,573
1926	50,570	25,601	46,969	22,000	228	24,741	3,601
1927	52,229	25,539	48,673	21,983	225	26,465	3,556
1928	54,678	25,881	51,056	22,259	271	28,526	3,622
1929	55,171	26,179	51,532	22,540	381	28,611	3,639
1930	54,389	25,075	51,020	21,706	322	28,992	3,369
1931	52,883	23,483	49,232	19,832	439	28,961	3,651
1932	45,415	20,241	40,799	15,625	418	24,756	4,616
1933	41,680	19,172	36,919	14,411	852	21,656	4,761
1934	45,961	21,353	41,302	16,694	1,733	22,875	4,659
1935	49,881	25,216	45,098	20,433	811	23,854	4,783
1936	55,052	29,002	49,830	23,780	1,142	24,908	5,222
1937	57,258	30,687	51,769	25,198	666	25,905	5,489
1938	56,565	29,730	51,148	24,313	599	26,236	5,417
1939	60,943	33,360	54,938	27,355	792	26,791	6,005
1940	66,952	38,661	60,253	31,962	828	27,463	6,699
1941	74,153	45,521	65,949	37,317	753	27,879	8,204
1942	99,701	62,868	85,755	48,922	8,402	28,431	13,946
1943	110,161	71,853	94,347	56,039	8,048	30,260	15,814
1944	136,172	80,946	115,291	60,065	19,506	35,720	20,881

STOCKS AND BONDS

BOND YIELDS, BY TYPE OF SECURITY, 1919-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics
(Per cent per annum)

Year and month	U. S. Government	Municipal (high grade)	Corporate (Moody's)							
			Total	By ratings				By groups		
				Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility
Number of issues	2-6	15	60-120	15-30	15-30	15-30	15-30	20-40	20-40	20-40
1919.....	4.73	4.46	6.67	5.49	5.86	6.48	7.25	6.18	6.42	6.21
1920.....	5.32	4.98	7.08	6.12	6.59	7.41	8.20	6.94	7.12	7.19
1921.....	5.09	5.09	7.04	5.97	6.55	7.28	8.35	7.04	6.91	7.17
1922.....	4.30	4.23	5.95	5.10	5.59	6.03	7.08	6.04	5.89	5.93
1923.....	4.36	4.25	6.04	5.12	5.62	6.17	7.24	6.04	6.24	5.84
1924.....	4.06	4.20	5.80	5.00	5.44	5.93	6.93	5.90	5.90	5.61
1925.....	3.86	4.09	5.47	4.88	5.20	5.55	6.27	5.61	5.51	5.29
1926.....	3.68	4.08	5.21	4.73	4.97	5.24	5.87	5.37	5.13	5.11
1927.....	3.34	3.98	4.97	4.57	4.77	5.04	5.48	5.10	4.83	4.96
1928.....	3.33	4.05	4.94	4.55	4.71	5.01	5.48	5.10	4.85	4.87
1929.....	3.60	4.27	5.21	4.73	4.93	5.28	5.90	5.31	5.18	5.14
1930.....	3.29	4.07	5.09	4.55	4.77	5.13	5.90	5.25	4.96	5.05
1931.....	3.34	4.01	5.81	4.58	5.05	6.01	7.62	6.08	6.09	5.27
1932.....	3.68	4.65	6.87	5.01	5.98	7.20	9.30	6.71	7.61	6.30
1933.....	3.31	4.71	5.89	4.49	5.23	6.09	7.76	5.34	6.09	6.25
1934.....	3.12	4.03	4.96	4.00	4.44	5.08	6.32	4.52	4.96	5.40
1935.....	2.79	3.41	4.46	3.60	3.95	4.55	5.75	4.02	4.95	4.43
1936.....	2.65	3.07	3.87	3.24	3.46	4.02	4.77	3.50	4.24	3.88
1937.....	2.68	3.10	3.94	3.26	3.46	4.01	5.03	3.55	4.34	3.93
1938.....	2.56	2.91	4.19	3.19	3.56	4.22	5.80	3.50	5.21	3.87
1939.....	2.36	2.76	3.77	3.01	3.22	3.89	4.96	3.30	4.53	3.48
1940.....	2.21	2.50	3.55	2.84	3.02	3.57	4.75	3.10	4.30	3.25
1941.....	1.95	2.10	3.34	2.77	2.94	3.30	4.33	2.95	3.95	3.11

WAR AND NON-WAR EXPENDITURES

	War Expenditures	Other Expenditures		War Expenditures	Other Expenditures
1915.....	45.2%	54.8%	1935.....	12.2%	87.8%
1916.....	45.9%	54.1%	1940.....	18.4%	81.6%
1917.....	31.2%	68.8%	1941.....	49.6%	50.4%
1918.....	48.4%	51.6%	1942.....	80.3%	19.7%
1919.....	59.4%	40.6%	1943.....	92.9%	7.8%
1920.....	36.4%	63.6%	1944.....	92.8%	7.2%
1925.....	20.3%	79.7%	1945.....	89.7%	10.3%
1930.....	21.0%	79.0%			

ADJUSTED SERVICE BONDS OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Amount Issued	Amount Redeemed	Fiscal Year	Amount Issued	Amount Redeemed
1936.....	\$1,668.8	\$724.2	1944.....	1.4	6.0
1937.....	140.6	696.5	1945.....	5.5	113.4
1938.....	12.7	82.6			
1939.....	6.6	42.4	Total.....	\$1,848.2	\$1,738.8
1940.....	8.4	30.2			
1941.....	2.2	22.7	Outstanding		
1942.....	1.3	13.4	June 30, 1945..		\$109.4
1943.....	.7	7.3			

STOCK AND BOND PRICES—AVERAGES, BY CLASS 1921 to 1943

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the number of issues.

Year	Bonds							Stocks				
	U. S. Government ¹ (dollars) (2-6)	Municipal ² (dollars) (15)	Corporate, ³ dollars per \$100 bond Medium and lower					Preferred ⁴ (dollars per share) (15)	Common (1935-39=100)			
			High grade (15)	Indus- trial (10)	Public Utility (20)	Rails (20)	De- faulted (15)		Total (402)	Indus- trial (354)	Public utility (28)	Rails (20)
1921		86.4						103.0	58.3	46.7	67.5	163.8
1922		96.9						114.0	71.5	58.4	82.8	192.7
1923		96.7						114.4	72.9	60.1	86.2	190.6
1924		97.3						115.2	76.9	62.9	92.1	203.5
1925		98.8						118.6	94.8	79.9	110.9	237.5
1926		98.9						121.0	105.6	90.3	116.9	265.1
1927		100.3						127.1	124.9	107.0	135.5	315.8
1928		99.3						136.7	158.3	139.4	173.9	340.9
1929		96.5						138.3	200.9	171.1	274.1	390.7
1930		99.0						140.2	158.2	127.0	250.7	331.3
1931	92.8	100.0						139.4	99.5	78.5	172.8	191.3
1932	88.9	91.7						114.7	51.2	41.8	92.1	69.5
1933	93.1	91.0						122.1	67.0	59.9	91.4	100.8
1934	95.4	99.7						132.5	76.6	73.4	80.5	110.1
1935	99.5	108.6						161.9	117.5	115.2	122.1	136.5
1936	101.3	113.8						161.9	117.5	115.2	122.1	136.5
1937	100.9	113.3	110.2	98.8	96.6	91.9	30.3	157.6	117.5	118.1	110.4	129.8
1938	102.5	116.6	111.1	86.7	91.6	72.2	15.1	161.4	88.2	90.1	85.6	69.5
1939	105.2	119.0	113.8	91.2	99.3	78.1	13.8	167.5	94.2	94.8	98.6	74.7
1940	107.2	123.6	115.9	97.2	103.5	83.8	14.0	169.2	88.1	87.9	95.8	71.1
1941	111.0	130.9	117.8	103.9	106.1	86.9	21.9	171.9	80.0	80.4	81.0	70.6
1942	109.9	126.2	118.3	109.1	104.8	86.6	27.2	162.4	69.4	71.3	61.3	66.1
Jan- June 1942	110.2	124.4	117.5	107.0	103.1	87.0	25.7	160.3	66.9	68.4	60.6	63.8
1943	110.3	129.3	120.0	116.2	112.6	95.6	41.1	171.3	89.3	91.8	77.8	87.0

¹ Prices derived from average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in more than 12 years on basis of a 2½ percent, 16-year bond.² Prices derived from average yields on basis of a 4 percent 20-year bond.³ Prices derived from averages of median yields.⁴ Prices derived from averages of median yield on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.

VOLUME OF SALES ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Source: New York Stock Exchange Yearbook

Year	Stocks, Millions of Shares*	Bonds, Par Value (millions of dollars)†				Year	Stocks, Millions of Shares*	Bonds, Par Value (millions of dollars)†			
		Total	Railway and Misc.	U. S. Govern- ment	State, Municipal, Foreign			Total	Railway and Misc.	U. S. Govern- ment	State, Municipal, Foreign
1915...	173	961	907	3	51	1929...	1,125	2,982	2,182	142	658
1916...	233	1,150	845	1	304	1930...	810	2,764	1,927	116	721
1917...	186	1,057	471	286	300	1931...	577	3,051	1,846	296	908
1918...	144	2,063	356	1,436	271	1932...	425	2,967	1,642	570	755
1919...	317	3,809	622	2,901	286	1933...	655	3,369	2,099	501	769
1920...	227	3,977	827	2,861	289	1934...	324	3,726	2,239	602	885
1921...	173	3,324	1,043	1,957	324	1935...	382	3,339	2,287	378	674
1922...	259	4,370	1,905	1,873	592	1936...	496	3,576	2,899	359	319
1923...	236	2,790	1,568	796	425	1937...	409	2,793	2,079	349	347
1924...	282	3,804	2,345	877	582	1938...	297	1,860	1,484	127	249
1925...	454	3,384	2,332	391	661	1939...	262	2,046	1,480	311	255
1926...	451	2,987	2,004	262	721	1940...	208	1,669	1,414	39	216
1927...	577	3,269	2,142	290	837	1941...	171	2,112	1,929	20	163
1928...	920	2,903	1,967	188	749	1942...	126	2,311	2,181	7	124

* Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped sales.

† Exclusive of stopped sales.

BASIC YIELDS OF CORPORATE BONDS, 1900-1942

Source: Money Rates and Security Markets

(Per cent per annum)

Year	Years to maturity										
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60
1900	4.25	3.97	3.36	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
1901	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
1902	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
1903	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
1904	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
1905	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
1906	5.25	4.75	3.67	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
1907	5.75	4.87	3.87	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1908	5.50	5.10	4.30	4.02	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
1909	4.05	4.03	3.97	3.91	3.86	3.82	3.79	3.77	3.75	3.75	3.75
1910	4.30	4.25	4.10	3.99	3.92	3.87	3.83	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
1911	4.10	4.09	4.05	4.01	3.97	3.94	3.92	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
1912	4.05	4.04	4.00	3.96	3.93	3.91	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
1913	4.95	4.74	4.31	4.12	4.06	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1914	4.70	4.64	4.45	4.32	4.22	4.16	4.12	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
1915	4.50	4.47	4.39	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.17	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
1916	2.75	3.48	4.03	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
1917	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
1918	5.55	5.48	5.25	5.05	4.91	4.82	4.77	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1919	5.75	5.58	5.16	4.97	4.87	4.81	4.77	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1920	6.25	6.11	5.72	5.43	5.26	5.17	5.12	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
1921	7.25	6.94	6.21	5.73	5.46	5.31	5.22	5.17	5.15	5.15	5.15
1922	5.35	5.31	5.19	5.06	4.95	4.85	4.77	4.71	4.64	4.61	4.60
1923	5.05	5.01	4.90	4.80	4.73	4.68	4.64	4.61	4.60	4.60	4.60
1924	5.05	5.02	4.90	4.80	4.73	4.69	4.67	4.66	4.65	4.65	4.65
1925	3.30	3.85	4.46	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
1926	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
1927	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
1928	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
1929	5.60	5.27	4.72	4.57	4.49	4.45	4.43	4.42	4.40	4.40	4.40
1930	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
1931	2.35	3.05	3.90	4.03	4.08	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
1932	3.60	3.99	4.58	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
1933	2.00	2.60	3.68	4.00	4.07	4.11	4.14	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
1934	2.00	2.62	3.48	3.70	3.83	3.91	3.96	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.00
1935	.50	1.05	2.37	3.00	3.23	3.37	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
1936	.25	.61	1.86	2.64	2.88	3.04	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.29	3.30
1937	.35	.69	1.68	2.38	2.72	2.90	3.01	3.08	3.17	3.22	3.25
1938	.40	.85	1.97	2.60	2.81	2.91	2.97	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
1939	.25	.57	1.55	2.18	2.50	2.65	2.72	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
1940	.10	.41	1.28	1.95	2.34	2.55	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
1941	.15	.41	1.21	1.88	2.28	2.50	2.61	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
1942	.55	.81	1.50	2.16	2.47	2.61	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65

¹ One alternative value; the other is equal to the longest-term yield shown.² More than usually liable to error.

Source.—David Durand, Basic Yields of Corporate Bonds, 1900-1942, National Bureau of Economic Research.

DESIGNS OF UNITED STATES COINS

The first coins minted in the United States were cent and half-cent pieces, appearing in 1793, with a bust of Liberty on one side imitating Dupre's bust commemorating the victories of Saratoga and Yorktown. On the reverse was a statement of the value of the coin. The original law required that gold and silver coins must bear an impression emblematic of liberty on one side, and bear the word "Liberty," and on the reverse there was to be the representation of an eagle,

bearing the inscription, "United States of America." As many as 16 stars also were used—one for each state.

On earlier coins there is no symbol of war or peace which later became quite common. In 1795, a second reverse die was used, representing the Great Seal of the United States, though the eagle has the arrows and olive branch in reversed position, where it remained until 1907.

TRADING IN STOCKS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 1900-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics
(In millions of shares)

Year	March	June	September	December	Total
1900	15	7	5	23	139
1901	27	20	14	17	265
1902	12	8	21	16	187
1903	15	15	11	15	159
1904	11	5	19	28	187
1905	29	12	16	30	261
1906	19	20	26	20	282
1907	32	10	12	12	195
1908	16	9	17	22	195
1909	13	20	20	17	212
1910	15	16	8	10	164
1911	7	10	17	9	126
1912	14	7	10	12	131
1913	7	10	8	7	83
1914	6	4		2	47
1915	8	11	18	14	172
1916	15	13	30	32	233
1917	19	19	14	13	185
1918	8	12	8	12	143
1919	21	34	24	25	318
1920	29	9	15	24	288
1921	16	18	13	18	173
1922	23	25	22	20	261
1923	26	20	15	25	236
1924	13	17	18	44	284
1925	39	31	37	43	460
1926	52	38	37	42	452
1927	50	48	52	63	582
1928	86	65	92	93	931
1929	106	70	100	84	1,125
1930	97	77	54	59	811
1931	66	59	51	50	577
1932	33	23	67	23	425
1933	20	126	43	35	655
1934	30	17	13	24	324
1935	16	22	35	46	382
1936	51	21	31	49	497
1937	50	16	34	28	409
1938	23	24	24	27	297
1939	25	12	57	18	262
1940	16	16	12	18	208
1941	10	10	14	36	171

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS AND TERMS

Members of an exchange derive their income in commissions from their customers. Commission rates charged on the Chicago Stock exchange are as follows for each 100 shares of stock bought or sold:

Stocks selling below \$10 per share. \$ 7.50
 Stocks selling from \$10 to \$25 per share. . . 12.50
 Stocks selling from \$25 to \$50 per share. . . 15.00
 Stocks selling from \$50 to \$75 per share. . . 17.50
 Stocks selling from \$75 to \$100 per share. . . 20.00
 Stocks selling from \$100 to \$200 per share. . . 25.00

A **specialist** is a broker who confines his floor activities to a list of securities assigned to him by the committee on odd lots and specialists. His chief function is to fill orders in these securities from other brokers.

On the Chicago Stock exchange, 100 shares is the unit of trading for active stocks. This unit is termed a "**round lot**." Fifty shares

are a **clearing lot**, which is the minimum amount that can be cleared through the clearing house. Less than 50 shares is an **odd lot**.

The unit of trading for inactive stocks is ten shares, and anything less than ten shares is an odd lot.

Buying on margin is purchasing securities by making partial payment and borrowing the remainder of the purchase price from the broker, who holds the securities as **collateral**.

Selling short is selling securities one may not have available for immediate delivery, or may not own; in the latter case expecting to buy later at a lower price. The broker makes delivery by borrowing the security and depositing its market price with the lender.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE **TOTAL VOLUME AND VALUE AS REPORTED BY THE** **SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, 1935-1941¹**

Year	March	June	September	December	Total
		Volume (in millions of shares)			
1935	(2)	32	47	63	(2)
1936	76	32	45	71	703
1937	84	28	50	42	614
1938	33	30	32	36	420
1939	31	16	75	23	360
1940	21	20	16	24	282
1941	13	14	18	47	226
Value (in millions of dollars)					
1935	539	852	1,241	1,738	13,337
1936	2,092	1,002	1,387	2,026	20,387
1937	2,629	870	1,433	1,106	18,468
1938	789	752	850	1,065	11,016
1939	916	473	1,970	649	9,972
1940	528	487	406	597	7,165
1941	319	350	427	929	5,253

¹ Includes, in addition to round-lot volume as reported by New York Stock Exchange, trading in odd lots and also certain "unreported" round-lot transactions.

² Not available.

PRICES OF STOCKS, 1900-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Year	Common stocks (index, 1935-1939=100)				Pre-ferred stocks	Year	Common stocks (index, 1905-1930=100)				Pre-ferred stocks
	Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility			Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	
Number of issues (1941)	402	354	20	28	15	1921	58.3	46.7	163.8	67.5	103.0
1900	51.4	29.7	151.4	117.1		1922	71.5	58.4	192.7	82.8	114.0
1901	65.5	35.2	203.4	134.6		1923	72.9	60.1	190.6	86.2	114.4
1902	70.3	34.5	230.7	136.6		1924	76.9	62.9	203.5	92.1	115.2
1903	60.2	28.1	201.0	118.4		1925	94.8	79.9	237.5	110.9	118.6
1904	58.8	25.7	200.1	117.0		1926	105.6	90.3	265.1	116.9	121.0
1905	75.1	36.1	258.9	123.9		1927	124.9	107.0	315.8	135.5	127.1
1906	80.6	42.3	277.0	112.6		1928	158.3	139.4	340.9	173.9	136.7
1907	65.6	33.7	228.4	83.9		1929	200.9	171.1	390.7	274.1	136.7
1908	65.0	32.8	229.1	77.5		1930	158.2	127.0	331.3	250.7	141.5
1909	81.2	43.8	282.9	93.2		1931	99.5	78.5	191.3	172.8	139.4
1910	78.2	44.1	267.5	91.8	111.2	1932	51.2	41.8	69.5	92.1	114.7
1911	77.3	42.3	263.7	96.2	111.4	1933	67.0	59.9	100.8	91.4	122.1
1912	79.7	45.4	266.9	100.4	111.7	1934	76.6	73.4	110.1	80.5	132.5
1913	71.1	40.0	239.7	90.1	106.7	1935	82.9	82.2	90.2	83.9	151.4
1914	67.4	39.3	222.7	86.4	107.9	1936	117.5	115.2	136.5	122.1	161.9
1915	69.9	46.7	214.5	85.8	108.0	1937	117.5	118.1	129.8	110.4	157.6
1916	80.5	60.7	230.5	96.5	113.1	1938	88.2	90.1	69.5	85.6	161.4
1917	72.2	56.6	202.4	86.9	109.1	1939	94.2	94.8	74.7	98.6	167.5
1918	64.1	51.2	182.1	70.0	104.4	1940	88.1	87.9	71.1	95.8	169.2
1919	74.6	65.6	186.5	70.5	110.9	1941	80.0	80.4	70.6	81.0	171.9
1920	67.8	59.8	169.6	63.6	103.2						

Getting Bored?

Hens usually achieve their highest performance of egg-laying in their first year of production. A drop of 20 per cent for each year after that has been noted. So, if a hen

lays 200 eggs in her first year, she will probably produce only 160 eggs the second year, 128 the third year, and so on.

BOND PRICES, BY TYPE OF SECURITY, 1919-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

Year and month	U. S. Govern- ment	Municipal (high- grade)	Corporate (high- grade)	Year and month	U. S. Govern- ment	Municipal (high- grade)	Corporate (high- grade)
Number of issues . . .	2-6	15					
1919	91.9	94.0	81.9	1931	92.8	100.0	92.8
1920	85.9	87.7	75.2	1932	88.9	91.7	84.4
1921	88.2	86.4	76.6	1933	93.1	91.0	91.2
1922	96.6	96.9	85.5	1934	95.4	99.7	98.2
1923	95.9	96.7	85.0	1935	99.5	108.6	105.5
1924	99.3	97.3	86.6	1936	101.3	113.8	109.5
1925	101.7	98.8	88.3	1937	100.9	113.3	110.2
1926	103.8	98.9	90.1	1938	102.5	116.6	111.1
1927	108.1	100.3	91.6	1939	105.2	119.0	113.8
1928	108.3	99.3	91.8	1940	107.2	123.6	115.9
1929	104.8	96.5	89.1	1941	111.0	130.9	117.8
1930	108.8	99.0	90.9				

STOCK EXCHANGE RATES AND TERMS

A stock exchange ordinarily is an **unincorporated** mutual association of men who maintain a market place for **listed** stocks and bonds. In a stock exchange, securities representing ownership in and obligations of going business units are bought, sold, and delivered. The exchange is owned by its members.

Stock exchanges provide a continuous and public market for those who wish to buy or sell securities, and supervise their members so that the public is assured of fair and honest treatment. Exchanges require full information of a company's affairs at the time application is made to list its securities, and periodically thereafter. Listed securities, because of these requirements, and because there always is a market for them, are more desirable as collateral than unlisted securities. Exchanges give publicity to the value of their securities.

Expenses of stock exchanges are paid from dues received from members, and listing fees paid by corporations listing their securities on the exchange. Only **listed securities** can be bought and sold on an exchange. A **listed security** is one that has met the approval of the various committees of the exchange, and has been registered under the Securities Exchange act of 1934 by the Fed-

eral Securities and Exchange commission.

Validity and legality of listed securities must be approved by competent legal counsel. To safeguard against the issue of unauthorized stock, companies listing securities must appoint as a registrar an independent, responsible trust company.

Securities may not be listed coincident with a public offering but only when the company demonstrates that they are sufficiently distributed to the public to assure a free and open market.

All securities sold on a given day are delivered and paid for on the day following, on the Chicago Stock exchange, unless special provisions are mutually agreed upon between buyer and seller for delayed delivery at the time the sale is made.

Brokerage firms that are members of the Chicago Stock exchange are all partnerships, in order to make every dollar owned by every partner a protection back of the customer. Corporations, their officers, or employees, cannot be members because they have only limited liability. Members of exchanges are supervised and required to abide by rules which are enforced. Only members are permitted to execute orders on the floor of an exchange, in order to guarantee financial responsibility.

SELECTED DIRECT FEDERAL EXPENDITURES TO AID PUBLIC FUNCTIONS, 1939, 1940, AND 1941

(In thousands of dollars)

Function	1939	1940	1941
Total	\$2,545,545	\$1,900,747	\$1,790,441
Civilian Conservation Corps	283,226	270,857	256,667
National Guard	42,521	71,020	65,702
National Youth Administration	75,147	97,078	137,902
Works Projects Administration	1,144,651	1,461,792	1,284,780
Defense Housing			45,390

¹ Works Progress Administration.

Gold Output

It takes 125,000 tons of rock to yield one ton of gold. South Africa's gold output has totaled several billion dollars in the last 60 years. Before the war, her gold industry was producing up to 300 tons a year. The

particles of gold mined are so tiny that they are scarcely visible, and are distributed throughout the rock which must be crushed to release them.

INCOME

NATIONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1929-1943

(Millions of Dollars)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Industrial Division	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total national income.....	83,326	68,858	54,479	39,963	42,322	49,455	55,719	64,924
Agriculture.....	6,772	5,197	3,569	2,354	2,992	3,474	4,963	5,331
Mining.....	1,919	1,361	811	539	605	990	1,025	1,398
Manufacturing.....	20,897	15,471	10,544	6,217	8,410	10,803	12,790	15,611
Contract construction.....	3,547	2,616	1,777	854	541	668	879	1,447
Transportation.....	6,982	6,051	4,902	3,634	3,606	3,798	4,084	4,767
Power and gas.....	1,427	1,326	1,242	1,097	1,027	1,128	1,153	1,244
Communication.....	1,046	1,013	909	726	639	680	724	778
Trade.....	11,878	9,719	7,794	5,552	6,322	7,428	8,153	9,426
Finance.....	10,136	8,651	7,025	5,300	4,768	5,132	5,680	6,483
Government.....	6,407	6,521	6,595	6,557	6,631	7,652	7,980	9,291
Service.....	8,315	7,461	6,340	4,730	4,589	5,183	5,596	6,254
Miscellaneous.....	4,000	3,471	2,971	2,403	2,192	2,519	2,692	2,894

NATIONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1929-1943

(Continued)

Industrial Division	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total national income.....	71,513	64,200	70,829	77,574	96,857	121,568	147,927
Agriculture.....	6,106	4,973	5,230	5,313	7,377	11,079	13,993
Mining.....	1,729	1,218	1,348	1,580	1,946	2,234	2,460
Manufacturing.....	18,016	13,570	16,955	20,215	28,497	37,134	48,096
Contract construction.....	1,793	1,771	1,942	2,153	3,565	5,676	4,326
Transportation.....	5,080	4,323	4,950	5,381	6,414	8,090	9,548
Power and gas.....	1,405	1,370	1,459	1,587	1,652	1,573	1,616
Communication.....	862	865	925	937	1,007	1,050	1,160
Trade.....	10,439	9,823	10,956	12,096	14,840	15,879	17,424
Finance.....	6,897	6,691	6,796	6,983	7,687	8,444	9,222
Government.....	9,114	9,869	9,987	10,303	11,469	16,416	25,126
Service.....	6,904	6,657	7,027	7,545	8,396	9,511	10,340
Miscellaneous.....	3,168	3,070	3,244	3,481	4,007	4,302	4,616

NATIONAL INCOME BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

(Millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Item	1929	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total income.....	78,174	72,872	48,487	44,907	51,004	54,645	62,056
Total compensation of employees.....	51,204	47,206	31,013	29,296	33,842	36,318	41,250
Salaries (selected industries).....	5,667	5,608	3,456	3,072	3,473	3,621	4,130
Waged (selected industries).....	16,852	13,962	6,798	6,971	8,814	9,828	11,369
Salaries and wages (all other industries).....	27,750	26,652	19,661	17,678	19,264	20,587	22,622
Work relief wages.....				611	1,395	1,273	2,058
Other labor income.....	936	985	1,098	963	897	1,009	1,071
Total dividends and interest.....	11,209	11,287	7,930	7,016	7,375	7,588	8,892
Dividends.....	5,969	5,815	2,749	2,213	2,686	3,072	4,573
Interest.....	5,089	5,269	4,950	4,634	4,595	4,467	4,378
Entrepreneurial withdrawals.....	12,342	11,616	8,081	7,258	8,160	8,891	9,783
Net rents and royalties.....	3,419	2,763	1,463	1,337	1,627	1,848	2,131

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Wages and salaries.....	43,850	47,995	59,943	77,948	95,981	100,567
Proprietors income.....	10,973	11,848	15,784	20,372	23,099	23,192
Property income.....	11,023	11,335	12,283	12,790	13,973	15,058
Other income.....	4,755	4,674	4,259	4,191	5,801	9,273
Total.....	70,601	75,852	92,269	115,301	138,854	148,090

NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES**1929-1943**

(Millions of Shares)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Type of Share	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total national income.....	83,326	68,858	54,479	39,963	42,322	49,455	55,719	64,924
Total compensation of employees.....	53,066	48,180	40,605	31,661	29,831	34,475	37,509	43,024
Total salaries and wages.....	52,556	47,650	40,021	31,027	28,698	32,596	35,616	39,970
Salaries and wages in private industry.....	47,546	42,510	34,896	26,056	24,246	27,979	30,590	34,508
Salaries and wages for governmental agencies.....	5,010	5,140	5,125	4,971	4,452	4,617	5,026	5,462
Total supplements to salaries and wages.....	510	530	584	634	1,133	1,879	1,893	3,054
Work relief wages.....			59	132	656	1,387	1,329	2,155
Social Security contributions of employees.....								303
Other labor income.....	510	530	525	502	477	492	564	596
Net income of business.....	7,194	1,723	-1,614	-3,646	-625	549	1,668	3,767
Dividends.....	5,944	5,634	4,280	2,727	2,193	2,725	2,931	4,655
Corporate savings.....	1,250	-3,911	-5,894	-6,373	-2,818	-2,176	-1,263	-888
Net income of proprietors.....	13,630	10,018	7,264	4,849	6,549	7,526	9,476	10,870
Agriculture.....	5,174	3,758	2,416	1,488	2,224	2,667	4,088	4,401
Other.....	8,456	6,260	4,848	3,361	4,325	4,859	5,388	6,469
Interest.....	5,867	6,048	5,957	5,628	5,110	5,176	5,106	5,130
Net rents and royalties.....	3,569	2,889	2,267	1,471	1,457	1,729	1,960	2,133
Addendum: Net income of incorporated business before Federal taxes.....	8,387	2,441	-1,221	-3,364	-208	1,135	2,403	4,958

NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES**1929-1943 (Continued)**

Type of Share	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total national income.....	71,513	64,200	70,829	77,574	96,857	121,568	147,927
Total compensation of employees.....	48,262	45,105	48,075	52,288	64,489	83,771	105,249
Total salaries and wages.....	44,989	41,181	44,236	48,622	60,810	80,477	102,048
Salaries and wages in private industry.....	39,267	35,183	37,990	41,851	52,587	66,921	80,024
Salaries and wages for governmental agencies.....	5,722	5,998	6,246	6,771	8,223	13,556	22,024
Total supplements to salaries and wages.....	3,273	3,924	3,839	3,666	3,679	3,294	3,201
Work relief wages.....	1,639	2,094	1,870	1,577	1,213	586	58
Social Security contributions of employees.....	1,020	1,185	1,286	1,358	1,686	1,953	2,288
Other labor income.....	614	645	683	731	780	755	855
Net income of business.....	3,943	1,658	4,228	5,844	8,519	8,392	8,938
Dividends.....	4,745	3,172	3,806	4,046	4,511	3,969	4,029
Corporate savings.....	-802	-1,514	422	1,798	4,008	4,423	4,909
Net income of proprietors.....	11,919	10,122	11,151	11,989	15,838	20,574	23,893
Agriculture.....	5,086	4,013	4,291	4,362	6,278	9,703	12,301
Other.....	6,833	6,109	6,860	7,627	9,560	10,871	11,592
Interest.....	5,146	5,068	5,085	5,129	5,250	5,472	6,041
Net rents and royalties.....	2,243	2,247	2,290	2,324	2,761	3,359	3,806
Addendum: Net income of incorporated business before Federal taxes.....	5,219	2,518	5,460	8,388	15,721	19,869	23,671

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION, 1941

(in thousands of dollars)

Total.....	\$87,974	Colleges for agricultural and mechanic arts.....	\$4,854
Vocational education and rehabilitation.....	21,945	State marine schools.....	160
Defense training.....	61,015		

INCOME OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

NET INCOME OF NONSALARIED PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, 1929-1941

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Professional group	1929	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Average net income									
Certified public accountants	\$7,309	\$4,230	\$4,832	\$5,317	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lawyers	5,534	3,868	4,272	4,394	\$4,483	(1)	\$4,391	(1)	\$4,794
Physicians	5,224	2,948	3,695	4,204	4,285	\$4,093	\$4,229	\$4,441	5,047
Dentists	4,267	2,188	2,485	2,726	2,883	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,782
Osteopathic physicians	3,598	1,908	2,170	2,406	2,580	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Veterinarians	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,170	2,240	2,308	2,657
Chiropractors	2,475	1,335	1,608	1,872	1,972	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chiropodists	(1)	1,511	1,575	1,792	1,792	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nurses ²	1,200	(1)	1,076	(1)	(1)	1,101	1,125	1,157	1,192
Median net income									
Physicians	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,234	3,229	3,027	3,083	3,245	3,756
Lawyers	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,665	2,757	(1)	2,704	(1)	2,960
Dentists ³	3,676	1,880	2,173	2,371	2,462	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,281
Osteopathic physicians ⁴	3,067	1,521	1,757	1,945	2,037	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Veterinarians	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,329
Chiropractors ⁴	2,148	1,101	1,400	1,547	1,736	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chiropodists ⁴	(1)	1,236	1,275	1,504	1,583	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nurses ²	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,168

¹ Data not available.

² Data shown for nurses relate to private duty nurses available for full-time employment for at least 48 weeks during the year.

³ Medians for 1929 to 1936 are for the entire profession rather than for nonsalaried practitioners. In 1937 the median for all dentists was \$2,485, compared to \$2,462 for nonsalaried dentists alone. In 1941 the two figures were identical.

⁴ Medians for entire profession rather than for nonsalaried practitioners.

NET INCOME OF DENTISTS BY AGE AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY, 1941

Size of community	Per- cent of all den- tists	Age										Total
		Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	
Percent of all dentists		1.0	8.7	12.5	15.3	15.5	14.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	8.0	100.0
Average net income of dentists in communities with population												
Under 1,000	5		2,595	2,895	3,051	3,102	2,832	2,588	1,995	1,805	1,353	2,470
1,000-2,499	8		2,736	3,436	3,657	3,241	3,264	2,577	2,571	2,233	1,888	2,914
2,500-4,999	6		3,435	3,785	4,052	3,896	3,590	3,466	2,726	2,548	1,702	3,357
5,000-9,999	7		3,061	3,680	4,136	3,755	3,517	3,232	3,069	2,206	1,838	3,498
10,000-24,999	10		2,809	4,143	4,597	4,865	4,612	3,543	2,929	2,826	2,145	3,842
25,000-49,999	7		2,685	4,133	4,952	4,997	4,651	4,519	3,343	2,779	2,326	4,112
50,000-99,999	8		2,913	4,164	4,883	5,287	4,566	4,174	3,972	2,927	2,353	4,151
100,000-499,999	18		2,650	3,860	5,085	5,132	4,611	3,928	3,495	3,196	2,320	4,087
500,000 and over	31		2,457	3,452	4,476	4,677	4,601	3,936	3,765	3,081	2,571	3,907
Total	100	1,932	2,726	3,733	4,503	4,566	4,287	3,722	3,330	2,823	2,230	3,773
Total, 1937		1,139	1,930	3,030	3,658	3,477	3,392	2,967	2,639	2,270	1,717	2,914
Percent increase, 1937 to 1941		70	41	23	23	31	26	25	26	24	30	29

NOTE—Averages for dentists under 25 years of age were not calculated for size of community because of the small number of returns.

HUNTERS AND HARVEST MOON

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of

moonlight evenings. This is most noticeable in higher latitudes and can not be seen at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon and is also more noticeable in higher latitudes.

NET INCOME AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DENTISTS, 1941

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Number, income, or class	All reporting dentists	Dentists classified by type of income		
		Nonsalaried	Part salaried	All salaried
Number reporting.....	13,249	12,409	443	339
Average net income.....	\$3,773	\$3,782	\$3,990	\$3,493
Median net income.....	\$3,281	\$3,281	\$3,451	\$3,157
	Percentage	distribution,	by net income	classes
Net income class:				
Loss.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	
\$0-\$499.....	1.7	1.7	2	0.5
\$500-\$999.....	4.3	4.4	4.5	1.3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	7.3	7.5	6.1	5.0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	8.8	8.9	7.0	5.1
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	11.4	11.4	10.2	15.9
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	10.6	10.4	10.4	17.1
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	9.9	9.6	12.6	17.8
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	8.2	8.1	8.4	11.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	7.1	7.0	6.1	11.0
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	5.8	5.7	8.1	5.1
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	5.1	5.0	5.4	2.5
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	3.7	3.7	4.1	1.0
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	3.2	3.4	1.6	1.0
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	2.3	2.3	3.6	1.0
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	1.4	1.4	1.1	5
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	.9	.9	.5	5
\$9,000-\$9,999.....	1.4	1.5	1.6	.3
\$10,000-\$10,999.....	1.1	1.1	2.5	.5
\$11,000-\$11,999.....	.6	.6	1.8	.3
\$12,000-\$12,999.....	.4	.4	.4	
\$13,000-\$13,999.....	.3	.3		
\$14,000-\$14,999.....	.3	.3	.4	
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	.4	.4		.5
\$20,000-\$30,000.....	1	1		

¹ Includes returns not classified by type of income.

NET INCOME OF PHYSICIANS, BY SIZE OF CITY, 1941

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Population of city (thousands)	All reporting physicians¹			Nonsalaried physicians		
	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income
Under 1.....	160	\$2,959	\$2,263	142	\$2,873	\$2,158
1, under 2.5.....	137	3,682	3,212	113	3,458	2,979
2.5, under 5.....	113	4,251	3,406	96	4,068	3,000
5, under 10.....	116	5,150	4,125	89	5,098	3,938
10, under 25.....	162	5,723	4,571	138	5,686	4,500
25, under 50.....	113	6,352	4,432	93	6,249	4,469
50, under 100.....	153	5,900	4,781	138	5,798	4,643
100, under 250.....	152	6,943	5,273	123	7,138	5,361
250, under 500.....	163	6,932	5,050	125	7,047	5,450
500 and over.....	621	4,850	3,715	523	4,619	3,523
Unknown.....	8			6		
Total.....	1,898	5,179	3,912	1,586	5,047	3,756

¹ Includes returns from part-salaried and all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample. However, data can be shown separately, by size of city, for part-salaried physicians as follows: Total—number reporting, 230; average net income, \$5,974; median net income, \$4,538. Cities with population (thousands) 250 but under 500—number reporting, 30; average net income, \$7,349; median net income, \$5,250. 500 and over—number reporting, 80; average net income, \$6,283; median net income, \$4,583.

ESTIMATED NUMBER, INCOME, AND PAY-ROLL EXPENSE OF PHYSICIANS IN INDEPENDENT PRACTICE, 1929-1941

Year	Average number in independent practice (thousands)	Total income and pay roll (millions of dollars)			Average income and pay roll (dollars)		
		Gross income	Net income	Pay-roll expense	Gross income	Net income	Pay-roll expense
1929	119	1,051	635	89	8,567	5,224	723
1930	121	1,013	598	86	8,173	4,870	695
1931	121	898	517	82	7,191	4,178	657
1932	122	724	395	73	5,775	3,178	578
1933	123	677	368	69	5,368	2,948	542
1934	123	743	424	70	5,871	3,382	550
1935	124	802	467	77	6,295	3,695	599
1936	125	900	534	85	7,020	4,204	662
1937	126	937	549	88	7,276	4,285	684
1938	126	913	527	90	7,053	4,093	696
1939	128	950	551	93	7,261	4,229	708
1940	129	1,001	579	99	7,632	4,441	756
1941	126	1,087	640	106	8,524	5,047	832

Note. The number in independent practice includes all physicians deriving more than one-half of their total net income from independent practice. Total income and pay-roll figures include gross and net income as well as pay-roll expense both for physicians earning all their professional income from independent practice and for part-salaried physicians. Average income and pay-roll series represent the average income and pay-roll expense of physicians earning their entire professional income from independent practice.

NET INCOME OF PHYSICIANS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND FOR SELECTED STATES, 1941

Region and State ¹	All reporting physicians ²			Nonsalaried physicians		
	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income
New England	157	\$4,739	\$3,359	116	\$4,631	\$3,167
Connecticut	34	5,927	4,500	24	5,998	4,500
Massachusetts	82	4,333	3,214	58	4,196	3,125
Middle East	851	4,900	3,818	722	4,831	3,671
District of Columbia	28	7,610	6,375	22	6,610	6,500
Maryland	27	4,803	3,750	22	5,144	3,833
New Jersey	74	5,187	4,300	58	5,540	4,600
New York	452	4,746	4,034	387	4,680	3,281
Pennsylvania	238	4,755	3,900	206	4,652	3,700
West Virginia	27	5,222	3,450	22	5,123	3,250
Southeast	321	4,586	3,438	271	4,292	3,153
Alabama	37	5,153	3,313	27	4,575	2,950
Arkansas	35	2,834	2,417	31	2,691	2,250
Georgia	64	4,818	3,750	58	4,268	3,625
Kentucky	29	2,995	1,750	28	2,953	1,667
Louisiana	37	4,961	4,125	30	5,192	4,500
Mississippi	26	3,236	2,700	21		
Virginia	47	4,649	4,250	36	4,224	3,500
Southwest	100			84		
Central States	246	6,142	4,600	218	5,804	4,500
Ohio	116	7,167	5,167	100	6,390	4,938
Northwest	98	5,064	4,000	79	4,912	3,861
Kansas	24	4,296	3,250	16		
Utah	29	4,429	3,625	26	4,268	3,500
Far West	124	6,552	4,667	95	6,638	5,050
California	58	5,400	4,167	45	5,353	4,125
Oregon	25	6,417	3,917	20		
Washington	40	8,016	5,625	30	8,177	5,667
State unknown	1			1		
United States	1,898	5,179	3,912	1,586	5,047	3,756

¹ No data based on less than 22 returns are shown.

² Includes returns from part-salaried and all-salaried physicians for whom data are not shown separately because of the small number in the sample.

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND INCOME OF LAWYERS IN INDEPENDENT PRACTICE, 1929-1941

(Source: U. S. Department of Commerce)

Year	Number in independent practice (thousands)	Total income (millions of dollars)		Average income (dollars)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1929	104	830	571	7,997	5,534
1930	108	819	557	7,594	5,194
1931	113	846	574	7,463	5,090
1932	114	717	470	6,297	4,156
1933	116	688	447	5,923	3,868
1934	116	750	488	6,362	4,218
1935	119	764	506	6,424	4,272
1936	120	790	525	6,581	4,394
1937	122	828	549	6,726	4,483
1938	124	809	531	6,470	4,273
1939	126	839	553	6,615	4,391
1940	128	871	575	6,747	4,485
1941	128	927	615	7,172	4,794

NOTE.—The number in independent practice includes all lawyers deriving more than one-half of their total net income from independent practice. The total income figures include gross and net income from independent practice both for lawyers earning all their professional income from independent practice and for part-salaried lawyers. The average income series represent the average income of lawyers earning their entire professional income from independent practice.

NET INCOME OF LAWYERS BY SIZE OF CITY, 1941

(Source: U. S. Department of Commerce)

Population of city (thousands)	All reporting lawyers in the legal service industry			Nonsalaried lawyers		
	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income	Number reporting	Average net income	Median net income
Under 1	82	\$2,537	\$2,000	70	\$2,486	\$1,900
1, under 2.5	162	2,929	2,483	138	2,851	2,420
2.5, under 5	183	3,253	2,693	160	2,959	2,500
5, under 10	187	3,662	2,990	141	3,697	2,940
10, under 25	286	4,104	3,188	241	3,952	2,865
25, under 50	180	4,343	3,467	145	4,372	3,375
50, under 100	191	5,080	3,646	159	5,071	3,725
100, under 250	233	4,634	3,535	175	4,487	3,205
250, under 500	277	5,381	3,536	233	5,442	3,450
500 and over	816	6,212	3,674	608	6,387	3,071
Unknown	40	5,344	3,400	29		
Total	2,637	\$4,832	\$3,230	2,099	\$4,794	\$2,960

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN INDEPENDENT PRACTICE, 1940

(Source: U. S. Department of Commerce)

Professional group	Percent in independent practice	Estimated number in independent practice (thousands)	Professional group	Percent in independent practice	Estimated number in independent practice (thousands)
Physicians	80	129	Chiropractors	94	10
Lawyers	72	128	Osteopathic physicians	96	9
Dentists	96	67	Veterinarians	71	8
Registered nurses	27	63	Chiropodists	94	5
Certified public accountants	53	10			
			Total independent practitioners in selected professions		429

NET INCOME AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LAWYERS BY NET INCOME CLASSES, 1941

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Item	All reporting lawyers in the legal service industry	Lawyers classified by type of income		
		Non-salaried	Part-salaried	All-salaried
Number reporting.....	2,637	2,099	307	231
Average net income.....	\$4,832	\$4,794	\$5,204	\$4,683
Median net income.....	\$3,230	\$2,960	\$4,210	\$3,938
	Percentage	distribution	by net income	classes ¹
Net income class:				
Loss: \$1-\$2,999.....	0.4	0.5		
\$0-\$499.....	3.5	4.2	0.7	0.9
\$500-\$999.....	5.8	7.1	1.3	.4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	7.6	8.3	6.2	3.0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	9.7	10.5	6.8	6.5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	9.9	10.6	7.8	6.5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	17.5	17.0	7.5	12.6
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	6.5	5.9	6.8	12.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10.2	8.3	15.6	19.9
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	7.1	6.6	10.1	7.4
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	5.5	4.8	9.1	7.4
\$7,000-\$7,999.....	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.0
\$8,000-\$8,999.....	2.6	2.5	3.9	1.7
\$9,000-\$9,999.....	1.4	1.2	1.6	3.0
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.8
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	1.9	2.0	1.6	.4
\$20,000-\$24,999.....	.9	1.0	.7	.0
\$25,000-\$49,000.....	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
\$50,000-\$74,999.....	.2	.3		
\$75,000-\$150,000.....	.2	.2		

¹ Totals will not necessarily equal 100.0 percent because of rounding.

NET INCOME AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, 1941

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Number, Income, or class	All reporting physicians	Physicians classified by type of income			Number, Income, or class	All reporting physicians	Physicians classified by type of income		
		Nonsalaried	Part-salaried	All-salaried			Nonsalaried	Part-salaried	All-salaried
Number reporting.....	1,898	1,586	230	82	\$4,000-\$4,499.....	5.7	5.2	7.0	12.2
Average net income.....	\$5,179	\$5,047	\$5,974	\$5,495	\$4,500-\$4,999.....	4.5	4.1	5.7	9.8
Median net income.....	3,912	3,756	4,538	4,300					
					\$5,000-\$5,999.....	7.3	7.4	7.8	4.9
					\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6.8	6.6	7.8	7.3
					\$7,000-\$7,999.....	5.0	4.9	6.5	2.4
					\$8,000-\$8,999.....	3.6	3.0	7.0	4.9
					\$9,000-\$9,999.....	3.2	3.3	1.7	4.9
Net income class:					\$10,000-\$12,499.....	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.7
Loss: \$1-\$2,999.....	1.3	1.4	0.9		\$12,500-\$14,999.....	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5
\$0-\$499.....	3.6	4.2	.9		\$15,000-\$17,499.....	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.2
\$500-\$999.....	5.3	5.7	3.9	2.4	\$17,500-\$19,999.....	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	5.8	6.4	3.5	1.2					
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7.0	7.8	2.6	3.7	\$20,000-\$29,999.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	7.6	8.2	5.7	2.4	\$30,000-\$39,999.....	.2	.1	.4	
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	\$40,000-\$49,999.....	.1	.1	.4	
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	7.1	6.1	11.3	13.4					
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	6.0	5.6	6.5	12.2					

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN GROSS CASH INCOME FROM NURSING OF FULL-TIME PRIVATE DUTY NURSES, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND FOR SELECTED STATES, 1941

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Region or State	Number of full-time nurses	Average income	Median income
United States.....	721	\$1,192	\$1,168
Region:			
New England.....	72	1,178	1,050
Middle East.....	201	1,210	1,186
Southeast.....	101	1,059	1,031
Southwest.....	32	1,035	1,033
Central States.....	187	1,250	1,231
Northwest.....	32	1,034	1,100
Far West.....	96	1,295	1,287
State:			
Connecticut.....	16	1,450	
Massachusetts.....	42	1,121	
New Jersey.....	33	1,171	
New York.....	85	1,328	
Pennsylvania.....	62	1,095	
Florida.....	22	1,064	
Texas.....	21	1,040	
Illinois.....	52	1,335	
Indiana.....	15	1,117	
Iowa.....	16	1,025	
Minnesota.....	15	1,203	
Missouri.....	25	1,198	
Ohio.....	39	1,271	
California.....	73	1,295	

AVERAGE NET INCOME OF VETERINARIANS, 1938-41¹

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	All veterinarians	Veterinarians classified by type of income		
		Non-salaried	Part-salaried	All-salaried
1938.....	\$2,416	\$2,170	\$2,874	\$2,630
1939.....	2,486	2,240	2,886	2,709
1940.....	2,562	2,308	2,998	2,788
1941.....	2,787	2,657	3,062	2,894

¹ 1941 averages based on 1,604 schedules. Other years based on extrapolation by identical two-year samples of 1,371 schedules for 1940-41, 1,223 schedules for 1939-40, and 1,122 schedules for 1938-39.

AVERAGE NET INCOME OF VETERINARIANS BY SIZE OF CITY, 1941

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Population of city (thousands)	All veterinarians		Veterinarians classified by type of income			
	Number reporting	Average net income	Non-salaried		All-salaried	
			Number reporting	Average net income	Number reporting	Average net income
Under 1.....	177	\$2,152	135	\$2,126	28	\$2,188
1, under 2.5.....	192	2,375	128	2,209	50	2,677
2.5, under 5.....	167	2,260	92	2,024	54	2,672
5, under 10.....	159	2,757	77	2,787	60	2,666
10, under 25.....	211	2,887	87	2,726	105	2,943
25, under 50.....	111	3,044	39	3,468	61	2,790
50, under 100.....	119	3,120	23	3,892	88	2,966
100, under 250.....	115	3,084	25	3,795	82	2,902
250, under 500.....	99	3,496	23	4,130	73	3,304
500 and over.....	181	3,354	44	3,750	127	3,268
Unknown.....	73	2,623	4	2,835	67	2,493
Total.....	1,604	2,787	677	2,657	795	2,894

GOLD AND SILVER

HOW GOLD IS VALUED AND STORED

Source: Director of the U. S. Mint.

The monetary value or price of gold in the United States is \$35 per fine troy ounce which is explained as follows: The dollar, the standard unit of value, is legally defined as 15 5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine—fixed by Presidential Proclamation January 31, 1934 under authority of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (as amended). One dollar (the unit of value) therefore contains 13.71428+ grains of fine or pure gold and on such basis 480 grains, or a troy ounce, is valued at \$35, the price paid by the Treasury for gold and the value per troy ounce of U. S.

Government gold stock. The gold stock is stored in form of bullion cast into bars of various sizes, 400 ounce bars (world market size) being the most predominant. A 400-ounce bar is about 3 1/4 inches wide, 6 1/2 inches long and 1 1/4 inches thick, and if expressed in avoirdupois pounds would weigh approximately 27 pounds. On June 30, 1945 U. S. government gold stock totaled 577,512,303.3 troy ounces of fine or pure gold valued at \$20,212,930,614.08, an equivalent of over 19,800 tons avoirdupois weight.

AVERAGE COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD, 1816-1944

Source: Director of the Mint

Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio	Year	Ratio
1816....	15.28	1842....	15.87	1868....	15.59	1894....	32.56	1920....	20.28
1817....	15.11	1843....	15.93	1869....	15.60	1895....	31.60	1921....	32.76
1818....	15.35	1844....	15.85	1870....	15.57	1896....	30.59	1922....	30.43
1819....	15.33	1845....	15.92	1871....	15.57	1897....	34.20	1923....	31.69
1820....	15.62	1846....	15.90	1872....	15.63	1898....	35.03	1924....	30.80
1821....	15.95	1847....	15.80	1873....	15.93	1899....	34.36	1925....	29.78
1822....	15.80	1848....	15.85	1874....	16.16	1900....	33.33	1926....	33.11
1823....	15.84	1849....	15.78	1875....	16.64	1901....	34.68	1927....	36.47
1824....	15.82	1850....	15.70	1876....	17.75	1902....	39.15	1928....	35.34
1825....	15.70	1851....	15.46	1877....	17.20	1903....	38.10	1929....	38.78
1826....	15.76	1852....	15.59	1878....	17.92	1904....	35.70	1930....	53.74
1827....	15.74	1853....	15.33	1879....	18.39	1905....	33.87	1931....	71.25
1828....	15.78	1854....	15.33	1880....	18.05	1906....	30.54	1932....	73.29
1829....	15.78	1855....	15.38	1881....	18.25	1907....	31.24	1933....	59.06
1830....	15.82	1856....	15.38	1882....	18.20	1908....	38.64	1934....	72.49
1831....	15.72	1857....	15.27	1883....	18.64	1909....	39.74	1935....	54.19
1832....	15.73	1858....	15.38	1884....	18.61	1910....	38.22	1936....	77.09
1833....	15.93	1859....	15.19	1885....	19.41	1911....	38.33	1937....	77.44
1834....	15.73	1860....	15.29	1886....	20.78	1912....	33.62	1938....	80.39
1835....	15.80	1861....	15.50	1887....	21.10	1913....	34.19	1939....	88.84
1836....	15.72	1862....	15.35	1888....	22.00	1914....	37.37	1940....	99.76
1837....	15.83	1863....	15.37	1889....	22.10	1915....	40.48	1941....	99.73
1838....	15.85	1864....	15.37	1890....	19.75	1916....	30.78	1942....	90.57
1839....	15.62	1865....	15.44	1891....	20.92	1917....	24.61	1943....	77.67
1840....	15.62	1866....	15.43	1892....	23.72	1918....	21.00		
1841....	15.70	1867....	15.57	1893....	26.49	1919....	18.44		

NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cabled prices from London to the Bureau of the Mint, from 1897 to 1914 from daily London quotations, and since from daily New York quotations.

Return to Bust Portrayals

The silver dollar of 1878 and the half-dollar, quarter and dime of 1892 returned to the simple bust instead of the full-seated figure. On the smaller coins the Great Seal was used.

The devices on the gold coins of the 20th century were by the sculptors Saint Gaudens and Bela L. Pratt, and depart from established traditions. The Indian head, originally designed for a one-cent coin, is on three of the gold coins. A standing figure of Liberty is used on the double eagle, while the eagle itself is not standing on the olive branch and arrows as on the other coins. Instead, Liberty holds in her left hand the olive, in her right, instead of arrows, the torch of progress.

Cent Made Smaller

The original differentiation in design between types of coins of different metals soon disappeared. In 1840, the silver dollar, not coined for 36 years, was restored, with a seated figure of Liberty designed by Christian Gobrecht. A new copper cent first issued in 1856 was 5/16 of an inch smaller than the old penny, and weighed 72 grains compared with the 1792 cent of 264 grains, reduced to 168 grains in 1795. This "White cent" contained 12 per cent nickel and bore a flying eagle in 1856, 1857, and 1858, when it was replaced by the Indian-head cent, in use until 1909, when V. D. Brenner's bust of Lincoln appeared.

First coinage of a double-eagle and a gold dollar was authorized in 1849, when James B. Longacre designed a bust of Liberty for the new coins.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE U. S. SINCE 1792

Source: Director of the Mint

(The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner of mining statistics, and since by Director of the Mint)

Calendar year	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ounces	Value ¹	Fine ounces	Commercial value
1792 to July 31, 1834 ..	677,250	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	.....
July 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1844	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	\$253,400
1845	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200
1846	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50,300
1847	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600
Total	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500
1849	1,935,000	40,000,000	38,700	50,700
1850	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900
1851-55	14,270,625	295,000,000	193,500	259,400
1856-60	12,384,000	256,000,000	309,400	418,300
1861-65	10,716,271	221,525,000	28,810,600	38,674,300
1866-70	12,225,570	252,725,000	49,113,200	65,261,100
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
Total	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-75	4,980,631	102,958,800	81,057,900	103,285,000
1876-80	10,300,633	212,933,000	157,680,500	182,506,400
1881-85	7,730,372	159,801,000	182,840,700	202,806,600
1886-90	8,077,967	166,984,500	231,819,100	227,495,200
1891-95	9,106,834	188,255,000	287,057,000	227,960,100
1896-1900	15,728,572	325,138,400	279,544,300	172,688,800
1901-05	19,393,722	400,903,800	278,793,400	159,543,400
1906-10	22,993,218	475,312,000	277,332,800	162,916,400
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1914	4,572,976	94,531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,897,300
1916	4,479,057	92,590,300	74,414,802	48,953,000
1917	4,051,440	83,750,700	71,740,362	59,078,100
1918	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,139	66,485,129
1919	2,918,628	60,333,400	56,682,445	63,533,652
1920	2,476,166	51,186,900	55,361,573	60,801,955
1921	2,422,006	50,067,300	53,052,441	53,052,441
1922	2,363,075	48,849,100	56,240,048	56,240,048
1923	2,502,632	51,734,000	73,335,170	60,134,839
1924	2,528,900	52,277,000	65,407,186	43,822,814
1925	2,411,987	49,860,200	66,155,424	45,911,864
1926	2,335,042	48,269,600	62,718,746	39,136,497
1927	2,197,125	45,418,600	60,434,441	34,266,328
1928	2,233,251	46,165,400	58,462,507	34,200,567
1929	2,208,386	45,651,400	61,327,868	32,687,754
1930	2,285,603	47,247,600	50,748,127	19,538,029
1931	2,395,878	49,527,200	30,932,050	8,970,294
1932	2,449,032	50,626,000	23,980,773	6,762,578
1933	2,556,246	52,842,300	23,002,629	8,050,920
1934	3,091,183	108,191,400	32,725,353	² 21,155,784
1935	3,609,283	126,324,900	45,924,454	² 33,008,201
1936	4,357,394	152,508,800	63,812,176	² 49,422,530
1937	4,804,540	168,158,900	71,941,794	² 55,646,978
1938	5,089,811	178,143,400	62,665,335	³ 40,510,924
1939	5,611,171	196,391,000	65,119,513	³ 44,202,279
1940	6,003,105	210,108,700	69,585,734	³ 49,483,189
1941	5,976,419	209,174,600	72,336,029	³ 51,438,954
1942	3,741,806	130,963,200	56,090,855	³ 39,886,830
1943	1,394,522	48,808,270	40,900,121	³ 29,084,531
1944	1,022,238	35,778,330	35,651,049	³ 25,351,867
Total 1873-1944	214,116,795	5,066,675,100	3,743,073,719	2,809,647,066
Grand total	273,583,743	6,295,962,100	3,861,951,419	2,967,801,466

¹ Value of gold in 1934 and thereafter calculated on basis of \$35 per fine ounce; prior thereto on basis of \$20.67+ per fine ounce.² Value of silver calculated on the basis of the average amount per ounce returned to depositors of newly mined domestic silver: in 1934 at \$0.64+ per fine ounce, in 1935 at \$0.71875, in 1936 at \$0.7745, in 1937 at \$0.7735.³ Value of silver calculated on the basis of the amount per fine ounce returned to depositors of newly mined domestic silver produced in 1938, \$0.6464+, in 1939 \$0.6787+, since 1940 at \$0.7111+.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE U. S. IN 1944

Source: Director of the Mint

States	Gold		Silver	
	Ounces	Value ¹	Ounces	Value ¹
Alaska.....	50,848	\$1,779,680	15,240	\$10,837
Arizona.....	127,619	4,466,665	4,674,097	3,323,802
California.....	115,555	4,044,425	791,519	562,858
Colorado.....	111,484	3,901,940	2,136,140	1,519,033
Georgia.....	4	140		
Idaho.....	22,326	781,410	10,645,179	7,569,905
Illinois.....			3,002	2,135
Michigan.....			53,605	38,119
Missouri.....			104,361	74,212
Montana.....	49,127	1,719,445	6,669,273	4,742,594
Nevada.....	115,561	4,044,635	1,408,259	1,001,429
New Mexico.....	11,535	403,725	545,081	387,613
New York.....			39,029	27,754
North Carolina.....	21	735	1,461	1,039
Oregon.....	1,290	45,150	18,599	13,226
Pennsylvania.....	2,117	74,095	13,549	9,635
South Dakota.....	10,875	380,625	5,312	3,777
Tennessee.....	222	7,770	45,907	32,645
Texas.....	43	1,505	21,471	15,268
Utah.....	353,550	12,374,250	8,104,520	5,763,214
Vermont.....	101	3,535	18,914	13,450
Virginia.....	95	3,325	19,297	13,722
Washington.....	49,846	1,744,610	317,231	225,586
Wyoming.....	19	665	3	2
Total-1944.....	1,022,238	\$35,778,330	35,651,049	\$25,351,857
Total-1943.....	1,394,522	\$48,808,270	40,900,121	\$29,084,530
Largest production ²	6,003,105	\$210,108,700	74,961,075	\$73,397,300

¹ Gold valued at \$35.00 per fine ounce. Silver valued in 1944 at \$0.7111+, the price per fine ounce established for newly mined domestic silver by Act of 6 July 1939.

² Gold 1940. Silver 1915.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS, EXPORTS OF U. S., 1873-1942

Source: Director of the Mint

Calendar year	Gold		Silver	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1873-80.....	\$188,092,808	\$240,427,807	\$199,901,158	\$92,487,371
1881-90.....	259,384,474	277,932,720	274,443,806	155,672,202
1891-1900.....	650,468,061	605,177,467	507,669,920	256,332,873
1901-10.....	680,963,596	751,883,761	542,543,911	367,980,603
1911-20.....	1,689,471,685	2,491,130,794	1,065,814,628	522,908,141
1921.....	23,891,376	691,248,297	51,575,399	63,242,671
1922.....	36,874,894	275,169,785	62,807,286	70,806,653
1923.....	28,643,417	322,715,812	72,468,689	74,453,530
1924.....	61,648,313	319,720,918	109,891,033	73,944,902
1925.....	262,639,790	128,273,172	99,127,585	64,595,418
1926.....	115,707,815	213,504,020	92,257,564	69,595,936
1927.....	201,455,100	207,535,195	75,624,780	55,073,917
1928.....	560,759,341	168,897,307	87,382,016	68,117,329
1929.....	116,582,926	291,648,632	83,407,197	63,939,830
1930.....	115,967,332	396,053,695	54,156,584	42,760,841
1931.....	466,794,459	612,119,211	26,485,253	28,664,139
1932.....	809,527,524	363,315,127	13,849,894	19,649,943
1933.....	366,652,193	193,196,686	19,040,973	60,224,746
1934.....	52,758,664	1,186,670,510	16,551,336	102,725,135
1935.....	1,960,319	1,740,979,115	18,801,291	354,531,001
1936.....	27,533,521	1,144,117,412	11,965,493	182,816,199
1937.....	46,020,018	1,631,523,270	12,042,339	91,876,984
1938.....	5,888,904	1,979,457,519	7,082,153	230,531,137
1939.....	508,063	3,574,658,840	14,629,792	85,307,095
1940.....	4,994,889	4,749,467,203	3,674,385	58,433,866
1941.....	64,280	982,442,027	5,673,361	47,053,413
1942.....	102,126	315,779,716	1,999,490	41,103,149
Total.....	\$6,775,355,898	\$25,855,046,018	\$3,530,867,416	\$3,344,829,024
Net imports.....				

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE U. S., 1878-1944

Source: Director of the Mint

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Population (thousands)	Gold bullion and coin (thousands)	Silver coin ¹ (thousands)	Per capita		
				Gold	Silver	Total
1878	47,598	\$ 213,200	\$ 82,048	\$ 4.48	\$ 1.72	\$ 6.20
1879	48,866	245,742	111,526	5.03	2.28	7.31
1880	50,156	351,841	142,522	7.01	2.84	9.85
1881	51,316	478,485	169,384	9.32	3.30	12.62
1882	52,495	506,758	197,218	9.65	3.76	13.41
1883	53,693	542,732	227,008	10.11	4.23	14.34
1884	54,911	545,501	255,569	9.93	4.65	14.58
1885	56,148	588,697	283,479	10.48	5.05	15.53
1886	57,404	590,774	312,253	10.29	5.44	15.73
1887	58,680	654,520	352,994	11.15	6.02	17.17
1888	59,974	705,819	386,572	11.77	6.45	18.22
1889	61,289	680,064	420,549	11.10	6.86	17.96
1890	62,622	695,563	456,908	11.11	7.30	18.41
1891	63,844	646,583	516,603	10.13	8.09	18.22
1892	65,086	664,275	568,579	10.21	8.74	18.95
1893	66,349	597,698	615,716	9.01	9.28	18.29
1894	67,632	627,293	624,250	9.28	9.23	18.51
1895	68,934	626,256	624,731	9.23	9.06	18.29
1896	70,254	599,598	627,696	8.53	8.93	17.46
1897	71,592	696,239	632,408	9.73	8.83	18.56
1898	72,947	861,515	637,479	11.81	8.74	20.55
1899	74,318	963,498	638,564	12.96	8.59	21.55
1900	76,308	1,034,384	648,995	13.56	8.51	22.07
1901	77,754	1,124,639	658,006	14.46	8.46	22.92
1902	79,117	1,192,595	667,319	15.07	8.43	23.50
1903	80,487	1,248,682	675,678	15.51	8.39	23.90
1904	81,867	1,327,656	679,932	16.22	8.31	24.53
1905	83,260	1,357,656	683,053	16.31	8.20	24.51
1906	84,662	1,475,707	686,477	17.43	8.11	25.54
1907	86,074	1,466,389	698,702	17.04	8.12	25.16
1908	87,496	1,618,133	715,616	18.49	8.18	26.67
1909	88,926	1,642,042	727,686	18.47	8.18	26.65
1910	90,363	1,636,043	723,437	18.11	8.01	26.12
1911	93,983	1,753,197	727,886	18.65	7.74	26.39
1912	95,656	1,818,188	738,866	19.01	7.73	26.74
1913	97,337	1,870,762	743,469	19.22	7.64	26.86
1914	99,027	1,890,657	750,279	19.09	7.58	26.67
1915	100,725	1,985,539	753,702	19.71	7.48	27.19
1916	102,431	2,444,636	757,161	23.87	7.39	31.26
1917	104,145	3,220,242	766,545	30.92	7.36	38.28
1918	105,869	3,162,808	731,373	29.87	6.91	36.78
1919	106,136	3,113,306	551,016	29.33	5.19	34.52
1920	106,422	2,865,482	527,712	26.93	4.96	31.89
1921	108,445	3,274,730	560,102	30.20	5.16	35.36
1922	109,893	3,784,652	652,385	34.44	5.94	40.38
1923	111,693	4,049,554	761,073	36.26	6.81	43.07
1924	113,727	4,488,391	781,369	39.47	6.87	46.34
1925	115,378	4,360,382	805,533	37.79	6.98	44.77
1926	117,136	4,447,397	822,414	37.97	7.02	44.99
1927	118,628	4,587,298	833,534	38.67	7.03	45.70
1928	120,013	4,109,163	838,972	34.24	6.99	41.23
1929	121,455	4,324,351	844,148	35.60	6.95	42.55
1930	123,191	4,534,866	850,938	36.81	6.91	43.72
1931	124,076	4,955,921	848,578	39.94	6.84	46.78
1932	124,822	3,918,596	844,891	31.39	6.77	38.16
1933	125,693	4,317,554	838,642	34.35	6.67	41.02
1934	126,564	7,856,181	837,459	62.07	6.62	68.69
1935	127,157	9,115,643	1,171,367	71.69	9.21	80.90
1936	128,413	10,608,417	1,587,007	82.61	12.36	94.97
1937	129,337	12,318,271	1,741,175	95.24	13.46	108.70
1938	130,085	12,962,954	1,957,704	99.65	15.05	114.70
1939	131,173	16,110,079	2,157,476	122.82	16.44	139.26
1940	132,130	19,963,091	2,302,501	151.09	17.43	168.52
1941	133,212	22,624,197	2,430,234	169.84	18.24	188.08
1942	134,474	22,736,704	2,582,735	169.08	19.21	188.29
1943	136,527	22,387,522	2,718,711	163.98	19.91	183.89
1944	138,001	21,173,066	2,748,959	153.43	19.92	173.35

¹ For 1934 and thereafter includes silver bullion revalued to \$1.29 + per fine troy ounce and set up as security against silver certificates.

² On Jan. 31, 1934, the weight of the gold dollar was reduced from 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine to 15 5/21 grains nine-tenths fine, thereby giving gold a monetary value of \$35 per fine troy ounce, which compares with the previous \$20.67 + per fine troy ounce. Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY YEARS

(Source: Report of the Director of the Mint)

Period	Gold		Silver	
	Annual average for period		Annual average for period	
	Fine ounces	Value ¹	Fine ounces	Commercial value ²
1493-1520.....	186,470	\$3,855,000	1,511,050	\$2,085,249
1521-1544.....	230,194	4,759,000	2,899,930	4,001,903
1545-1560.....	273,596	5,656,000	10,017,940	13,824,757
1561-1580.....	219,906	4,546,000	9,628,925	13,287,916
1581-1600.....	237,267	4,905,000	13,467,635	18,585,336
1601-1620.....	273,918	5,662,000	13,596,235	18,762,804
1621-1640.....	266,845	5,516,000	12,654,240	17,462,851
1641-1660.....	281,955	5,828,000	11,776,545	16,251,632
1661-1680.....	297,709	6,154,000	10,834,550	14,951,679
1681-1700.....	346,095	7,154,000	10,992,085	15,169,077
1701-1720.....	412,163	8,520,000	11,432,540	15,533,392
1721-1740.....	613,422	12,681,000	13,863,080	18,988,261
1741-1760.....	791,211	16,356,000	17,140,612	24,032,852
1761-1780.....	665,066	13,761,000	20,985,591	29,465,868
1781-1800.....	571,948	11,823,000	28,261,779	38,712,985
1801-1810.....	571,563	11,815,000	28,746,922	38,070,986
1811-1820.....	367,957	7,606,000	17,385,755	23,204,768
1821-1830.....	457,044	9,448,000	14,807,004	19,373,780
1831-1840.....	652,291	13,484,000	19,175,867	25,160,656
1841-1850.....	1,760,502	36,393,000	25,090,342	32,755,444
1851-1855.....	6,410,324	132,513,000	28,488,597	38,191,813
1856-1860.....	6,486,262	134,083,000	29,095,428	39,296,285
1861-1865.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,488,205
1866-1870.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,224,164
1871-1875.....	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,887,894
1876-1880.....	5,543,110	114,586,000	78,775,602	91,198,514
1881-1885.....	4,794,755	99,116,000	92,003,944	102,161,180
1886-1890.....	5,461,282	112,895,000	108,911,431	106,624,291
1891-1895.....	7,882,565	162,947,000	157,581,331	123,811,652
1896-1900.....	12,446,939	257,301,100	165,693,304	102,448,170
1901-1905.....	15,606,730	322,619,800	167,995,408	95,942,178
1906-1910.....	104,857,875	2,167,604,800	986,257,581	572,483,950
1911-1915.....	112,058,042	2,316,454,488	1,012,374,690	574,508,030
1916.....	22,032,542	455,455,670	180,801,919	121,410,297
1917.....	20,346,043	420,592,147	186,125,017	156,345,014
1918.....	18,588,127	384,251,378	203,159,431	200,000,302
1919.....	17,339,679	358,443,791	179,849,940	201,588,402
1920.....	16,146,830	333,784,924	173,296,382	176,658,332
1921.....	15,997,692	330,702,190	171,285,542	108,074,326
1922.....	15,496,859	320,349,102	209,815,448	158,207,142
1923.....	17,845,349	368,896,948	246,009,534	172,275,556
1924.....	18,619,481	384,899,578	239,484,703	178,310,730
1925.....	18,673,178	384,009,921	245,213,993	172,498,235
1926.....	19,117,568	395,198,984	253,795,166	169,568,635
1927.....	19,058,736	393,979,954	253,981,085	144,947,005
1928.....	18,885,849	390,386,574	257,925,154	151,213,780
1929.....	19,207,452	397,153,303	260,970,029	139,960,836
1930.....	20,903,736	432,118,638	248,708,426	96,309,849
1931.....	22,284,290	460,650,527	195,919,987	56,842,265
1932.....	24,098,676	498,163,970	164,892,802	46,506,363
1933.....	25,400,295	525,070,547	169,159,054	59,200,666
1934.....	27,372,374	958,033,090	190,398,156	91,929,942
1935.....	30,001,209	1,050,042,315	215,948,585	139,463,915
1936.....	32,930,554	1,152,569,390	253,695,856	115,175,382
1937.....	35,118,298	1,229,140,430	274,573,873	124,077,392
1938.....	37,703,334	1,319,616,690	267,765,434	116,577,034
1939.....	39,534,430	1,383,705,050	265,926,968	104,761,930
1940.....	41,067,101	1,437,348,535	272,510,428	95,610,284
1941.....	40,332,204	1,411,627,140	262,854,226	92,248,691
Total 1493-1941 ³	1,416,008,138	\$33,339,610,839	17,515,963,146	\$15,546,575,504

¹ Valued, prior to 1934, at \$20.67 plus per fine ounce; 1934 and thereafter at \$35 per fine ounce.

² Valued, prior to 1701, at \$1.38 per fine ounce, which corresponds with a commercial ratio of silver to gold of approximately 15 to 1, which prevailed over 100 years subsequent to 1687. From 1841 the annual averages per fine ounce in London are used except for the years 1915 to 1921 and 1931 to 1934, when New York prices are used because the London prices were not equivalent to gold. From 1701 to 1840, the price corresponds with the average ratios of silver to gold.

³ Preliminary.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES AND AREAS, 1910-1941

Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics

(In thousands of dollars. Gold valued at \$20.67 per fine ounce through 1933, at \$35 thereafter)

Year	World total	United States ¹	Canada ²	Latin America	Mexico
1910	455,239	96,269	10,206	40,882	24,911
1911	462,990	96,890	9,762	40,766	24,880
1912	467,288	93,452	12,649	40,327	24,500
1913	466,284	88,884	16,599	33,683	19,309
1914	447,608	94,532	15,983	19,789	4,738
1915	472,284	101,036	18,978	24,617	6,559
1916 ³	455,456	92,590	19,235	26,397	7,691
1917	420,592	83,751	15,273	26,047	9,000
1918	384,251	68,647	14,464	34,364	16,825
1919	358,444	60,333	15,850	32,274	15,677
1920	333,785	51,187	15,853	31,466	15,266
1921	330,702	50,067	19,149	30,927	14,153
1922	320,349	48,849	26,116	32,843	15,469
1923	368,897	51,734	25,294	33,348	16,158
1924	384,900	52,277	31,532	30,026	16,480
1925	384,010	49,860	35,881	28,653	16,310
1926	395,199	48,270	36,263	28,278	15,972
1927	393,980	45,419	38,300	26,710	14,991
1928	390,387	46,165	39,082	24,316	14,452
1929	397,153	45,651	39,862	23,983	13,536
1930	432,119	47,248	43,557	26,638	13,860
1931	460,651	49,527	55,715	26,250	12,879
1932	498,164	50,626	63,061	27,963	12,082
1933	525,071	52,842	61,292	34,239	13,183
1934	958,033	108,191	104,445	66,886	23,149
1935	1,049,974	126,325	115,426	69,334	23,882
1936	1,152,569	152,509	131,708	74,799	26,389
1937	1,229,140	168,159	144,149	81,404	29,624
1938	1,319,617	178,143	165,885	94,328	32,334
1939	1,383,705	196,391	179,042	104,000	36,956
1940	1,437,349	210,109	186,653	109,189	35,010
1941 ⁴	1,411,627	209,175	187,834	105,883	32,315

(continued on the next page)

GOLD RESERVES OF THE WORLD

Source: Federal Reserve Board (In millions of dollars)

Dec.	U. S.	United King.	France	Germany	Holland	Switzerland	Spain	U. S. S. R.	Italy	Belgium	Canada	Argentina	Japan	India	World
1930	4,225	718	2,100	528	171	138	470	249	279	191	110	412	412	128	10,917
1932	4,044	583	3,254	192	415	477	436	368	307	361	84	249	212	162	11,897
1933	4,012	928	3,022	92	371	386	436	416	373	380	77	239	212	162	11,930
1934	8,238	1,584	5,445	32	573	624	740	744	518	590	134	403	394	275	21,051
1935	10,125	1,648	4,395	33	438	454	735	839	270	611	189	444	425	275	21,604
1936	11,258	2,584	2,995	27	491	657	718	.....	208	632	188	501	463	275	22,630
1937	12,760	2,689	2,564	23	933	650	718	.....	210	597	184	469	261	274	22,964
1938	14,512	2,690	2,430	29	998	701	525	.....	193	581	192	431	164	274	25,468
1939	17,644	1	2,709	29	692	549	525	.....	144	609	214	466	164	274	25,702
1940	21,995	1	2,000	.....	617	502	.....	.....	.....	734	7	353	164	274	.....
1941	22,737	1	2,000	.....	575	665	.....	.....	.....	734	5	354	.....	274	.....
1942	22,726	1	2,000	29	508	824	42	.....	.....	735	6	354	164	274	.....
1943	21,938	1	2,000	29	500	964	91	.....	.....	734	5	939	.....	274	.....
1944	20,619	1	1,777	29	.....	1,052	105	.....	.....	.....	6	409	.....	274	.....
Mar. 1945	20,419	1	.....	.....	.....	1,072	.....	.....	.....	715	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Brazil, 115; Egypt, 52; Rumania, 241; South Africa, 634; Sweden, 335; Turkey, 114; Uruguay, 89; Venezuela, 68

Country	1944	Mar. 1945	Country	1944	Mar. 1945
Brazil	329	—	Sweden	463	—
Egypt	52	—	Turkey	221	—
Rumania	—	—	Uruguay	157	—
South Africa	814	—	Venezuela	130	147

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRIES AND AREAS, 1910-1941— Continued

Year	Oceania	Europe		Africa	Asia
		Total	U. S. S. R. (Russia)		
1910	65,471	39,598	35,580	175,190	27,625
1911	60,184	36,567	32,152	191,538	27,244
1912	54,509	26,444	22,199	211,851	28,057
1913	53,113	37,537	32,738	207,327	29,139
1914	47,569	37,762	35,843	201,997	29,973
1915	48,988	31,493	28,578	217,852	29,317
1916 ^a	40,476	24,634	22,530	222,949	29,172
1917	34,398	18,975	18,011	214,304	27,843
1918	30,812	12,313	11,464	197,049	26,602
1919	26,912	3,960	3,589	193,897	25,216
1920	22,652	1,899	1,529	187,759	22,968
1921	18,673	2,629	1,362	186,968	22,288
1922	18,847	5,649	3,961	165,774	22,271
1923	18,383	8,058	6,314	209,954	22,126
1924	16,537	13,159	11,298	219,580	21,787
1925	13,962	13,135	11,073	218,760	23,758
1926	13,482	18,611	15,723	226,581	23,711
1927	14,251	17,444	14,232	228,871	22,984
1928	13,064	11,304	7,975	233,033	23,441
1929	12,090	18,073	14,621	235,347	22,048
1930	12,855	35,638	31,030	242,885	23,299
1931	16,205	39,587	34,227	246,573	26,798
1932	20,636	46,224	40,062	263,276	26,377
1933	23,932	64,199	55,814	257,329	31,238
1934	43,995	155,028	135,033	424,489	54,999
1935	48,454	187,005	167,441	439,692	63,741
1936	56,297	199,539	181,055	468,595	69,121
1937	63,990	206,294	187,564	489,753	75,392
1938	74,444	203,652	183,257	512,297	90,867
1939	77,620	194,433	175,000	541,815	90,404
1940	79,478	162,050	140,000	591,360	98,510
1941 ^p	73,787	140,000	(^q)	598,500	96,448

^p Preliminary

¹ Includes Philippine Islands production received in United States.

² Includes Newfoundland production, which amounts to less than 1 million dollars in any year.

³ Figures for several countries in 1916 are estimates of the United States Bureau of the Mint.

⁴ Mint estimate.

⁵ Yearbook of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

⁶ Not available.

STATE AID BY PURPOSE: (1) SELECTED YEARS 1925-1941

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Schools	Public assistance	Highways	Other Specified Purposes	Unspecified
1925	\$ 535.8	\$254.1	\$3.9	\$150.2	\$19.5	\$108.1
1932	758.6	397.4	42.1	229.0	16.2	73.9
1937	1,368.5	642.6	220.5	302.0	23.4	180.0
1939	1,537.0	676.5	371.8	298.4	19.5	170.8
1941	1,697.8	735.4	407.0	341.7	22.6	191.1

¹ Data for 1932 and 1925 are adopted from Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., *Facing the Tax Problem* (New York, 1937), pp. 578-79.

Ahead of Time

The Swedish scientist Arrhenius was awarded the Nobel prize for his thesis on electricity. But 19 years before that, when he had submitted the same thesis for a doctor's degree, it was given the lowest grade that could be granted without refusing it entirely.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE BY CALENDAR YEARS

Director of the Mint
(in Thousands of Dollars)

Period or calendar year	Total	Gold	Silver	Minor	Period or calendar year	Total	Gold	Silver	Minor
1793-1800	2,534	1,014	1,440	79	1921	100,783	10,570	89,058	1,155
1801-1810	6,971	3,250	3,569	151	1922	165,077	80,680	84,325	72
1811-1820	9,328	3,167	5,971	191	1923	114,575	45,365	66,233	2,927
1821-1830	18,836	1,903	16,781	151	1924	229,947	206,010	21,627	2,310
1831-1840	46,464	18,777	27,343	342	1925	216,457	192,330	19,874	4,203
1841-1850	111,960	89,216	22,363	381	1926	102,828	78,541	19,826	4,462
1851-1855	237,390	214,143	22,942	276	1927	141,147	125,645	11,286	4,216
1856-1860	155,945	130,264	24,660	1,021	1928	189,773	177,360	8,749	3,665
1861-1865	185,015	175,094	7,146	2,775	1929	54,225	40,235	8,591	5,400
1866-1870	128,901	115,418	5,610	5,873	1930	8,731	2,440	2,658	3,632
1871-1875	201,346	168,075	31,833	1,438	1931	61,823	60,895	621	307
1876-1880	378,984	241,754	136,397	834	1932	68,423	66,665	1,562	196
1881-1885	390,384	243,745	142,657	3,981	1933	13,136	12,035	896	206
1886-1890	306,322	126,180	175,003	5,139	1934	25,952		22,092	3,860
1891-1895	328,759	260,169	63,861	4,729	1935	38,581		31,237	7,344
1896-1900	546,055	411,684	127,018	7,352	1936	46,388		34,657	11,731
1901-1905	589,215	475,645	102,769	10,801	1937	31,123,993		22,035,561	9,088,431
1906-1910	596,088	535,840	48,054	12,195	1938	12,718,178		8,998,493	3,719,685
1910	111,505	104,724	3,744	3,037	1939	38,289,169		27,913,497	10,375,671
1911	65,791	56,177	6,457	3,157	1940	50,157,850		29,359,833	20,798,016
1912	27,417	17,499	7,341	2,577	1941	102,209,510		76,120,483	26,089,027
1913	33,285	25,433	3,184	4,667	1942	119,283,799		102,054,773	17,229,026
1914	61,750	53,458	6,084	2,208	1943	136,237,136		105,772,800	30,464,336
1915	30,145	23,968	4,114	2,063					
1916	33,743	18,525	8,881	6,338	Total:				
1917	35,540	10	29,412	6,118	1874-1943	5,684,777,966	3,674,104,040	1,740,627,139	270,046,336
1918	31,446		25,473	5,973					
1919	20,778		11,068	9,709	Grand				
1920	50,214	16,990	25,057	8,167	total	6,696,472,745	4,526,218,477	1,888,117,037	282,137,230

VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR AT AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER, 1837-1943

Source: Director of the Mint

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1837	\$1.009	1859	\$1.052	1881	\$0.87575	1903	\$0.41960	1925	\$0.53681
1838	1.008	1860	1.045	1882	.87833	1904	.44763	1926	.48284
1839	1.023	1861	1.031	1883	.85754	1905	.47200	1927	.43838
1840	1.023	1862	1.041	1884	.85904	1906	.52353	1928	.45237
1841	1.018	1863	1.040	1885	.82379	1907	.51164	1929	.41229
1842	1.007	1864	1.040	1886	.76931	1908	.41371	1930	.29751
1843	1.003	1865	1.035	1887	.75755	1909	.40231	1931	.22440
1844	1.008	1866	1.036	1888	.72683	1910	.41825	1932	.21814
1845	1.004	1867	1.027	1889	.72325	1911	.41709	1933	.27068
1846	1.005	1868	1.025	1890	.80927	1912	.47543	1934	.37344
1847	1.011	1869	1.024	1891	.76416	1913	.46760	1935	.49950
1848	1.008	1870	1.027	1892	.67401	1914	.42780	1936	.35113
1849	1.013	1871	1.025	1893	.60351	1915	.40135	1937	.34956
1850	1.018	1872	1.022	1894	.49097	1916	.53094	1938	.33673
1851	1.034	1873	1.00368	1895	.50587	1917	.69242	1939	.30470
1852	1.025	1874	.98909	1896	.52257	1918	.76142	1940	.27136
1853	1.042	1875	.96086	1897	.46745	1919	.86692	1941	.27144
1854	1.042	1876	.90039	1898	.45640	1920	.78844	1942	.29889
1855	1.039	1877	.92958	1899	.46525	1921	.48801	1943	.34853
1856	1.039	1878	.89222	1900	.47958	1922	.52543		
1857	1.046	1879	.86928	1901	.46093	1923	.50458		
1858	1.039	1880	.88564	1902	.40835	1924	.51906		

Intensive Farmers

Three crops of rice annually are raised by Balinese farmers, probably the most intensive agriculturists in the world. Their rice paddies rise in terraces from warm valley floors to the high slopes of hills, giving somewhat the effect of hanging gardens, seen

from a distance. Also grown in quantity in Bali are sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, indigo and cotton. Varieties of fruits are grown, as are European vegetables in the uplands. Coconut palms and Tamarinds are common trees.

VALUES OF FOREIGN MONETARY UNITS (At Par As Regards Gold Units; Nongold Units Have No Fixed Par With Gold)

Source: U. S. Treasury Dept. (as of April 1, 1945)

Country	Monetary unit	Value in terms of U. S. money	Remarks
Argentina Republic	Peso	\$1.6335	Given valuation is of gold peso. Paper nominally convertible at 44% of face value. Conversion suspended Dec. 16, 1929.
Australia	Pound	8.2397	Control of gold stocks and exports authorized Dec. 17, 1929.
Belgium	Belga	.1695	By decree of Mar. 31, 1936. One belga equals 5 Belgian francs. The Anglo-Belgian financial agreement of June 7, 1940, fixed the rate of exchange of the Belgian franc and the franc of the Belgian Congo at 176.625 francs for £1 sterling.
Bolivia	Boliviano	.6180	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 23, 1931.
Brazil	Cruzeiro (Milreis)	.2025	Decree law of October 6, 1942, established the cruzeiro as the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Official rate for cruzeiro in terms of the dollar, announced by the Bank of Brazil, is \$0.0606. Conversion of Stabilization-Office notes into gold suspended Nov. 22, 1930.
British Honduras	Dollar	1.6931	Conversion of notes suspended.
Bulgaria	Lev	.0122	Exchange control established Oct. 15, 1931.
Canada	Dollar	1.6931	Embargo on export of gold, Oct. 19, 1931; redemption of Dominion notes in gold suspended Apr. 10, 1933.
Chile	Peso	.2060	Given valuation is of gold peso. Gold pesos are received for conversion at the rate of 4 paper pesos for 1 gold peso. Conversion of notes suspended July 30, 1931.
China	Yuan		Silver standard abandoned by decree of Nov. 3, 1935; bank notes made legal tender under Currency Board control; exchange rate for yuan fixed at 20 to the U. S. dollar by Stabilization Board of China, July 10, 1942.
Colombia	Peso	.5714	Obligation to sell gold suspended Sept. 24, 1931. New gold content of 56424 grams of gold $\frac{9}{16}$ fine established by monetary law of Nov. 19, 1938, effective Nov. 30, 1938.
Costa Rica	Colon	.7879	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 18, 1914; exchange control established Jan. 16, 1932.
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	By law of May 25, 1934.
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Denmark	Krone	1.6931	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Dominican Republic	Dollar	.3368	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Feb. 9, 1932.
Ecuador	Sucre	8.3682	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Egypt	Pound (100 piasters)	.4357	Conversion of notes into gold suspended June 25, 1933.
Estonia	Kroon	.0426	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 12, 1931.
Finland	Markka		Provisions of monetary law of Oct. 1, 1936, providing for gold content of franc, superseded by decree of June 30, 1937, which stated that the gold content of the franc shall be fixed ultimately by a decree adopted by the Council of Ministers.
France	Franc		Until issuance of such decree a stabilization fund shall regulate the relationship between the franc and foreign currencies.
Germany	Reichsmark	.4033	Exchange control established July 13, 1931.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	8.2397	Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Greece	Drachma	.0220	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Apr. 26, 1932.
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.6931	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Mar. 6, 1933.
Haiti	Gourde	.2000	National bank notes redeemable on demand in U. S. dollars.
Honduras	Lempira	.8466	Gold exports prohibited Mar. 27, 1931; lempira circulates as equivalent of half of U. S. dollar.
Hong Kong	Dollar		Treasury notes and notes of the three banks of issue made legal tender by silver nationalization ordinance of Dec. 5, 1935; exchange fund created to control exchange rate.
Hungary	Pengö	.2961	Exchange control established July 17, 1931.
India (British)	Rupee	.6180	Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Indo-China	Piaster		Piaster pegged to French franc at the rate of 1 piaster = 10 French francs; conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 2, 1936.

Country	Monetary unit	Value in terms of U. S. money	Remarks
Ireland	Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Italy	Lira	0526	New gold content of 46.77 milligrams of fine gold per lira established by monetary law of Oct. 5, 1936.
Japan	Yen	8440	Embargo on gold exports Dec. 13, 1931.
Latvia	Lai		Currency pegged to sterling Sept. 28, 1936, at 2,533 laivi=£100; on Sept. 13, 1939, a law was passed providing that if the pound sterling should depreciate by more than 5 percent with respect to the United States dollar, or the Swedish krona, the Bank of Latvia shall take steps to keep the rate of exchange of the lai stable by basing it on gold or some other monetary unit.
Liberia	Dollar	1.0931	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Lithuania	Litas	1693	Free export of gold suspended Oct. 1, 1935.
Mexico	Peso		Decree of Aug. 28, 1936, left the monetary unit, the peso, to be later defined by law.
Netherlands and colonies	Guilder (florin)	6806	Suspension of convertibility of notes into gold and restrictions placed on free gold exports—Sept. 26, 1936; gold export prohibition repealed by decree June 28, 1938; prohibition restored by Act of Nov. 25, 1938. The Anglo-Netherlands financial agreement of June 14, 1940, established the official rate of exchange between the Netherlands Indies guilder and the pound sterling at 7.60 guilders for £1 sterling. By act of September 20, 1940, the Netherlands Indies Vulkraad decided, subject to later ratification by law, that the Java Bank shall fix the value of its stocks of gold coin and bullion at Fl. 2.121 per kilogram fine.
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.6931	Newfoundland and Canadian notes legal tender.
New Zealand	Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended and export of gold restricted, Aug. 5, 1914; exchange regulation Dec. 1931.
Nicaragua	Coricoba	1.6933	Embargo on gold exports Nov. 13, 1931.
Norway	Krone	1.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Panama	Balboa	1.0000	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Paraguay	Guarani		New unit established by decree law Oct. 5, 1943, effective 30 days later; not tied to gold. Certain prior dated obligations, etc., expressed in the gold peso (oro sellado) are converted as equivalent to 1/4 Guarani. Initial exchange rate fixed by Bank of the Republic of Paraguay at 1 Guarani equals U. S. \$0.3255. Exchange control established June 28, 1932.
Persia (Iran)	Rial	0824	Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 18, 1932; exchange control established Jan. 23, 1945.
Peru	Sol	4740	By act approved Mar. 16, 1935.
Philippine Islands	Peso	5000	Exchange control established Apr. 27, 1936.
Poland	Zloty	1899	Gold exchange standard suspended Dec. 31, 1931.
Portugal	Escudo	0749	Gold exchange control established May 18, 1932.
Rumania	Leu	0101	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 7, 1931.
Salvador	Colon	8466	Exchange control established Apr. 27, 1936.
Spain	Peseta		British pound sterling and Straits dollar and half dollar legal tender.
Straits Settlements	Dollar	9613	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Sweden	Krona	4537	Order of Federal Council enacted Sept. 27, 1936, instructed the Swiss National Bank to maintain the gold parity of the franc at a value ranging between 190 and 215 milligrams of fine gold.
Switzerland	Franc		Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 11, 1932.
Thailand (Siam)	Baht (Tical)	7491	100 piastres equal to the Turkish £; conversion of notes into gold suspended 1916; exchange control established Feb. 26, 1930.
Turkey	Piaster	0744	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Dec. 28, 1932.
Union of South Africa	Pound	8.2397	One chervonetz equals 10 rubles. Notes not convertible into gold.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Chervonetz	8.7123	
Uruguay	Peso	6553	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Aug. 2, 1914; exchange control established Sept. 7, 1931. New gold content of .585018 grams of pure gold per peso established by monetary law of Jan. 12, 1938.
Venezuela	Bolivar	3287	Exchange control established Dec. 12, 1936.
Yugoslavia	Dinar	0298	Exchange control established Oct. 7, 1931.

INDICES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AID, BY STATES, 1941

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Per capita income payments (1)	Federal aid to states			State aid		
		Per capita (2)	Percent of state revenues (3)	Percent of state and local revenues (4)	Per capita (5)	Percent of state revenues (6)	Percent of local revenues (7)
Total.....	\$573	\$ 5.68	12.9%	6.7%	\$12.96	29.5%	24.3%
Alabama.....	264	3.87	13.9	9.0	9.89	35.5	39.8
Arizona.....	478	10.43	19.5	11.2	12.48	23.3	24.1
Arkansas.....	253	4.46	18.1	12.6	4.58	18.6	30.0
California.....	819	9.20	13.7	7.8	26.53	39.5	34.7
Colorado.....	551	11.85	22.4	12.7	23.52	44.5	36.6
Connecticut.....	864	5.90	11.1	5.2	5.30	9.9	8.1
Delaware.....	336	7.21	12.0	8.9	19.77	33.0	48.8
Florida.....	465	4.56	10.8	5.6	13.34	31.7	25.7
Georgia.....	321	3.94	15.6	9.5	7.86	31.1	32.9
Idaho.....	470	9.65	22.8	11.7	4.78	11.3	10.6
Illinois.....	691	4.88	11.7	5.3	11.01	26.3	18.1
Indiana.....	551	6.12	14.9	8.3	15.10	36.7	31.4
Iowa.....	471	6.42	16.3	7.7	11.34	28.8	20.4
Kansas.....	418	6.63	19.4	9.0	10.81	31.6	21.5
Kentucky.....	330	3.90	14.2	9.3	3.77	13.7	20.7
Louisiana.....	350	4.48	10.3	6.9	10.94	25.1	34.0
Maine.....	504	5.88	13.6	7.2	8.33	19.3	18.0
Maryland.....	703	4.97	11.7	6.3	11.75	27.6	24.3
Massachusetts.....	757	6.46	13.1	6.0	20.50	41.6	26.0
Michigan.....	656	5.43	9.9	5.7	17.40	31.8	30.4
Minnesota.....	526	6.80	15.1	7.7	16.15	35.9	27.2
Mississippi.....	195	4.33	19.3	11.0	7.71	34.4	31.1
Missouri.....	499	6.17	17.1	9.8	4.47	12.4	14.4
Montana.....	579	12.14	25.3	12.1	4.56	9.5	8.0
Nebraska.....	444	7.79	26.2	11.3	10.47	35.2	21.0
Nevada.....	960	26.51	34.4	18.5	4.95	6.4	7.0
New Hampshire.....	560	6.51	14.3	6.3	3.97	8.7	6.5
New Jersey.....	852	3.95	8.7	3.4	12.01	26.5	14.5
New Mexico.....	356	9.20	17.2	12.9	11.80	22.1	40.0
New York.....	814	4.33	7.9	3.3	22.19	40.5	22.2
North Carolina.....	335	3.66	10.8	7.0	9.69	28.5	34.5
North Dakota.....	385	7.38	20.3	10.8	8.15	22.4	20.2
Ohio.....	644	5.80	10.7	6.3	19.91	36.6	34.3
Oklahoma.....	354	7.82	21.1	13.4	10.67	28.8	33.4
Oregon.....	586	8.05	16.2	8.5	2.92	5.9	6.1
Pennsylvania.....	624	6.11	12.9	7.0	5.06	10.7	11.4
Rhode Island.....	730	5.18	11.5	5.6	6.41	14.2	12.0
South Carolina.....	281	6.40	21.5	13.8	8.28	27.9	33.3
South Dakota.....	384	9.30	21.8	11.5	4.63	10.9	10.8
Tennessee.....	325	3.99	16.0	7.6	7.10	28.4	20.5
Texas.....	422	4.27	13.4	7.8	8.95	28.1	27.9
Utah.....	487	11.02	19.1	12.1	10.09	17.5	23.2
Vermont.....	542	7.57	16.8	7.7	8.86	19.7	14.2
Virginia.....	455	3.54	10.7	6.7	6.43	19.4	24.8
Washington.....	633	9.05	15.8	9.7	19.31	33.7	35.0
West Virginia.....	401	4.70	11.5	8.1	8.67	21.2	34.1
Wisconsin.....	537	5.24	12.2	6.0	18.03	41.8	29.1
Wyoming.....	638	17.09	28.5	16.1	15.12	25.2	24.6

¹ Data for 1940. Source: Frederick M. Cone, "Income Payments by States," *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. XXI, No. 8 (August 1941), p. 14. Corresponding data for 1941 were not available at the date when this report was prepared.

² Computed on the basis of the 1940 Census of Population. No estimates of population for 1941 by States were available when this report was prepared.

³ The 1941 State and local revenue statistics used in computing these percents will be available in the forthcoming report of the Bureau of the Census entitled: *Financing American Government: 1941*.

STATE AID, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT RECEIVING, 1941

Type of government	Amount	Percent of total	Type of government	Amount	Percent of total
Total.....	\$1,697,814	100.0%	School District.....	576,138	33.9%
County.....	605,802	35.7%	Special District.....	333	(?)
Municipal.....	515,541	30.4%			

PUBLIC HEALTH

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: United States Life Tables

Period	Area	Expectation of Life at Birth	
		White Male	White Female
1900 to 1902	Original Registration States	48.23	51.08
1901 to 1910	Original Registration States	49.32	52.54
1909 to 1911	Original Registration States	50.23	53.62
1919 to 1921	Registration States of 1920	56.34	58.53
1920 to 1929	Registration States of 1920	57.85	60.62
1929 to 1931	Original Registration States	58.57	62.14
1929 to 1931	Registration States of 1920	59.06	62.65
1929 to 1931	Continental United States	59.12	62.67
1939 to 1941	Continental United States	62.81	67.29

Original registration states include: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

Registration states of 1920 were all states except: West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada.

LIFE EXPECTANCY BY AGES

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. The last column shows life expectancy according to the American Experience Table of Mortality which is used by a majority of American life insurance companies.

	Of 100,000 born alive				Mortality Rate		Average number		American Experience Table of Mortality
	Number alive at beginning of year of age		Number dying during year of age		Number dying per 1,000 alive at beginning of year		of years of life remaining at beginning of year of age		
Age Under 1	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0	100,000	100,000	6,232	4,963	62.32	49.63	59.12	62.67	
1	93,768	95,037	931	835	9.93	8.79	62.04	64.93	
2	92,837	94,202	483	430	5.20	4.57	61.65	64.50	
3	92,354	93,772	331	306	3.59	3.26	60.97	63.79	
4	92,023	93,466	285	250	3.09	2.68	60.19	63.00	
5	91,738	93,216	243	205	2.66	2.20	59.38	62.17	
6	91,495	93,011	208	170	2.27	1.82	58.53	61.30	
7	91,287	92,841	179	142	1.96	1.53	57.67	60.41	
8	91,108	92,699	156	122	1.72	1.32	56.78	59.51	
9	90,952	92,577	142	111	1.55	1.19	55.87	58.58	
10	90,810	92,466	133	105	1.47	1.13	54.96	57.65	48.72
11	90,677	92,361	135	104	1.49	1.13	54.04	56.72	48.09
12	90,542	92,257	142	110	1.57	1.19	53.12	55.78	47.45
13	90,400	92,147	154	120	1.71	1.30	52.20	54.85	46.80
14	90,246	92,027	172	133	1.90	1.45	51.29	53.92	46.16
15	90,074	91,894	191	151	2.13	1.64	50.39	53.00	45.51
16	89,883	91,743	217	170	2.41	1.86	49.49	52.08	44.85
17	89,666	91,573	239	191	2.66	2.09	48.61	51.18	44.19
18	89,427	91,382	255	212	2.86	2.31	47.74	50.28	43.53
19	89,172	91,170	268	231	3.01	2.54	46.88	49.40	42.87
20	88,904	90,939	283	252	3.18	2.77	46.02	48.52	42.20
21	88,621	90,687	299	274	3.38	3.02	45.16	47.66	41.53
22	88,322	90,413	312	290	3.53	3.22	44.31	46.80	40.85
23	88,010	90,123	318	299	3.61	3.31	43.47	45.95	40.17
24	87,692	89,824	321	300	3.66	3.35	42.62	45.10	39.49
25	87,371	89,524	324	303	3.71	3.39	41.78	44.25	38.81
26	87,047	89,221	326	305	3.75	3.42	40.93	43.40	38.12
27	86,721	88,916	331	308	3.81	3.46	40.08	42.55	37.43
28	86,390	88,608	337	314	3.90	3.54	39.24	41.69	36.73
29	86,053	88,294	346	322	4.02	3.64	38.39	40.84	36.03
30	85,707	87,972	354	328	4.13	3.74	37.54	39.99	35.33
31	85,353	87,644	364	336	4.26	3.83	36.69	39.13	34.63
32	84,989	87,308	375	344	4.42	3.94	35.85	38.28	33.92
33	84,614	86,964	392	353	4.63	4.06	35.01	37.43	33.21
34	84,222	86,611	410	363	4.86	4.19	34.17	36.58	32.50
35	83,812	86,248	427	373	5.10	4.33	33.33	35.73	31.78
36	83,385	85,875	447	384	5.35	4.47	32.50	34.89	31.07
37	82,938	85,491	467	396	5.63	4.63	31.67	34.04	30.35
38	82,471	85,095	492	411	5.97	4.83	30.85	33.20	29.63
39	81,979	84,684	522	428	6.36	5.06	30.03	32.36	28.90

LIFE EXPECTANCY BY AGES—(CONTINUED)

Age	Of 100,000 born alive				Mortality Rate Number dying per 1,000 alive at beginning of year		Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of year of age		American Experience Table of Mortality
	Number alive at beginning of year of age		Number dying during year of age		Male	Female	Male	Female	
40	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
40	81,457	84,256	553	448	6.79	5.32	29.22	31.52	28.18
41	80,904	83,808	588	470	7.27	5.61	28.42	30.68	27.45
42	80,316	83,338	623	494	7.76	5.93	27.62	29.85	26.72
43	79,693	82,844	657	519	8.25	6.27	26.83	29.03	25.99
44	79,036	82,325	691	545	8.74	6.63	26.05	28.21	25.27
45	78,345	81,780	728	575	9.29	7.02	25.28	27.39	24.54
46	77,617	81,205	767	606	9.88	7.46	24.51	26.58	23.81
47	76,850	80,599	809	639	10.52	7.93	23.75	25.78	23.08
48	76,041	79,960	853	675	11.22	8.44	23.00	24.98	22.35
49	75,188	79,285	900	713	11.98	8.99	22.25	24.19	21.63
50	74,288	78,572	950	754	12.78	9.59	21.51	23.41	20.91
51	73,338	77,818	1,001	797	13.65	10.24	20.79	22.63	20.20
52	72,337	77,021	1,055	845	14.59	10.97	20.07	21.86	19.49
53	71,282	76,176	1,117	897	15.66	11.79	19.36	21.09	18.79
54	70,165	75,279	1,184	958	16.87	12.72	18.66	20.34	18.09
55	68,981	74,321	1,255	1,022	18.19	13.75	17.97	19.60	17.40
56	67,726	73,299	1,331	1,093	19.66	14.90	17.29	18.86	16.72
57	66,395	72,206	1,411	1,168	21.25	16.18	16.63	18.14	16.05
58	64,984	71,038	1,488	1,248	22.90	17.56	15.98	17.43	15.39
59	63,496	69,790	1,563	1,328	24.61	19.04	15.34	16.73	14.74
60	61,933	68,462	1,637	1,412	26.44	20.63	14.72	16.05	14.10
61	60,296	67,050	1,711	1,497	28.38	22.32	14.10	15.37	13.47
62	58,585	65,553	1,788	1,586	30.52	24.19	13.50	14.71	12.86
63	56,797	63,967	1,873	1,683	32.97	26.32	12.91	14.07	12.26
64	54,924	62,284	1,960	1,785	35.68	28.66	12.33	13.43	11.67
65	52,964	60,499	2,047	1,891	38.65	31.25	11.77	12.81	11.10
66	50,917	58,608	2,136	2,002	41.96	34.15	11.22	12.21	10.54
67	48,781	56,606	2,224	2,115	45.58	37.36	10.69	11.63	10.00
68	46,557	54,491	2,304	2,227	49.49	40.86	10.18	11.06	9.47
69	44,253	52,264	2,373	2,332	53.62	44.64	9.68	10.51	8.97
70	41,880	49,932	2,427	2,430	57.96	48.66	9.20	9.98	8.48
71	39,453	47,502	2,467	2,516	62.52	52.97	8.74	9.46	8.00
72	36,986	44,986	2,493	2,592	67.40	57.60	8.29	8.96	7.55
73	34,493	42,394	2,507	2,656	72.71	62.67	7.85	8.48	7.11
74	31,986	39,738	2,515	2,714	78.61	68.29	7.43	8.01	6.68
75	29,471	37,024	2,513	2,762	85.26	74.60	7.02	7.56	6.27
76	26,958	34,262	2,500	2,798	92.74	81.68	6.63	7.13	5.88
77	24,458	31,464	2,471	2,818	101.05	89.56	6.25	6.72	5.49
78	21,987	28,646	2,422	2,814	110.13	98.23	5.90	6.33	5.11
79	19,565	25,832	2,344	2,779	119.83	107.56	5.57	5.97	4.75
80	17,221	23,053	2,238	2,706	129.97	117.42	5.26	5.63	4.39
81	14,983	20,347	2,104	2,598	140.43	127.67	4.97	5.31	4.05
82	12,879	17,749	1,947	2,453	151.17	138.21	4.70	5.01	3.71
83	10,932	15,296	1,773	2,278	162.14	148.95	4.45	4.74	3.39
84	9,159	13,018	1,587	2,081	173.33	159.84	4.21	4.48	3.08
85	7,572	10,937	1,399	1,869	184.68	170.86	3.99	4.24	2.77
86	6,173	9,068	1,211	1,651	196.18	182.04	3.78	4.01	2.47
87	4,962	7,417	1,031	1,434	207.80	193.45	3.59	3.79	2.18
88	3,931	5,983	863	1,229	219.67	205.28	3.39	3.58	1.91
89	3,068	4,754	712	1,035	232.11	217.86	3.21	3.37	1.66
90	2,356	3,719	579	861	245.50	231.51	3.03	3.17	1.42
91	1,777	2,858	462	705	260.17	246.49	2.85	2.97	1.19
92	1,315	2,153	363	566	276.29	262.96	2.68	2.78	.98
93	952	1,587	280	446	293.97	281.11	2.51	2.60	.80
94	672	1,141	211	344	313.32	301.10	2.35	2.42	.64
95	461	797	154	257	334.45	323.14	2.19	2.24	.50
96	307	540	110	188	357.45	347.40	2.04	2.08	.....
97	197	352	75	132	382.43	374.06	1.89	1.92	.....
98	122	220	50	88	409.51	403.32	1.75	1.76	.....
99	72	132	32	58	438.79	435.34	1.62	1.62	.....
100	40	74	19	35	470.37	470.32	1.49	1.48	.....
101	21	39	10	20	504.36	508.44	1.37	1.35	.....
102	11	19	6	10	540.87	549.88	1.26	1.22	.....
103	5	9	3	5	580.01	594.83	1.15	1.11	.....
104	2	4	1	3	621.87	643.47	1.05	1.00	.....
105	1	1	1	1	666.58	695.98	0.96	0.90	.....

Source: U. S. Children's Bureau

HEALTH

455

Deaths assigned to pregnancy and childbirth per 10,000 live births

Country	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Australia	43	53	56	47	47	50	47	45	51	55	56	53	59	60	51	53	55	56	51	58	53	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	72	60	57	53	56	58	50	61	57	60	62	52	49	48	51	54	42	46	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	66	73	72	82	88	75	79	80	74	61	61	58	58	58	57	53	75	71	84	91	85	*85	*91	...	42	40	35	29	
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	37	40	37	34	32	31	33	34	36	40	43	41	41	43	38	48	46	49	*44	...	...	...	...	...	
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20	26	23	24	27	31	27	32	38	40	35	36	39	40	39	38	...	...	...	...	...	
England and Wales	42	41	39	38	44	43	39	38	38	39	41	41	41	41	44	43	44	41	42	45	46	41	38	40	...	32	27	28	25
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	38	41	41	50	46	49	43	34	34	34	33	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	
Finland	...	36	38	44	40	36	33	30	31	35	28	32	30	30	30	33	30	29	25	27	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	52	50	49	52	55	55	51	53	55	50	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	72	85	88	67	59	61	66	71	58	56	56	53	50	47	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hungary	...	42	40	52	29	32	29	30	28	31	29	32	30	34	34	36	37	37	32	38	42	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	
Irish Free State	53	57	40	48	47	49	50	57	48	48	47	49	45	49	41	48	43	46	44	47	47	47	32	36	...	...	...	...	
Italy	22	27	30	37	29	28	26	25	27	32	28	26	28	28	29	27	28	30	29	27	30	30	*27	*24	...	...	...	...	
Japan	36	35	35	38	33	35	36	33	34	31	30	27	28	28	28	27	25	27	25	27	28	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	56	50	50	57	60	62	55	61	67	71	61	58	...	...	...	...	...	
Netherlands	...	...	...	29	33	24	23	25	23	24	26	29	29	34	34	33	32	30	32	32	30	*30	*26	...	...	...	...	...	
New Zealand	47	59	60	52	51	65	51	51	51	50	47	42	49	49	48	51	48	41	44	49	42	37	36	41	...	...	...	...	
Northern Ireland	56	50	51	47	46	69	52	47	49	45	44	56	48	52	49	53	51	53	54	63	55	61	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Norway	27	28	30	30	34	26	22	25	28	29	27	32	25	30	36	30	27	26	28	29	28	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	46	50	57	50	56	63	56	53	49	56	64	55	51	55	...	*47	...	...	...	...	...	
Scotland	61	57	59	70	62	62	64	66	64	58	62	64	70	64	70	69	59	63	59	62	63	56	48	...	...	...	...	...	
Sweden	29	27	25	26	32	27	27	25	23	24	26	29	28	33	38	35	37	34	31	33	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Switzerland	54	56	51	57	56	55	51	46	48	43	44	37	44	46	43	44	44	46	40	45	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Uruguay	22	29	32	30	23	34	33	27	27	25	25	30	22	24	24	31	24	25	24	23	20	27	37	31	...	...	...	...	
United States: Birth-registration area† Area of 1921‡	61	62	63	92	74	80	68	66	67	66	65	66	65	69	70	67	66	63	62	59	58	57	49	44	40	38	32	26	25
	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	65	66	64	64	65	82	64	64	62	62	59	58	55	54	51	44	39	37	33	28	23	...

Figures from official sources.

*Provisional.

†The United States birth-registration area when established in 1915 included 10 States and the District of Columbia; additional states were added as they fulfilled requirements until in 1933 it comprised the entire continental United States.

‡The birth-registration area of 1921, exclusive of South Carolina, included 26 States and the District of Columbia each year.

DEATHS ASSIGNED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH PER 10,000 LIVE BIRTHS

United States by Expanding Birth-Registration Area, 1915-1942

Area	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Alabama	61	80	68	66	67	66	65	66	65	69	70	67	66	63	62	59	58	57	49	44	40	38	32	26
Arizona																								
Arkansas																								
California																								
Colorado																								
Connecticut	56	68	53	57	57	57	49	58	55	53	54	49	43	48	46	45	43	41	39	35	33	30	28	
Delaware																								
District of Columbia																								
Florida	70	88	101	71	101	122	87	77	86	85	70	71	90	50	47	43	41	39	35	36	42	55	23	
Georgia																								
Idaho																								
Illinois																								
Indiana																								
Iowa																								
Kansas																								
Kentucky																								
Louisiana																								
Maine	68	85	74	76	87	82	72	67	80	74	90	72	86	81	79	69	57	53	47	42	37	38	27	
Maryland																								
Massachusetts																								
Michigan	57	76	67	59	60	66	58	58	55	65	55	56	61	51	50	59	54	46	46	39	38	35	32	
Minnesota	67	93	69	69	70	65	64	67	68	66	66	62	64	65	60	67	54	46	40	36	32	28	25	
Mississippi	52	79	57	49	60	50	53	57	43	54	43	48	48	44	44	45	47	42	31	27	26	29	26	
Missouri																								
Montana																								
Nebraska																								
Nevada																								
New Hampshire	61	71	62	65	74	61	71	76	65	63	75	62	68	63	61	63	77	56	42	32	31	32	24	
New Jersey																								
New Mexico																								
New York	59	69	63	60	57	59	60	57	61	59	87	86	72	91	86	74	69	74	50	37	32	30	27	
North Carolina																								
North Dakota																								
Ohio																								
Oklahoma																								
Oregon																								
Pennsylvania	64	78	68	62	66	63	63	59	64	61	82	58	42	47	45	61	60	59	42	35	24	26	31	
Rhode Island																								
South Carolina	66	122	98	71	55	63	52	60	64	61	69	62	47	50	50	57	52	40	38	35	35	22	18	
South Dakota																								
Tennessee																								
Texas																								
Utah																								
Vermont	61	79	73	55	50	45	52	49	75	49	49	42	43	43	44	45	46	44	37	30	28	19	17	
Virginia																								
Washington																								
West Virginia																								
Wisconsin																								
Wyoming																								

†Dropped from birth-registration area.

TRENDS IN INFANT MORTALITY

TRENDS IN INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births

Source: U. S. Children's Bureau

THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Australia.....	68	69	66	53	61	57	53	54	54	53	51	47	42	41	40	44	40	41	38	38	38	38	35	40
Austria.....	218	157	154	156	141	127	119	123	124	120	112	104	103	106	94	91	100	93	83	83	83	85	84	78
Belgium.....	202	195	198	175	176	189	174	189	167	173	178	181	179	169	171	187	162	162	161	161	161	136	123	127
British India.....	146	138	135	135	165	150	132	127	168	149	156	138	156	150	146	130	153	144	144	150	144	139	136	127
Bulgaria.....	254	263	278	247	285	268	279	202	294	212	224	234	232	235	238	262	251	252	241	236	225	217	200	200
Canada.....	178	172	175	166	167	148	154	159	159	156	150	161	161	172	162	166	164	164	167	168	161	162	155	55
Czechoslovakia.....	95	91	73	85	82	84	80	84	82	83	82	80	80	86	85	84	71	71	67	68	59	50	55	55
Denmark.....	110	80	133	140	143	150	125	146	151	150	150	166	166	165	165	166	166	166	166	163	161	162	155	49
Egypt.....	110	80	133	140	143	150	125	146	151	150	150	166	166	165	165	166	166	166	166	163	161	162	155	49
England and Wales.....	110	80	133	140	143	150	125	146	151	150	150	166	166	165	165	166	166	166	166	163	161	162	155	49
Finland.....	110	97	95	99	92	107	85	86	97	89	96	85	83	97	71	76	73	66	66	66	66	60	63	66*
France.....	168	131	134	130	102	109	105	102	97	89	98	75	75	71	77	77	68	66	66	66	60	63	63	66*
Germany.....	130	81	76	82	92	98	90	75	101	94	111	99	134	129	123	112	112	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Greece.....	193	193	193	198	184	193	193	185	177	179	179	163	162	184	136	148	154	139	134	131	121	103	117*	134
Hungary.....	85	78	73	69	66	72	68	74	71	68	70	68	69	72	65	63	68	74	73	67	66	66	73	108
Irish Free State.....	147	127	129	126	128	126	119	127	120	120	125	106	113	110	100	99	101	100	109	106	97	103	116	108
Italy.....	160	166	168	166	166	156	142	137	142	138	142	134	132	118	121	125	117	117	106	114	114	114	114	114
Japan.....	128	93	91	88	91	107	107	146	96	96	107	90	86	89	76	95	79	80	85	68	70	122	122	122
Latvia.....	83	83	83	77	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Netherlands.....	83	83	83	77	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
New Zealand.....	50	51	48	42	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Northern Ireland.....	107	94	82	77	76	85	86	85	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Norway.....	68	58	54	55	50	50	50	48	51	48	54	48	46	47	45	39	36	42	47	47	70	86	77	76
Salvador.....	147	141	124	124	118	150	139	155	118	142	151	131	82	86	81	78	77	89	130	130	130	130	130	130
Sweden.....	126	92	90	101	79	98	91	83	89	86	87	83	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Switzerland.....	76	63	64	62	56	60	56	66	60	59	59	57	57	51	50	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Uruguay.....	90	84	74	70	61	62	58	57	57	54	52	51	49	51	48	46	48	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
United States: Birth-registration area of 1921†.....	111	117	107	94	104	108	115	93	106	100	93	100	110	99	93	96	96	92	96	96	96	96	96	96
United States: Birth-registration area of 1921†.....	100	86	76	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	56	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	45

.....Information not available.

.....Information not available or possibly non-existent.

*Provisional.

Figures from official sources.

†The United States birth-registration area when established in 1915 included ten states and the District of Columbia; additional states were added as they fulfilled requirements until in 1933 it comprised the entire continental United States.

‡The birth-registration area of 1921, exclusive of South Carolina, included 26 states and the District of Columbia each year.

France is omitted because, under its three-day registration law the rates between still births and subsequent deaths cannot be determined.

TRENDS IN INFANT MORTALITY (Continued)

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births

Source: U. S. Children's Bureau

UNITED STATES BY EXPANDING BIRTH-REGISTRATION AREA, 1915-42

State	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Area.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Alabama.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Arizona.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Arkansas.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
California.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Colorado.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Connecticut.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Delaware.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
District of Columbia.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Florida.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Georgia.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Idaho.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Illinois.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Indiana.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Iowa.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Kansas.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Kentucky.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Louisiana.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Maine.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Maryland.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Massachusetts.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Michigan.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Minnesota.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Mississippi.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Missouri.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Montana.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Nebraska.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Nevada.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
New Hampshire.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
New Jersey.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
New Mexico.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
New York.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
North Carolina.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
North Dakota.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Ohio.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Oklahoma.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Oregon.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Pennsylvania.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Rhode Island.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
South Carolina.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
South Dakota.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Tennessee.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Texas.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Utah.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Vermont.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Virginia.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Washington.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
West Virginia.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Wisconsin.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40
Wyoming.....	100	86	76	77	71	72	73	65	69	68	65	62	58	58	60	56	57	54	51	48	47	45	40

*Dropped from birth-registration area.

DISEASE PREVALENCE, BY STATES, 1943 AND 1944

Source: Public Health Service of the U. S.

	1943	1944	Average 1939-43
Anthrax	75	39	75
Chickenpox	301,423	317,510	299,779
Conjunctivitis	1,261	1,492	1,376
Diphtheria	14,943	15,323	16,421
Dysentery, amebic	3,429	3,220	2,993
Dysentery, bacillary	30,872	37,525	24,056
Dysentery, undefined	7,538	9,421	1,484
Encephalitis, infectious	749	667	858
German measles	321,718	38,339	155,545
Hookworm disease	12,796	16,104	26,093
Influenza	452,101	476,275	423,072
Malaria	53,575	55,693	67,225
Measles	612,068	623,709	546,023
Meningitis, meningococcus	17,974	16,094	1,984
Mumps	205,792	175,643	198,264
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1,627	1,649	1,627
Pellagra	4,809	4,483	7,725
Pneumonia, all forms	150,222	129,021	141,939
Poliomyelitis	12,429	19,053	8,947
Rabies in animals	2,492	3,469	2,494
Rabies in man	29	52	31
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	431	448	431
Scarlet fever	142,274	191,220	142,274
Septic sore throat	7,787	7,356	9,914
Smallpox	746	384	1,368
Tetanus	436	406	426
Trachoma	2,778	2,545	2,778
Trichinosis	209	357	307
Tuberculosis, all forms	118,307	126,348	103,348
Tuberculosis, respiratory	67,824	70,462	56,406
Tularemia	887	733	1,482
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	5,482	5,388	8,485
Paratyphoid fever	734	741	.....
Typhus fever	4,517	5,353	2,960
Undulant fever	3,639	4,286	3,408
Vincent's infection	3,101	2,614	2,167
Whooping cough	191,112	109,285	191,112
Total	2,758,186	2,472,707	2,453,501

*Reportable by law or regulation in all the States including the District of Columbia.

CASES OF CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1941, 1942, 1943

Source: U. S. Public Health Service

	Number of States Reporting	Cases per 100,000 Population		
		1941	1942	1943
Chickenpox	48	225.1	226.6	226.8
Diphtheria	48	13.5	12.2	11.1
Influenza	47	532.2	124.7	358.5
Malaria	48	51.2	44.9	40.7
Measles	48	672.0	409.2	472.1
Meningitis, meningococcus	48	1.5	2.9	13.6
Mumps	45	176.0	250.6	176.3
Pellagra	48	6.3	5.1	4.0
Pneumonia (all forms)	48	119.0	113.9	122.6
Poliomyelitis	48	6.8	3.0	8.9
Scarlet fever	48	96.9	95.8	106.4
Smallpox	48	1.0	.6	.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	48	80.8	90.1	90.2
Tuberculosis (respiratory system)	41	64.7	72.8	66.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	48	6.5	5.0	4.1
Whooping cough	48	167.0	143.1	143.3
Population in thousands		133,060	133,771	133,942

DEATH RATES, PER 100,000 POPULATION, OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Diseases of the heart.....	214.2	213.4	224.1	228.0	240.3	245.4	266.6	269.9	269.7	275.5	292.5	289.9	295.2
Cancer and other malignant tumors.....	97.4	99.0	102.3	102.3	106.4	108.2	111.4	112.4	114.9	117.5	120.3	120.0	122.1
Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	89.0	86.8	87.5	84.1	85.5	85.7	91.0	86.7	85.9	87.8	90.9	89.0	90.2
Nephritis.....	91.0	87.1	87.0	82.7	84.1	80.9	83.4	79.8	77.5	82.9	81.5	75.0	72.4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	83.1	81.0	76.7	69.2	79.7	82.0	93.2	85.4	87.8	59.3	54.9	48.0	47.6
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	71.1	67.8	62.5	59.6	56.7	55.1	55.9	53.8	49.1	47.1	45.9	44.5	43.1
Diseases of early infancy.....	49.6	45.4	42.8	40.9	43.0	40.2	40.4	40.0	39.4	38.8	39.2	40.2	41.4
Diabetes.....	19.1	20.4	22.0	21.4	22.2	22.3	23.7	23.7	23.9	25.5	26.6	25.5	25.4
Influenza.....	19.4	26.5	30.6	26.4	17.3	22.2	26.4	29.5	12.7	16.4	15.3	15.8	8.1
All causes.....	1,132.1	1,106.5	1,087.7	1,058.7	1,105.4	1,094.5	1,155.2	1,125.9	1,064.0	1,060.4	1,076.4	1,049.1	1,034.5

SHOPPING LIST FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Source: American Medical association

(Articles marked with an asterisk (*) should be on hand when baby comes. Other articles may be purchased later. Quantities stated are the minimum; more would be desirable.)

- *3 Abdominal binders
- *3 Vests, or shirts
- *3 Gertrudes
- *3 Nighties
- *3 Pairs hose (optional)
- 2 Pairs booties
- 1 Pair shoes
- *24 Diapers
- *1 Nainsook skirt
- *4 Plain slips
- *2 Fancy dresses (optional)
- *2 Cashmere or crocheted wrappers (opt'l)
- 2 Short jackets
- *1 Baby bunting or other outdoor garment
- 1 Baby carriage
- 1 Carriage robe, or blanket

- 1 Hot water bag
- *1 Bassinet (and later, a crib)
- *2 Pairs of sheets
- *1 Rubber sheet, 36x36 inches
- *2 Pairs of crib blankets
- *1 Crib pillow
- *2 Pairs pillow cases
- *3 Quilted crib pads
- *1 Toilet basket containing soap, talcum powder, vaseline and other toilet requisites
- *4 Wash cloths
- *4 Baby towels
- 1 Bath apron for mother
- *1 Chiffonier (hamper) for baby's clothes
- Several drying forms for underwear and hose

Danger Signs of Pregnancy

The prospective mother should call her doctor at once if she has:

1. Pain of any kind
2. Bleeding, even a little, from any place
3. Scanty urine or painful urination
4. Vomiting or nausea
5. Headache
6. Anything wrong with the sight, especially spots before the eyes
7. Dizziness or fainting
8. Difficulty with breathing
9. Swelling of feet, legs or face
10. Constipation
11. Backache
12. Also when she feels that anything is not as it should be, or when something happens that she does not understand.

Venereal Disease

TREND OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA IN THE UNITED STATES

Prepared for the National Almanac by the U. S. Public Health Service

Syphilis

1. Prevalence. Prevalence is the number of cases of syphilis existing at any one time. Syphilis is a chronic disease the existence of which can be determined by a serological test after all other symptoms have disappeared. Unless adequate treatment is administered, preferably in the early stages of the infection, the disease will generally persist through the life time of the individual. The prevalence, therefore, does not indicate the number of attacks occurring at one time, but is accumulation of the number of attacks that have occurred in the tested population from birth to the age at which the test is made. Differences in prevalence rates among various segments of the population may not accurately measure the number of attacks which may have occurred. Where adequate treatment facilities are available (both public and private), the prevalence may be lowered because more persons acquiring syphilis will have negative serologies as the result of treatment than in areas where treatment facilities are not readily available to the whole population.

Selective Service physical examination of upwards of 15 million men of military ages has provided the first comprehensive statement of the relative prevalence of syphilis in the male population. Analysis of the results of the first 2 million physical examinations indicates that the prevalence rate among males between the ages of 21 to 35 is 47.7 per thousand. The highest rates occurred in the fifteen Southern States and the District of Columbia; the lowest rates in the New England States. The prevalence rate in the fifteen Southern States and the District of Columbia is more than four times that occurring among males in the twenty-nine Northern States. The rate among negro population is 272 per thousand; among white males, it is 23.5 per thousand. Contrary to previous conceptions, there is no significant difference in the prevalence of syphilis in male population in the urban and rural areas. In rural areas, it is 49.4 per thousand; in urban areas, 46.5 per thousand.

Syphilis is known to be less prevalent among persons under 21 years of age, and more prevalent in the group older than 35. The rate of 47.7 per thousand among males between the ages of 21 through 35 cannot be applied to the entire population. There is no body of data comparable to Selective Service statistics to estimate the prevalence of syphilis among other age groups or among the female population. The rate among males between the ages of 21 through 35 indicates the magnitude of the public health problem created by syphilis.

2. Incidence. Incidence is the number of new cases occurring within a given period of time. It is estimated that approximately 220,000 new cases occur in the United States each year, principally in the age group between 18 and 27. Selective Service physical examinations indicate that contrary to expectation, the incidence rate has not increased in the male population during the war years of 1942 and 1943.

As indicated by mortality statistics, the in-

cidence of congenital syphilis throughout the nation has declined steadily during the last ten years and precipitously during the past five years. Infant death rate per 1,000 live births attributed to syphilis declined from .79 in 1933 to .25 in 1943. The decline in congenital syphilis may be attributed to the effectiveness of the Venereal Disease Control programs of the various States.

The effectiveness of the Public Health Program is also reflected in the decline of mortality rates for general paralysis of the insane or paresis which is caused directly by syphilis. The reported death rate per 100,000 for general paralysis has declined steadily since 1922. In 1926, it reached 6.2, its lowest point since 1910, and fell continuously thereafter until 1942 when it reached a low of 3.2.

The declines in congenital syphilis and the incidence of paresis are not necessarily associated with a decline in the total incidence of syphilis in adult population. Congenital syphilis can be prevented by the treatment of syphilitic mothers during pregnancy, and the occurrence of late manifestations of syphilis, such as paresis, may be prevented through the treatment of the disease in the early stages and through improved therapy after symptoms of paresis have developed.

3. Treatment. Important advances in the treatment of syphilis have been made since 1938. Penicillin has been found to be effective in the treatment of some cases of syphilis. Present indications are that the administration of penicillin in amounts sufficient to maintain the penicillin content of the blood at the therapeutic levels for a period approximately fourteen days with limited amount of arsenoxide and interim bismuth may be as effective a treatment for syphilis in its early stages, as weekly injections of arsenoxides and bismuth taken over a period of eighteen months. Much work remains to be done before the final evaluations of penicillin in the treatment of syphilis is complete.

Present schedules of penicillin therapy require injections of the drug at not more than three-hour intervals. This necessitates hospitalization of the patients. Public health authorities have generally adapted their public treatment facilities to meet this advance in treatment. There are now forty-six hospitals in twenty-nine states which are maintained for the treatment of patients with venereal disease; five additional states provide state-wide facilities for the in-patient care of syphilis patients through bed contracts with general hospitals. From the beginning of hospital operations through October 1945, 211,542 patients were treated in these facilities, approximately half of whom were treated for syphilis and the remaining for gonorrhea or other venereal diseases. During October 1945, 9160 syphilis patients were admitted to these facilities, a rate equal to 110,000 admissions per annum.

The in-patient treatment of syphilis patients has also had epidemiologic significance. It has been the experience that when treatment is administered by clinics on an out-patient basis, only approximately 25%

of the cases receive protective treatment. Many of these cases are infectious at the time they discontinue treatment. By hospitalizing infectious cases, the percentage receiving complete treatment rises from 25% to almost 100%.

Gonorrhea

1. **Incidence.** No reliable data comparable to Selective Service system of records exist for estimating the prevalence of gonorrhea. Gonorrhea moreover is a self-limited disease of relatively short duration, consequently, the prevalence rate more nearly approaches the incidence rate than is the case of syphilis. Morbidity reporting of gonorrhea to health departments is not considered to be as complete as the reporting of syphilis. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1945, 301,828 cases of gonorrhea were reported to health departments in the United States, territories and possessions. It is questionable whether this number is representative of the cases of gonorrhea actually occurring during this period. It is known that the incidence of gonorrhea was more than ten times as great in the Army

and Navy as the incidence of syphilis; however, the cooperative control program of the armed forces and civilian authorities kept the infection rate well below that experienced during World War I.

2. **Treatment.** The advances made in the treatment of syphilis have also been paralleled in the treatment of gonorrhea. In 1938 and 1942, the sulfonamide drugs were successful in the treatment of 70 to 80% of the cases of gonorrhea, but since that time the predominance of sulfa-resistant strains of the gonococcus has greatly decreased the proportion of successful results. Present indications are that penicillin is more effective than are sulfonamides in controlling gonorrheal infections since no resistance to this drug has as yet appeared. Penicillin treatment for gonorrhea does not necessitate hospitalization. It can be administered in out-patient clinics or in doctors' offices over a period of three hours in sufficient quantities to effect a cure in approximately 90% of the cases. This again has epidemiologic significance in that the period of infectiousness is greatly reduced by penicillin therapy as compared with older methods of treatment.

SCHOOLS OF NURSING, BY STATES, 1944

(Source: U. S. Public Health Service)

Alabama	16	Nebraska	12
Arizona	4	New Hampshire	12
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	41
California	32	New Mexico	1
Colorado	11	New York	100
Connecticut	19	North Carolina	31
Delaware	6	North Dakota	16
District of Columbia	8	Ohio	59
Florida	9	Oklahoma	13
Georgia	14	Oregon	9
Idaho	7	Pennsylvania	110
Illinois	88	Puerto Rico	4
Indiana	22	Rhode Island	6
Iowa	23	South Carolina	15
Kansas	31	South Dakota	10
Kentucky	14	Tennessee	14
Louisiana	14	Texas	36
Maine	9	Utah	6
Maryland	15	Vermont	7
Massachusetts	56	Virginia	27
Michigan	26	Washington	22
Minnesota	25	West Virginia	16
Mississippi	3	Wisconsin	23
Missouri	26	Wyoming	2
Montana	6		

HOSPITAL SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Source: 1944 Census of Hospitals Registered by the American Medical Association

	Hospitals	Beds	Average Census	Bassinets	Births	Admissions
Federal	798	551,135	303,875	3,462	47,699	4,287,271
State	539	609,025	570,441	1,690	31,783	556,224
County	504	102,544	77,856	3,889	73,230	571,581
City	365	79,687	57,417	5,491	123,258	996,423
City-County	56	9,887	6,594	757	17,454	133,721
Church	1,020	133,090	105,940	24,948	652,761	3,707,991
Nonprofit	1,961	195,624	144,328	31,854	773,489	4,566,048
Individual and Partnership	1,011	27,301	16,972	5,648	123,296	678,965
Corporations	357	21,652	16,051	3,052	77,006	508,624
Totals	6,611	1,729,945	1,299,474	80,791	1,919,976	16,036,848

FOOD AND DIET

RECOMMENDED DIETARY ALLOWANCES REVISED, 1945¹

Source: Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council

	Calories	Protein grams	Calcium grams	Iron mg.	Vitamin A ² I. U.	Thiamine mg. ³	Riboflavin mg. ³	Niacin (Nicotinic acid) mg. ³	Ascorbic acid mg.	Vitamin D I. U.
Man (156 lb., 70 kg.)										
Sedentary	2500	70	0.8	12 ⁴	5000	1.2	1.6	12	75	(5)
Moderately active	3000	70	0.8	12 ⁴	5000	1.5	2.0	15	75	(5)
Very active	4500	70	0.8	12 ⁴	5000	2.0	2.6	20	75	(5)
Woman (125 lb., 56 kg.)										
Sedentary	2100	60	0.8	12	5000	1.1	1.5	11	70	(5)
Moderately active	2500	60	0.8	12	5000	1.2	1.6	12	70	(5)
Very active	3000	60	0.8	12	5000	1.5	2.0	15	70	(5)
Pregnancy (latter half)	2500 ⁶	85	1.5	15	6000	1.8	2.5	18	100	400 to 800
Lactation	3000	100	2.0	15	8000	2.0	3.0	20	150	400 to 800
Children up to 12 yrs. ¹ :										
Under 1 yr. ³	100/2.2 lb.	3.5/2.2 lb.	1.0	6	1500	0.4	0.6	4	30	400 to 800
	(1 kg.)	(1 kg.)								
1-3 yrs. (29 lb., 13 kg.)	1200	40	1.0	7	2000	0.6	0.9	6	35	400
4-6 yrs. (43 lb., 19 kg.)	1600	50	1.0	8	2500	0.8	1.2	8	50	400
7-9 yrs. (56 lb., 25 kg.)	2000	60	1.0	10	3500	1.0	1.5	10	60	400
10-12 yrs. (76 lb., 34 kg.)	2500	70	1.2	12	4500	1.2	1.8	12	75	400
Children over 12 yrs. ¹ :										
Girls,										
13-15 yrs. (110 lb., 49 kg.)	2600	80	1.3	15	5000	1.3	2.0	13	80	400
16-20 yrs. (121 lb., 54 kg.)	2400	75	1.0	15	5000	1.2	1.8	12	80	400
Boys,										
13-15 yrs. (105 lb., 47 kg.)	3200	85	1.4	15	5000	1.5	2.0	15	90	400
16-20 yrs. (143 lb., 64 kg.)	3800	100	1.4	15	6000	1.8	2.5	18	100	400

Tentative goal toward which to aim in planning practical diets; can be met by a good diet with a variety of natural foods. Such a diet will also provide other minerals and vitamins, the requirements for which are less well known. This revision at press, August 1945, to be published as National Research Council Reprint and Circular Series No. 122 "Recommended Dietary Allowances, Revised, 1945".

The allowance depends on the relative amounts of vitamin A and carotene. The allowances of the table are based on the premise that approximately two thirds of the vitamin A value of the average diet in this country is contributed by carotene and that carotene has half or less than half the value of vitamin A.

For adults (except pregnant and lactating women) on diets supplying 2,000 calories or less, such as reducing diets, the allowances of thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin may be 1 mg., 1.5 mg., and 10 mg. respectively. The fact that figures are given for different calorie levels for thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, does not imply that we can estimate the requirement of these factors within 500 calories, but they are added merely for simplicity of calculation. Other members of the B complex also are required, though no values can be given. Foods supplying adequate thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin will tend to supply sufficient of the remaining B vitamins.

There is evidence that the male adult needs little or no iron. The requirement will be provided if the diet is satisfactory in other respects.

For persons who have no opportunity for exposure to clear sunshine and for elderly persons, the ingestion of small amounts of vitamin D may be desirable. Other adults probably have little need for vitamin D.

During the latter part of pregnancy the allowance should increase approximately 20 percent over the preceding level. The value of 2500 calories represents the allowance for pregnant, sedentary women.

Allowances for children are based on the needs for the middle year in each group (as 2, 5, 8, etc.) and are for moderate activity and for average weight at the middle year of the age group.

Needs of infants increase from month to month with size and activity. The amounts given are for approximately 6 to 8 months. The dietary requirements for some of the nutrients such as protein and calcium are less if derived largely from human milk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In using these dietary recommendations, the National Research Council warns that it is important that the purpose and general policies in formulating them should be understood:

What the Allowances Provide

The allowances for specific nutrients are intended to serve as a guide for planning adequate nutrition for the civilian popula-

tion of the United States. The quantities given were planned to provide not merely the minima sufficient to protect against actual deficiency disease but a fair margin above this to insure good nutrition and protection of all body tissues. Since the actual requirements for these purposes are not known it is recognized that the margins of safety may vary considerably for the different factors. The Board realizes that the values proposed

will need to be revised from time to time as more knowledge of nutritive requirements becomes available.

No Allowances for Losses in Cooking

It should be pointed out that the vitamin figures are calculated requirements for food as eaten and do not allow for losses in cooking. Since such losses may be extensive, especially of the water-soluble vitamins, provision should be made for them in planning practical diets.

Other Factors for which Allowances are not Given

In addition to the three factors of the B complex, included, other members of the group, such as vitamin B₆ and pantothenic acid, should be given consideration. But at the present time no specific values can be given for the amount required in the human dietary. It should be added, however, that foods supplying an adequate amount of thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin (nicotinic acid) will tend to supply an adequate amount of the remaining B vitamins. Similarly, diets providing adequate amounts of protein, calcium, and iron will tend to supply other needed minerals, though these are not listed. There is urgent need for continued research on the requirements for all dietary essentials, especially for children.

Allowances Based on Average Size, Sex, and Activity for Normal Individuals

The allowances for adults are given for the 70 Kg. man and the 56 Kg. woman at three levels of activity. They will need to be proportionately increased or decreased for larger or smaller individuals. It will be noted that the allowances for thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin (nicotinic acid) are proportional to the caloric intake. This relationship has been established for thiamin, and it has been assumed to hold also for riboflavin and nicotinic acid since, like thiamin, they are part of the enzymic system involved in the metabolism of carbohydrate.

The allowances for children are given by age groups, and for boys and girls separately after 12 years, since from that age the growth curves and levels of activity for the two sexes differ. The values presented are in each case for the middle year in the group, and represent amounts needed for children of average size and activity. The needs for individual children may be proportionately larger or smaller depending upon size and activity.

It is to be understood that these allowances are for persons in health, and that needs may vary markedly in disease. For example, in febrile conditions there is usually an increased need for calories, thiamin and ascorbic acid. The need for these or other constituents may also be greatly altered in other diseases, especially those of the alimentary tract, which interfere with normal absorption.

Diet Plans that Meet the Dietary Allowances

In using the recommended allowances it should be emphasized that the amounts of the various nutrients provided for in these recommended allowances, with the exception of vitamin D, can be obtained through a good diet of natural foods including foods like enriched white flour and bread which have been improved according to recommendations of the Board.

The safest way to insure that the dietary allowances are met is to include certain foods in the diet daily in specified amounts.

One dietary pattern which contains a variety of foods commonly available is given below:

List 1.

Milk, 1 pint
Egg, 1 daily, if possible. (On days not used, beans, peanuts, cheese, or more milk or meat to be used instead)
Meat, fish or fowl, 1 or more servings
Potato, 1 or more
Vegetables, 2 or more servings. One green or yellow
Fruits, 2 or more. One citrus fruit or tomato or other good source of vitamin C
Cereals and bread, whole grain or enriched
Other foods as needed to complete the meals.

This list is based on the needs of the average adult. For children the milk needs to be increased but the kinds of foods to include remain the same.

Another list using less milk and lean meat is given as illustrative of the varied ways in which the allowances may be met.

List 2.

Turnip greens, 1 cup
Sweet potatoes, 3
Peanuts, 20 nuts or 2 tablespoons of peanut butter
Beans or cowpeas, 1½ oz.
Tomatoes, 1 cup
Corn meal, 3 oz.
Enriched flour, 3 to 4 oz.
Milk (fresh, evaporated or dried) ½ quart
Lean pork, small serving 3 to 4 times a week
Molasses, fat, etc., to complete the meals

Calculations show that both these lists meet the dietary allowances. It should be pointed out, however, that every food is needed in the amounts specified. If any food is omitted, therefore, it should be replaced by another of equal value.

There are many other combinations of foods that will also cover these allowances. It is expected that nutrition workers in various parts of the country will translate these allowances into appropriate quantities of foodstuffs available in their localities and suited to the income level of the group concerned. Such allowances, expressed in terms of everyday foods, can then be widely used in practical nutrition work.

Further Recommendations

Fat. There is available little information concerning the human requirement for fat. Fat allowances must be based at present more on food habits than on physiological requirements. While a requirement for certain unsaturated fatty acids (the linoleic and arachidonic acids of natural fats) has been amply demonstrated with experimental animals, the human need for these fatty acids is not known. In spite of the paucity of information on this subject there are several factors which make it desirable that fat be included in the diet to the extent of at least 20 to 25 percent of the total calories and that the fat intake include "essential" unsaturated fatty acids to the extent of at least 1 per cent of the total calories. At higher levels of caloric expenditure, e.g., for a very active person consuming 4500 calories and for children and adolescent persons, it is desirable that 30 to 35 percent of the total calories be derived from fat. Since foodstuffs such as meat, milk, cheese and nuts may be expected to contribute "invisible" fat to the extent of from one-half to two-thirds of the total amounts of fat implied by the above proportions of the total calories, it is satisfactory to use separated or "visible" fats such as butter, margarine, lard, and shorten-

ings only to the extent of one-third to one-half of the amounts indicated.

Copper. The requirement for copper for adults is about 1 to 2 mg. daily. Infants and children require approximately 0.05 mg. for each kilogram of body weight. The requirement for copper is approximately one-tenth that for iron. A good diet normally will supply sufficient copper.

Iodine. The requirement for iodine is small, probably about 0.002 to 0.004 mg. daily for each kilogram of body weight, or a total of 0.15 to 0.30 mg. daily for the adult. This need is met by the regular use of iodized salt; its use is especially important in adolescence and pregnancy.

Phosphorus. Available evidence indicates that the phosphorus allowances should be at least equal to those for calcium in the diets of children and of women during the latter part of pregnancy and during lactation. In the case of other adults the phosphorus allowances should be approximately 1.5 times those for calcium. In general it is safe to assume that if the calcium and protein needs are met through common foods, the phosphorus requirement also will be covered, because the common foods richest in calcium and protein are also the best sources of phosphorus.

Vitamin K. The requirement for vitamin K usually is satisfied by any good diet. Special consideration needs to be given to newborn infants. Physicians commonly give vitamin K either to the mother before de-

livery or to the infant immediately after birth.

Salt. The needs for salt and for water are closely interrelated. A liberal allowance of sodium chloride for the adult is 5 grams daily, except for some persons who sweat profusely. The average normal intake of salt is 10 to 15 grams daily, an amount which meets the salt requirements for a water intake up to 4 liters daily. When sweating is excessive, one additional gram of salt should be consumed for each liter of water in excess of 4 liters daily. With heavy work or in hot climates 20 to 30 grams daily may be consumed with meals and in drinking water. Even then, most persons do not need more salt than usually occurs in prepared foods. It has been shown that after acclimatization persons produce sweat that contains only about 0.5 gram to the liter in contrast with a content of 2 to 3 grams for sweat of the unacclimatized person. Consequently after acclimatization, need for increase of salt beyond that of ordinary food disappears.

Water. A suitable allowance of water for adults is 2.5 liters daily in most instances. An ordinary standard for diverse persons is one milliliter for each calorie of food. Most of this quantity is contained in prepared foods. At work or in hot weather, requirements may reach 5 to 13 liters daily. Water should be allowed *ad libitum*, since sensations of thirst usually serve as adequate guides to intake except for infants and sick persons.

HEALTHIEST BOYS AND GIRLS

Source: National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work

The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work annually conducts contests to determine the healthiest boys and girls among 4-H club members. The insignia of the 4-H clubs is the four-leaf clover and the 4-Hs are the head, heart, hands and health. National winners in the annual contests to date have been:

1929—Boy	Harold Deatline, Indiana.
Girl	Florence Smock, Florida.
1930—Boy	William Bodenhamer, Missouri.
Girl	Marian E. Syndergaard, Iowa.
1931—Boy	William Sanders, Indiana.
Girl	Gertrude Heikes, Nebraska.
1932—Boy	Ross Allen, West Virginia.
Girl	Dorothy Eiker, Minnesota.
1933—Boy	Glen L. Sherwood, Kansas.
Girl	(Shirley Caroline Drew, Missouri.
(tie)	Clista Millsapugh, Iowa.
1934—Boy	Leland Monasmith, South Dakota.
Girl	Doris Louise Paul, Iowa.
1935—Boys	Frederick Abel, Alabama.
	Howard Cobb, New York.
	Charles Jordan, Kansas.
	J. Alton Riffle, Missouri.
Girls	June Castine, South Carolina.
	Eloise Garrett, Alabama.
	Marion McLaughlin, Michigan.
1936—Boys	C. A. Abbott, Jr., Virginia.
	Jerry Cowan, Missouri.
	Roy Graves, Oklahoma.
Girls	Mary Flynn Sellers, Alabama.
	Martha Ekberg, Wisconsin.
	Margaret Topovski, Ohio.
1937—Boys	Junior Clayton, Iowa.
	Albert W. Olson, Kansas.
	Donald R. Wielage, Nebraska.
	Louis W. Sharpe, New York.
	Junior Joyner Marlow, Oklahoma.
	Ned Crawley, Virginia.
Girls	Georgia C. Poynter, Kentucky.
	June Modlin, Nebraska.

Barbara Sargent, Oregon.	
Donna M. Oxenter, Ohio.	
Britt Phillips, Georgia.	
Kendall C. Wilson, Iowa.	
Hubert Littlefield, Louisiana.	
Gerald R. Hawley, Nebraska.	
Louise Johnson, Alabama.	Girls
Barbara Beebe, Iowa.	
Jeffie Poland, Louisiana.	
Ruth K. Mason, North Carolina.	
Richard Crane, Indiana.	1939—Boys
Leslie G. Warrant, Minnesota.	
Warren Harding Cales, West Virginia.	
Carlisle W. Klein, Wisconsin.	
Joann Parks, Indiana.	Girls
Ruth Fitzenreiter, Louisiana.	
Robert Bolen, Iowa.	1940—Boys
Tom Wiley, Ohio.	
Vernon Duncan, North Carolina.	
Veneta DeWitt, Iowa.	Girls
Edith Reynolds, Oklahoma.	
Keith Koch, Iowa.	1941—Boys
Lary Townsend, Louisiana.	
Catherine Monsees, Georgia.	Girls
Lucile Hall, Oklahoma.	
Lois Schreiter, Wisconsin.	
Norman Ramey, Minnesota.	1942—Boys
Dorsey Martin, Missouri.	
Roger Otto, Nebraska.	
Paul Tomlinson, Oklahoma.	
Joyce Compton, Alabama.	Girls
Nancy Lu Kingzett, Minnesota.	
John M. Weis, Minnesota.	1943—Boys
Delmar Couch, Oklahoma.	
Rena Garner, Alabama.	Girls
Virginia Nelson, Nebraska.	
Lyle M. Ramey, Minnesota.	1944—Boys
Bob Tolbert, Oklahoma.	
Elizabeth Ann Laughner, Ohio.	Girls
Lucille Latza, South Dakota.	

Hygiene

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The following tables indicate averages only. Considerable variation from this scale may not indicate poor health or abnormality.

CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE

Source: U. S. Children's Bureau

GIRLS

Height in inches	Average weight in pounds for each specified age (without clothes)														
	Under 1 mo.	1 mo., under 2	2 mos., under 3	3 mos., under 4	4 mos., under 5	5 mos., under 6	6 mos., under 9	9 mos., under 1 year	1 year, 1½	1½ years, under 2	2 years, under 2½	2½ years, under 3	3 years, under 4	4 years, under 5	5 years, under 6
17	5.5														
18	6.5	6.5													
19	7.0	7.5	8.0												
20	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0											
21	8.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0									
22	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.0								
23	10.0	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.5							
24	11.0	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5							
25	11.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	14.5						
26		14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	16.0						
27			15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	17.0	17.5					
28				17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	18.5	18.5					
29					19.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0					
30						20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.5	21.5				
31							22.0	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	23.0		
32								23.5	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0		
33									25.0	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.5	
34									26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	
35									27.5	27.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	
36										29.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	29.5	29.5
37										30.5	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.0	31.0
38											31.5	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.5
39											33.0	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.5
40												34.5	34.5	34.5	35.0
41												35.5	36.0	36.0	36.0
42													37.0	37.5	37.5
43														38.5	39.0
44														40.0	40.0
45															41.5
46															42.5
47															44.0
48															45.5
49															46.5

Weight-height-age tables—reanalysis of the figures for 19,493 white girls under 1 year of age and of 62,160 white girls 1 to 5 years of age, inclusive examined in Children's Year (1918-19)

(Cont. on next page)

LIFE AFTER FORTY

Benjamin Franklin at 81 was the leader in the constitutional convention.

Commodore Vanderbilt, between the ages of 70 and 83, added about \$100,000,000 to his fortune.

Kant at 74 wrote his **Anthropology, Metaphysic of Ethics and Strife of the Faculties**.

Tintoretto at 74 painted the vast "Paradise," a canvas 74 feet by 30 feet.

Verdi at 74 produced his masterpiece, **Othello**; at 80 he wrote **Falstaff**, and at 85, the famous **Ave Maria, Stabat Mater and Te Deum**.

Lamarck at 78 completed his great zoological work, **The Natural History of the Invertebrates**.

Tennyson at 83 wrote **Crossing The Bar**.

Titian at 98 painted his historic picture, "Battle of Lepanto."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at 70 wrote **Moriturus Salutamus**, in which he said:

Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles wrote his grand **Oedipus**, and Simonides bore off the prize of verse from his compeers, When each had numbered more than fourscore years,

And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten, Had but begun his Characters of Men.

Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,

At sixty wrote the **Canterbury Tales**; Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last, Completed Faust when eighty years were past.

These are indeed exceptions; but they show How far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow

Into the arctic regions of our lives.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS, WEIGHTS, UNDER SIX YEARS—CONT.

BOYS

Average weight in pounds for each specified age (without clothes)

Height in inches	Under 1 mo.	1 mo., under 2	2 mos., under 3	3 mos., under 4	4 mos., under 5	5 mos., under 6	6 mos., under 9	9 mos., under 1 year	1 year, under 1½	1½ years, under 2	2 years, under 2½	2½ years, under 3	3 years, under 4	4 years, under 5	5 years, under 6
17	5.5														
18	6.5														
19	7.5	7.5													
20	8.0	8.5	9.0												
21	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.5										
22	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5									
23	10.5	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.5								
24	11.5	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	15.0							
25	12.5	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.0						
26		14.0	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	16.5						
27			16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	17.5	18.0					
28				17.5	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.5	19.0	19.0					
29					19.5	20.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5				
30						21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.0			
31							23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.5			
32							24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.0	25.0		
33								25.5	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0		
34									27.0	27.0	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	
35									28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	29.0	
36										29.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.5
37											31.0	31.0	31.5	31.5	32.0
38											32.5	32.5	32.5	33.0	33.0
39												34.0	34.0	34.0	34.5
40												35.0	35.5	35.5	35.5
41													36.5	37.0	37.0
42													38.0	38.0	38.5
43														39.5	39.5
44														40.5	41.0
45															42.0
46															43.5
47															45.0
48															46.5
49															47.5

Weight-height-age table—reanalysis of the figures for 20,299 white boys under 1 year of age and of 63,547 white boys 1 to 5 years of age, inclusive, examined in Children's Year (1918-19).

(Cont. on next page)

CARE OF THE FEET

Source: National Foot Health council

1. Watch growing feet. Replace shoes with a larger size as soon as needed. Some children's feet, at certain ages, outgrow shoes within four to eight weeks.

2. Teach children to toe straight ahead when walking. Toeing out weakens the ankles and arches and ruins a graceful stride.

3. Discard stockings which are crowding the toes. Pointed toe stockings cause in-grown nails and large joints.

4. Bathe feet daily in warm water with a good grade of soap, brushing the toe nails.

5. Cut the toe nails straight across, not shorter than the flesh at the end of the toes.

6. Never cut corns or callouses unless certain that the cutting instrument has been thoroughly sterilized.

7. Keep the heels of the shoes straight.

Worn over heels cause weak ankles and foot strain.

8. Buy shoes for comfort as well as style. Never permit tight shoes to be worn. Select shoes with flexible leather soles and flexible upper parts. Stiff leathers, and leathers with impervious surfaces retard evaporation of moisture from the feet and make children's feet weak. Kid leather is desirable in children's footwear, it gives and shapes readily, and conforms to growing feet.

9. Have feet examined at regular intervals by a physician, chiropodist or podiatrist specializing in the care and treatment of feet.

10. Do not overtax the feet during physical exercise or during convalescence from an illness.

Exercise by Walking

The average person walks 18,098 steps, or 7½ miles a day according to Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Rockland, Mass., at the 1936 convention of the National Association of Chiropodists in New York. A school girl averages 11½ miles a day, a boy 15 miles, a farmer plowing 25½ miles, a woman shopper on an ordinary day 8½ miles through stores, a golfer 8½ miles doing 18 holes, a theater

dancer 1 mile an act, a chorous girl 4½ miles a day, a doctor in a hospital 18 miles a day, a letter carrier 22 miles a day, a policeman 14 miles a day, a railroad conductor on a run from Boston to Cleveland 7 miles, a railroad conductor between Chicago and Boston, 5 miles because of fewer stops. A housewife walks more than 3,000 miles in her home a year.

CHILDREN FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE

Source: U. S. Children's Bureau
GIRLS

Height in inches	Average weight in pounds for each specified age (with clothes)										
	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years
38	33										
39	34										
40	36	36									
41	37	37									
42	39	39									
43	41	41	41								
44	42	42	42								
45	45	45	45	45							
46	47	47	48	48							
47	50	50	50	50	50						
48	52	52	52	52	53	53					
49	54	54	55	55	56	56					
50	56	56	57	58	59	61	62				
51		59	60	61	61	63	65				
52		63	64	64	64	65	67				
53		66	67	67	68	68	69	71			
54			69	70	70	71	71	73			
55			72	74	74	74	75	77	78		
57				76	78	78	79	81	83		
58				80	82	82	82	84	88	92	
59					84	86	86	88	93	96	101
60					87	90	90	92	96	100	103
61					91	95	95	97	101	105	108
62						99	100	101	105	108	112
63						104	105	106	109	113	115
64							110	110	112	116	117
65							114	115	117	119	120
66							118	120	121	122	123
67								124	124	125	128
68								128	130	131	133
69								131	133	135	136
70									135	137	138
71									136	138	140
									138	140	142

Weight-height-age table, by Bird T. Baldwin, Ph.D., and Thomas D. Wood, M.D. Age is the nearest birthday; i.e., a child is considered 6 years old at any time between 5½ and 6½ years.

(Cont. on next page)

CARE OF THE TEETH

Source: U. S. Public Health service

HOW TO BRUSH THE TEETH

Smearing the nails with clay or vaseline and endeavoring to cleanse them with an old toothbrush will enable one to form an opinion as to the most effective method of brushing the teeth. Brushing across the nails will leave material along the sides of each nail; brushing up and down the nail will leave the area about the root of the nail uncleansed; but if the brush be used in a rotary manner, the bristles describing a small circle upon the nail, it will be found that all the material will be removed. This motion is to be recommended in brushing one's teeth upon the surface next to the lips and cheek.

For the inner or tongue side, the brush is used as one would use a hoe, the rotary motion being impracticable, but in using this

motion the brush should not be pushed back, as this will tend to carry food debris and germs beneath the gum margins, which is the thing most to be avoided. The stroke begins up on the gum and moves in the direction of the main axis of the tooth toward the tip or masticating surface.

For the masticating surface a pulling and pushing motion backward and forward is recommended.

If the gums bleed when the teeth are brushed some abnormal condition exists, and a competent dentist should at once be consulted. A healthy gum is not easily injured.

A thorough rinsing of the mouth should follow to remove such material as has been dislodged by the previous processes.

CLEANING BETWEEN THE TEETH

The use of a toothpick is generally to be condemned, as in its use many persons injure the delicate gum tissue which extends in a crescent-shaped mass between the teeth. The preservation of this tissue is very desirable. Dental floss is very valuable in cleansing the surfaces between the teeth, but care should be taken in its use. It should not be held tight between the fingers and forced through between the teeth. Such

method allows the floss to snap through with much force, much like the action of a bow-string when released. Thus used dental floss will cause injury to the gums. To use floss with benefit draw it carefully through between the teeth with a pulling motion and when it is freely movable draw it carefully back and forth all over the surfaces between the teeth, but do not force it beneath the gum margin.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS, WEIGHTS, CHILDREN 6-16 YEARS

BOYS

Average weight in pounds for each specified age (with clothes)

Height in inches	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years
38	34										
39	35										
40	36										
41	38	38									
42	39	39	39								
43	41	41	41								
44	44	44	44								
45	46	46	46	46							
46	48	48	48	48							
47	50	50	50	50	50						
48	52	53	53	53	53						
49	55	55	55	55	55	55					
50	57	58	58	58	58	58	58				
51		61	61	61	61	61	61				
52		63	64	64	64	64	64	64			
53		66	67	67	67	67	68	68			
54			70	70	70	70	71	71	72		
55			72	72	73	73	74	74	74		
56			75	76	77	77	77	78	78	80	
57				79	80	81	81	82	83	83	
58				83	84	84	85	85	86	87	
59					87	88	89	89	90	90	90
60					91	92	92	93	94	95	96
61						95	96	97	99	100	103
62						100	101	102	103	104	107
63						105	106	107	108	110	113
64							109	111	113	115	117
65							114	117	118	120	122
66								119	122	125	128
67								124	128	130	134
68									134	134	137
69									137	139	143
70									143	144	145
71									148	150	151
72										153	155
73										157	160
74										160	164

Weight-height-age table, by Bird T. Baldwin, Ph.D., and Thomas D. Wood, M.D. Age is to the nearest birthday; i.e., a child is considered 6 years old at any time between 5½ and 6½ years.

(Cont. on next page)

CARE OF THE TEETH

DECAY

Decay of the teeth, spoken of as "dental caries," is caused by the action of germs (bacteria) which lodge upon the less exposed parts of a tooth. As a result of their growth the tooth structure is softened, allowing the succeeding generations of bacteria to penetrate farther into the tissues of the tooth.

It will be noticed that decay usually begins either in the little grooves upon the surface used in chewing, but which because of their depth are not well scoured by the food in chewing, or else at the point where one tooth adjoins another. This point also fails to receive the scouring which the more

exposed parts of a tooth receives.

In some of the ancient skulls examined it was found that the surfaces which made contact with other teeth in the same jaw were highly polished by the slight individual motion of each tooth in its socket as hard pressure was brought to bear upon it and it was thus rubbed against its neighbor. Therefore, to reduce or prevent decay of the teeth we must work along two lines, (1) to polish all surfaces of the teeth as far as possible, and (2) to reduce the number of bacteria to a minimum.

FREQUENCY OF BRUSHING THE TEETH

The teeth should be carefully brushed after each meal. When this is impracticable, the teeth should at least be brushed on arising in the morning and before retiring at night.

and a thorough rinsing of the mouth and gargling of the throat should be practiced after each meal.

CLEANING THE GUMS

The gums also may be cleansed with the brush, but not with as hard usage as when polishing the teeth. Regular brushing of

the gums when properly performed will not injure them unless they are diseased.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS, WEIGHTS OF ADULTS

ADULTS, 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

Source: Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation

Men

Age	5'	5'-1"	5'-2"	5'-3"	5'-4"	5'-5"	5'-6"	5'-7"	5'-8"	5'-9"	5'-10"	5'-11"	6'	6'-1"	6'-2"	6'-3"	6'-4"	6'-5"
15	107	109	112	115	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	147	152	157	162	167	172	177
16	109	111	114	117	120	124	128	132	135	140	144	149	154	159	164	169	174	179
17	111	113	116	119	122	126	130	134	138	142	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181
18	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183
19	115	117	120	123	126	130	134	138	142	146	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185
20	117	119	122	125	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	176	181	186

Age	5'	5'-1"	5'-2"	5'-3"	5'-4"	5'-5"	5'-6"	5'-7"	5'-8"	5'-9"	5'-10"	5'-11"	6'	6'-1"	6'-2"	6'-3"	6'-4"	6'-5"
21	118	120	123	126	130	134	138	141	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	177	182	187
22	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178	183	188
23	120	122	125	128	132	136	140	143	147	151	155	159	164	169	175	180	185	190
24	121	123	126	129	133	137	141	144	148	152	156	160	165	171	177	182	187	192
25	122	124	126	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	162	167	173	179	184	189	194
26	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	191	196
27	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187	192	197
28	125	127	129	132	135	139	143	147	151	155	159	164	170	176	182	188	193	198
29	126	128	130	133	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	165	171	177	183	189	194	199
30	126	128	130	133	136	140	144	148	152	156	161	166	172	178	184	190	196	201
31	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149	153	157	162	167	173	179	185	191	197	202
32	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192	198	203
33	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149	154	159	164	169	175	181	187	193	199	204
34	128	130	132	135	138	142	146	150	155	160	165	170	176	182	188	194	200	206
35	128	130	132	135	138	142	146	150	155	160	165	170	176	182	188	195	201	207
36	129	131	133	136	139	143	147	151	156	161	166	171	177	183	190	196	202	208
37	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197	203	209
38	130	132	134	137	140	144	148	152	157	162	167	173	179	185	192	198	204	210
39	130	132	134	137	140	144	148	152	157	162	167	173	179	185	192	199	205	211
40	131	133	135	138	141	145	149	153	158	163	168	174	180	186	193	200	206	212
41	131	133	135	138	141	145	149	153	158	163	168	174	180	187	193	200	207	213
42	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201	208	214
43	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201	208	214
44	133	135	137	140	143	147	151	155	160	165	170	176	182	188	195	202	209	215
45	135	135	137	140	143	147	151	155	160	165	170	176	182	188	195	202	209	215
46	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	189	196	203	210	216
47	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204	211	217
48	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204	211	217
49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204	211	217
50	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204	211	217
51	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205	212	218
52	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205	212	218
53	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205	212	218
54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	158	163	168	173	178	184	191	198	205	212	219
55 & up	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	158	163	168	173	178	184	191	198	205	212	219

CARE OF THE TEETH

PYORRHEA

An accumulation of tartar where the teeth join the gums is a contributing cause, but not the only cause, of pyorrhea, or Riggs's disease. The gums become irritated and infected by disease-producing germs, the tissues are broken down, and pus forms. Unless the pyorrhea sufferer is prompt in putting his case in the hands of a dentist, the infection continues, rapidly dissolving the soft bone surrounding the teeth, which is called the alveolar process, and destroying the attachment of the soft tissues of the gum to the teeth. In severe cases the teeth become loose and eventually are lost.

There is no dental disease in the treatment of which it is so important for the dentist

to have the hearty cooperation and support of the patient as in the treatment of pyorrhea. No medicine ever has been suggested which will cure pyorrhea, and the sooner this fact is recognized by both dentist and patient the better for all concerned. The only known remedy is the thorough removal of all irritating substances of whatever nature and the polishing of all exposed tooth surface, by the dentist, and the subsequent proper use of tooth brush, powder, or paste to keep the teeth and gums in a healthy condition.

Patients who have a tendency to pyorrhea should return to their dentist for examination three or four times a year.

TOOTH POWDERS, PASTES AND OTHER DENTRIFICES

The use of a tooth powder, tooth paste or other dentifrice is desirable and there is no particular choice in the selection of one except that it should not be gritty; in this case it would be too hard for continuous use.

There are very few, if any, which can be said to be harmful. Ordinary lime water is excellent for cleaning the teeth, for it dissolves the mucous film which often covers the teeth.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS, WEIGHTS OF ADULTS

Women

Age	4'-8"	4'-9"	4'-10"	4'-11"	5'-0"	5'-1"	5'-2"	5'-3"	5'-4"	5'-5"	5'-6"	5'-7"	5'-8"	5'-9"	5'-10"	5'-11"	6'-0"
15	101	103	105	106	107	109	112	115	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	147	152
16	102	104	106	108	109	111	114	117	120	124	128	132	136	139	143	148	153
17	103	105	107	109	111	113	116	119	122	125	129	133	137	140	144	149	154
18	104	106	108	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	130	134	138	141	145	150	155
19	105	107	109	111	113	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	139	142	146	151	156
20	106	108	110	112	114	116	119	122	125	128	132	136	140	143	147	151	156
21	107	109	111	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	133	137	141	144	148	152	156
22	107	109	111	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	157
23	108	110	112	114	116	118	121	124	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	153	157
24	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	124	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	154	158
25	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	124	128	131	135	139	143	147	151	154	158
26	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	125	128	131	135	139	143	147	151	155	159
27	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	136	140	144	148	152	155	159
28	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	126	130	133	137	141	145	149	153	156	160
29	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	126	130	133	137	141	145	149	153	156	160
30	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	127	131	134	138	142	146	150	154	157	161
31	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	128	132	135	139	143	147	151	154	157	161
32	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	155	158	162
33	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	156	159	162
34	115	117	119	121	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	154	157	160	163
35	115	117	119	121	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	146	150	154	157	160	163
36	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	131	135	139	143	147	151	155	158	161	164
37	116	118	120	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	159	162	165
38	117	119	121	123	125	127	130	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	160	163	166
39	118	120	122	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146	150	154	158	161	164	167
40	119	121	123	125	127	129	132	135	138	142	146	150	154	158	161	164	167
41	120	122	124	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	147	151	155	159	162	165	168
42	120	122	124	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	147	151	155	159	162	166	169
43	121	123	125	127	129	131	134	137	140	144	148	152	156	160	163	167	170
44	122	124	126	128	130	132	135	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	164	168	171
45	122	124	126	128	130	132	135	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	164	168	171
46	123	125	127	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	150	154	158	162	165	169	172
47	123	125	127	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	150	154	158	162	165	169	172
48	124	126	128	130	132	134	137	140	143	147	152	156	160	164	167	171	174
49	124	126	128	130	132	134	137	140	143	147	152	156	161	165	168	172	175
50	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	152	156	161	165	169	173	176
51	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	152	157	162	166	170	174	177
52	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	152	157	162	166	170	174	177
53	125	127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	152	157	162	166	170	174	177
54	125-127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	153	158	163	167	171	174	177	
55	125-127	129	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	153	158	163	167	171	174	177	

CARE OF THE TEETH

REMOVING GREEN STAINS FROM TEETH

Many persons become discouraged because they are unable by such measures as are here recommended to remove the green stain that sometimes appears about the necks of the teeth. This is especially noticed in the mouths of children and requires professional skill to remove. Once the stain has been

carefully removed and the teeth kept well polished, it becomes possible to keep the stain from reappearing. It is purely a vegetable growth and harmless unless allowed to remain too long, in which case the enamel will be found to be softened or "decalcified" beneath it.

TARTAR DEPOSIT

The first sign of tartar is a slight roughness, felt usually on the inside of the lower front teeth. This is caused by deposits from the saliva of a hard chalky substance. If you find that your teeth have tartar deposits, go

immediately to your dentist and have him remove the deposits and give the teeth a thorough cleaning and polishing. The unclean condition of the mouth resulting from tartar deposits is a common cause of "bad breath."

PREREQUISITES TO GOOD EYESIGHT

Source: Hygeia

1. Drops administered at birth of every child.
2. The eyes of all children regularly and periodically examined and tested.
3. Corrective glasses scientifically prescribed and treatments given as needed.
4. Sightsaving classes organized for children with defective vision.
5. Children's sight safeguarded from accidents, especially from fireworks.

6. Campaigns for safety in industry and explicit observance of rules by all workers.
7. Avoidance of marriage or at least of parenthood by persons with transmissible causes of blindness.
8. A blood test before marriage.
9. Blood tests as a routine part of prenatal care with treatment when necessary.
10. The support of every movement aiming to conserve sight as an inalienable right.

MENTAL HYGIENE

In olden times mental illness superstitiously was thought to result from demoniacal possession or from lunar (moon) influence (hence the term lunacy). Incantation, exorcism and punishment were common practices to drive "devils" from a victim's body. Theories relating parts of the body to mental traits also appeared centuries ago as indicated by the adjectives bilious, splenetic, phlegmatic, sanguineous and choleric to describe temperament.

Although much confusion still exists as to terminology and classification of mental diseases, there is virtual agreement among psychiatrists (doctors who have specialized in mental diseases) on a number of basic points: (1) "**Insanity**" is merely a legal term covering so many different kinds of mental illness and so restricted by definition (knowledge of right and wrong) as to be worthless

scientifically (2) feeble-mindedness is not a mental disease but merely weakness of intellect; (3) the Mendelian law of inheritance of specific characteristics does not apply to either feeble-mindedness or mental disease; (4) some mental diseases are physical or **organic** in origin but a large or larger proportion are **functional** or the result of mental complexes without physical counterpart; (5) there is no such thing as a "**nervous breakdown**." A person said to have one has suffered from some mental disease, usually one without organic basis; (6) there are two major types of mental diseases—**neuroses**, in which the patient is "off" on some subjects but aware of the world in general, and **psychoses**, in which he completely loses touch with reality, lives in a dream or mental world of his own, is what might be called "just plain crazy."

FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

Not a mental disease but lack of intellect, feeble-mindedness may be a condition present at birth (**amentia**) or the result of loss of intellect later in life (**dementia**).

Amentia. Most feeble-mindedness is not hereditary, but may result from pre-natal or birth injuries; only about 15 per cent of feeble-minded persons had a feeble-minded parent. The feeble-minded are classified by means of tests, most popular of which is the Stanford-Binet, to establish their intelligence quotient. (I. Q.). The tests are in groups of six for each chronological age from 3 to 18 inclusive to enable the mental age to be determined by months as well as years. The I. Q. is arrived at by dividing the mental age (M. A.) as determined by the test by the chronological age (C. A.) and multiplying by 100. For persons over 16 that age always is used as the C. A. Classification and characteristics of aments follow:

Class	I. Q.	M. A.	Characteristics
Moron	50—69	8—12	Capable of menial labor; needs supervision part of time; not more inclined to crime than normal persons; not sexual pervers; slow to learn but capable of self support; comprise about 80 per cent of all feeble-minded.

Imbecile	25—49	4—8	Need constant supervision but can care for self; can protect self against physical danger but not support self; about 15 per cent of all feeble-minded.
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Idiot	0—24	1—4	Incapable of any self help; about 5 per cent of all feeble-minded.
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General Intelligence. Although standard intelligence tests have been criticized as measuring learning rather than intellect, they are used extensively. During World War I Army Alpha tests were given to 1,700,000 American soldiers whose mental age averaged 12 years 8 months. The entire population is said to divide itself as follows:

Class A	3 per cent	capable of professional training
Class B	20 per cent	capable of college training (white collared)
Class C	54 per cent	capable of high school training
Class D	20 per cent	high and low grade morons
Class E	3 per cent	hopelessly feeble-minded and lower morons

Class A includes about 3,300,000 potential leaders. **Who's Who in America** contains about 30,000 names comprising about 9 per cent of those in Class A, or 27 persons per 100,000, indicating that Class A rating doesn't necessarily mean success as success may be judged by being selected for mention in **Who's Who**.

Dementia. Loss of intellect in later life always results from some organic brain injury or disease: (a) **trauma**, injury from accident, being knocked unconscious, etc.; (b) **tumor**; (c) **intoxicant**, principally alcohol; (d) **Huntington's chorea**, degeneration of the brain cells; (e) **encephalitis**, sleeping sickness; (f) **senile**, atrophy of brain tissues from old age; (g) **arteriosclerosis**, hardening of the arteries of the brain; (h) **post-thrombotic** and **post-hemorrhagic**, brain lesions, often from syphilis; (i) **luetic**, softening of the brain from syphilis (**pareisis**).

FACT AND FANCY ABOUT FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

Source: National Committee for Mental Hygiene

What Some People Still Believe

1. That feeble-mindedness is a mental disease.
2. That feeble-mindedness can be cured like many mental diseases.
3. That feeble-mindedness is always inherited.
4. That sterilization of the feeble-minded is the best solution of the problem.
5. That the feeble-minded are a menace and should all be kept in institutions.
6. That the feeble-minded are unteachable,

- and a total loss to society.
7. That the feeble-minded are all equally defective.
8. That the feeble-minded are readily recognizable as such.
9. That the feeble-minded have no "feelings" and do not realize their condition.

What Science Teaches

1. That feeble-mindedness is arrested intellectual growth in early years:

2. That true feeble-mindedness is a lack of organic brain development which cannot be cured in a medical sense.
3. That accidental causes, such as some birth injuries, early childhood diseases, or other unknown factors, are responsible for intellectual defect in at least half of the cases.
4. That sterilization is only a partial solution—first, because there are nonhereditary causes; secondly, because we cannot say how much, or when, feeble-mindedness is transmissible in the present state of our knowledge of laws of heredity.
5. That there are good feeble-minded and bad feeble-minded persons. Segregation is necessary only for the low grades of defectives and for the incorrigible ones.
6. That most of them, if taken early, can be trained in special classes in the public

- schools or in state schools for the feeble-minded, to do manual work and to lead happy, useful and social lives.
7. That there is a gradual curve from the extreme condition of the idiot, whose "mental age" is one or two years, to the moron and borderline case, whose "mental age" ranges from eight years to normal.
8. That the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness is difficult and should always be made by a competent psychiatrist and based upon a complete study of the individual, which should include, among other fields of inquiry, standard intelligence tests administered by an expert psychologist.
9. That all but the lower grades of the feeble-minded are often sensitive about their mental handicap and need sympathetic understanding and guidance.

WHAT PSYCHOSES ARE

The victim of a psychosis, major mental disorder, may be a person of high intelligence. In his psychotic condition he is entirely out of touch with reality, misinterpreting what he sees and hears. Organic brain disease causes only about 25 per cent of psychotic cases. Most psychoses are **functional**, that is, purely mental in origin, resulting from conflict and inability to adjust to the normal environment. The alternative to accepting mentally a real situation which is painful is to create a private mental world which is what psychotics do. Major types of psychoses include: (1) **dementia praecox** (now called **schizophrenia**, which means "split personality"), accountable for about 50 per cent of all psychotic patients; (2) **manic depressive**, about 10 per cent; (3) **toxic**; (4) **ideopathic epilepsy** and (5) **paranoia**.

Dementia Praecox. Noticeable at times of great stress early in life, at puberty, about 30 when financial adjustments are important, and about 40 when mental and physical decline begins. The three chief characteristics of a split personality are lack of insight, general indifference and auditory hallucinations. Chief types are: (1) **simplex**—the patient flees from reality into day dreams, his mental horizon contracts, he neglects friends, has few interests except eating and sleeping; (2) **hebephrenic**—begins more suddenly and inclines to auditory hallucinations and compulsions and automatic actions such as stepping on sidewalk cracks, repeating phrases, etc.; (3) **paranoid**—slow deterioration as patient develops delusions of either persecution or grandeur terminating in a vegetative or dream world; (4) **catatonic**—characterized by negativism. If **stuporous** patient refuses to eat, move, care for self and may maintain wax-like flexibility; if **excited** the patient screams, repeats words or phrases, has auditory hallucinations. Good chance of recovery.

Manic-Depressive. Instead of a flight from this is a flight into reality. The patient is alternately extremely elated (manic stage)

and extremely depressed (depressive stage). In the manic stage, which may be followed by a return to a normal condition or immediately by depression after weeks or months, the patient is restless, lacks judgment, is talkative. In the depressed stage he cries, is quiet, possibly immobile, mean and surly and may attempt suicide.

Toxic. Results from overindulgence in alcohol, from mental or gas poisoning, gland disturbances or bacterial disease. May be acute as acute alcoholism, delirium tremens, alcoholic hallucinations, or chronic in which case symptoms may resemble those of other psychoses, the origin, however, being largely organic.

Ideopathic Epilepsy. May be acute or chronic. Afflicted with **petit mal** a patient pauses in his speech, may stare into space or close his eyes as he momentarily loses consciousness, perhaps 40 or 50 times daily. **Grand mal** is characterized by recurrent fits and convulsions. In the **twilight condition** the patient suffers lapse of memory though performing his normal actions. A **fugue** is amnesia during which the patient may go to another town and wake up not knowing how he got there; on the journey he seems normal to others. This is a flight from reality, the patient wishing to escape from some unbearable mental situation. In a state of **furor**, a patient is violent and may commit murder and then fall asleep beside his victim; awakening he has no remembrance of what happened.

Paranoia. True paranoia is rare, but schizophrenic patients may have paranoid tendencies. A true paranoid is a monomaniac, normal on all but one subject. He has a systematic delusion of persecution or grandeur in terms of which he interprets every experience: people conversing are talking about him, etc. The condition may arise entirely out of the patient's own personality problems or may develop after he has actually suffered from persecution and has brooded over his disappointment.

NEUROSES

The psychotic patient loses touch with reality, but the victim of a neurosis is well aware of his environment. He generally is a person of high intellect whose condition is diagnosed as functional after all possible organic causes have been excluded through physical examination. Common types include: (1) **hysteria**; (2) **neurasthenia**; (3) **psychasthenia** and (4) **anxiety**. In all of these

the visible symptoms are physical but the causes are mental rather than organic. All neurotics are **hypochondriacal**—that is, they enjoy their ills, which they themselves create as release from worse mental sufferings.

Hysteria. Originally thought to be a female disease of the womb. Characterized by fits, temper and vomiting, aches and pains,

regions of anesthesia (parts of the body in which victim has no feeling). The hysterical person usually gets his way with others which is the unconscious mental explanation of the condition.

Neurasthenia. The patient complains of his health, is exhausted, unable to sleep, has unlocalized pains which can't help but bring him the human sympathy he craves.

Psychasthenia. The patient is a victim of obsessions or compulsions which he rationally knows are wrong but which he can't overcome, as humming a certain tune, touching every fence post, etc.

Anxiety. Continuous nervous tension wears down the victim as he has a feeling of impending disaster and wishes the worst would happen so as to be over with.

PHOBIAS

Victims of neuroses and persons with psychopathic personalities frequently have phobias, which are specific fears as distinguished from anxiety which represents a vague gen-

eral fear. Phobias are anxiety hysterical phenomena and are disguised unconscious wishes as a result of unpleasant experiences in early life.

PHOBIAS: SCIENTIFIC NAMES TRANSLATED

Acrophobia	Fear of height	Neophobia	Fear of novelty
Agoraphobia	Fear of open spaces	Nyctophobia	Fear of darkness
Ailurophobia	Fear of cats	Ochlophobia	Fear of crowds
Anthropophobia	Fear of people	Ophidiophobia	Fear of snakes
Astraphobia	Fear of lightning	Pharmacophobia	Fear of drugs
Autophobia	Fear of being alone	Phobophobia	Fear of one's own fears
Bacteriophobia	Fear of germs	Photophobia	Fear of lights
Claustrophobia	Fear of enclosed spaces	Pryophobia	Fear of fire
Cynophobia	Fear of dogs	Siderodromophobia	Fear of railways
Doraphobia	Fear of fur animals and objects	Sitophobia	Fear of food
Ergasiophobia	Fear of work	Taphophobia	Fear of being buried alive
Erythrophobia	Fear of blushing	Thanatophobia	Fear of death
Gephyrophobia	Fear of crossing bridges	Toxiphobia	Fear of poisoning
Keraunophobia	Fear of thunder	Triskaidephobia	Fear of being 13th at table
Lyssophobia	Fear of rabies	Zoophobia	Fear of animals
Mysophobia	Fear of dirt		

MENTAL PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Year	Total number on books Jan. 1	Average Daily Resident Patient Population	Normal Capacity of Hospitals	Excess of Population over Capacity		In Hospitals		Number per 100,000 of Population	On Parole or otherwise absent	
				Number	Percent	Jan. 1	Population		No.	Percent
1926	272,716	248,852	232,321	16,531	7.1	246,486	217.2	26,230	9.6	
1927	284,650	256,009	232,572	23,437	10.1	256,858	218.9	27,792	9.8	
1928	294,062	264,072	239,471	24,601	10.3	264,511	222.2	29,551	10.0	
1929	302,538	269,892	244,599	25,293	10.3	272,252	225.6	30,286	10.0	
1930	312,088	278,829	247,407	31,422	12.7	280,252	228.8	31,836	10.2	
1931	324,214	296,700	270,585	26,115	9.7	292,284	236.3	31,930	9.8	
1932	340,037	307,939	279,807	28,132	10.1	305,031	244.8	35,006	10.3	
1933	359,105	327,812	295,703	32,109	10.9	321,824	256.7	37,281	10.4	
1934	373,607	336,637	302,759	33,878	11.2	332,094	263.1	41,513	11.1	
1935	384,675	347,620	312,158	35,462	11.4	342,167	269.1	42,508	11.1	
1936	398,006	358,429	321,708	36,721	11.4	353,604	276.9	44,402	11.2	
1937	411,814	369,489	333,237	36,252	10.9	364,563	283.8	46,648	11.3	
1938	424,028	381,708	348,809	32,899	9.4	374,169	289.3	48,493	11.4	
1939	440,547	397,150	369,172	27,978	7.6	389,979	299.1	49,252	11.2	
1940	453,290	401,079	365,192	35,887	9.8	399,933	299.6	52,283	11.4	
1941	465,295	414,819	380,414	34,405	9.0	409,055	308.4	55,065	11.8	
1942	487,707	426,335	389,445	36,890	9.5	426,291	313.5	59,279	12.1	

DEFENSE MECHANISMS

Dr. Beverley Randolph Tucker, director of the Tucker sanatorium, Richmond, Va., has reported an extraordinary case of what is known as **regression**. Following the death of her husband when she was nearly 60 a woman who had been pampered as a child first dressed herself as a younger woman, then became an adolescent, later a child, and finally acted like a small baby.

Other "defense mechanisms" against intolerable situations, according to Dr. Tucker, are: (1) **rationalization**, giving false reasons for real ones; (2) **compensation**, the abandonment of an action or endeavor which is too difficult or too uncomfortable so that they may throw their activities in

another line of endeavor; (3) **regression**, the reverting back to younger and more simple periods of life, even unto childhood and occasionally to foetalhood; (4) **reversion** or **displacement**, giving up of one form of energy or urge, usually of sexual origin, to activities that are more socially approved; (5) **projection**, throwing into someone else the individual's own ideas and faults and accusing them or trying to reform them; (6) **sublimation**, shunting undue sexual ideas, actions, or energies, or various deficiencies into other conduction paths which are frequently esthetic, poetic, or so-called uplifting in expression.

SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-1943

Source: Bureau of the Census

Rate per 100,000

Year	Population of Reg. Area	% of Total Population	Suicides	Rate	Estimated Suicides in Total Population
1920	87,632,592	82.3	8,959	10.2	10,867
1921	89,102,434	82.3	11,136	12.5	13,526
1922	93,866,240	85.4	11,053	11.8	12,965
1923	97,816,104	87.7	11,287	11.5	12,827
1924	100,082,062	88.4	12,061	12.1	13,697
1925	102,951,999	89.6	12,495	12.1	13,899
1926	104,938,301	90.1	13,410	12.8	14,916
1927	108,177,568	91.5	14,356	13.3	15,720
1928	114,258,516	95.3	15,566	13.6	16,301
1929	116,317,515	95.7	16,260	14.0	17,014
1930	118,560,800	96.2	18,551	15.7	19,341
1931	119,421,000	96.3	20,088	16.8	20,844
1932	120,122,200	96.3	20,927	17.4	21,719
1933	125,693,000	100.0	19,993	15.9	19,993
1934	126,626,000	100.0	18,828	14.9	18,828
1935	127,521,000	100.0	18,214	14.3	18,214
1936	128,053,180	100.0	18,294	14.3	18,294
1937	128,824,829	100.0	19,294	15.0	19,294
1939	129,824,939	100.0	19,802	15.3	19,802
1938	130,879,718	100.0	18,511	14.1	18,511
1940	131,954,144	100.0	18,907	14.3	18,907
1941	133,060,045	100.0	17,165	12.9	17,165
1942	133,770,500	100.0	13,117	12.0	16,117
1943	133,942,410	100.0	13,725	10.2	13,725

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM SUICIDES IN STATES WITH MORE THAN 1,000 DEATHS IN 1943

Rates per 100,000

	California		Illinois		New York		Ohio		Pennsylvania	
Year	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1920	698	19.7	760	11.6	1,197	11.4	604	10.4	794	9.1
1921	970	25.8	973	14.6	1,434	13.4	749	12.7	997	11.3
1922	934	23.5	906	13.4	1,450	13.3	713	11.9	1,044	11.7
1923	1,011	24.1	892	13.0	1,476	13.3	741	12.2	1,004	11.1
1924	1,095	24.8	1,020	14.6	1,523	13.4	730	11.9	1,031	11.3
1925	1,114	24.0	962	13.5	1,666	14.4	790	12.7	997	10.8
1926	1,128	23.2	1,067	14.8	1,617	13.7	873	13.8	1,188	12.8
1927	1,272	25.1	1,125	15.4	1,878	15.7	890	13.9	1,182	12.6
1928	1,339	25.3	1,224	16.5	1,915	15.7	924	14.2	1,262	13.3
1929	1,366	24.8	1,090	14.4	2,117	17.0	1,047	15.9	1,292	13.5
1930	1,513	26.5	1,886	18.1	2,359	18.7	1,164	17.5	1,370	14.2
1931	1,584	27.5	1,409	18.3	2,502	19.7	1,273	19.1	1,496	15.3
1932	1,725	29.6	1,424	18.4	2,713	21.3	1,316	19.7	1,520	15.4
By Place of Occurrence										
1933	1,745	29.3	1,332	17.2	2,361	18.1				
1934	1,629	26.9	1,325	17.2	2,182	16.6				
1935	1,506	24.4	1,249	16.1	2,187	16.5				
1936	1,598	25.2	1,183	15.1	2,116	15.7				
1937	1,808	27.7	1,249	15.9	2,148	15.9				
1938	1,877	28.2	1,274	16.2	2,256	16.7				
1939	1,649	24.3	1,168	14.8	2,204	16.3				
1940	1,880	27.0	1,154	14.6	2,250	16.7				
1941	1,548	21.4	1,051	13.2	1,913	14.4				
1942	1,490	19.4	970	12.1	1,880	14.5				
1943	—	14.7	—	10.8	—	13.2				

WHEN TEETH APPEAR

Source: U. S. Public Health Service

Temporary or "Milk" Teeth

Two lower front teeth, at 5 to 7 months.	Four first molars, one on each side of each jaw, 5 to 7 years.
Two upper front teeth, at 6 to 8 months.	Two lower front teeth, 5 to 7 years.
Two more lower front teeth, at 7 to 9 months.	Two upper front teeth, 6 to 8 years.
Two more upper front teeth, at 8 to 10 months.	Two more upper front teeth and two more lower front teeth, 6 to 8 years.
Four back (molar) teeth, one on each side of each jaw, at 10 to 14 months.	Four bi-cuspsids, two upper and two lower, 8 to 10 years.
Four more molar teeth, back of the others, at about 2 years.	Two "eye" and two "stomach," 9 to 12 years.
Four cuspsids ("eye" and "stomach" teeth) at 2 to 2½ years.	Two upper and two lower second molars, 12 to 14 years.
Permanent Teeth	Two upper and two lower third molars, 17 to 25 years.

PREVENTING SELF DESTRUCTION

"Sane or insane the suicide is always a social failure entitled to the pity and the compassion of the more fortunate members of the community," declares Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, noted statistician, in his latest annual report on suicides. "Society has failed to discharge its obligation toward this vast army of unfortunates, many of whom are the victims of a confused social and economic order hindering individual security and offering little hope for successful readjustment. The would-be suicide meets with little sympathy on the part of those whose aid and comfort is needed to avoid the impending tragedy. It certainly is disconcerting to realize that during a period of 16 years a quarter of a million men and women, some mere boys and girls, should have found the problems of life impossible of solution and sought relief in self destruction which, nevertheless, leaves heavy burdens upon dependents who must carry on."

Virtually every person who has taken his life could have been persuaded not to, according to Dr. Harry Marsh Warren, founder and president of the National Save-a-Life league, New York City, if he had an opportunity to discuss his intention with some sympathetic person. The league is intended to offer that opportunity and since 1907 believes it has prevented about 40,000 suicides.

To study the history, causes, motives, treatment and prevention of suicide the Committee for the Study of Suicide was incorporated in 1936 in New York. Its prime mover is Dr. Gregory Zillboorg, psychiatrist. The committee at present is sponsoring research in mental hospitals.

The British Anti-Suicide bureau, founded in 1906 in London; the Vienna Advisory Center for Those Weary of Life; the Suicides Aid society of Berlin; the Wait-a-Bit society and the Suicide Prevention clinic of Tokio are among the foreign agencies which attempt to prevent suicides. At Odessa, Rus-

sia, is a museum containing implements taken from would-be suicides.

Study shows that most suicides occur about 11 a.m., that Tuesday is the day of the week on which most suicides take their lives and that June 11 is the most popular day for suicides. The U. S. army reports that suicides among enlisted men and officers increased just before the Spanish-American war, just before the World War and before World War II.

The "patient" at Dr. Warren's clinic usually is given 14 reasons to answer the query, "Why should I not destroy my life if I wish?" These are:

1. Because you would be doing the most sinful thing possible.
2. Because how do you know you won't have to begin life in the next world where you leave it here?
3. Because you would be a murderer.
4. Because you would be like a soldier who deserted his post of duty.
5. Because you would cruelly cause sorrow and humiliation to your family and friends.
6. Because your life in this world is regarded as a sacred trust.
7. Because you should not set such a terrible example before the world.
8. Because you would be considered a coward and quitter.
9. Because many have overcome greater obstacles than you have.
10. Because you might be unsuccessful and become an invalid for life.
11. Because if you overcome this temptation you may be able to help others similarly tempted.
12. Because tomorrow may bring you what you most desire.
13. Because life is short—you may die any day.
14. Because as you seriously look at this question from any viewpoint you or anyone can see how wrong it would be to take such a fearful risk.

SUICIDE DEATHS IN UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA 1930-1940*

Rate per 100,000 population
Source: Bureau of Census

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
By solid or liquid poisons or by absorption of corrosive substances...	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	..	..
By poisonous gas.....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	..	..
By hanging or strangulation.....	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	..	..
By drowning.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	..	..
By firearms.....	5.7	6.3	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	..	..
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	..	..
By jumping from high places.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	..	..
By crushing.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	..	..
By poisoning.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.3
By other means.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10.0	10.1
Total.....	15.6	16.8	17.4	15.9	14.9	14.3	14.3	15.0	15.3	14.1	14.4

PHYSICAL AND NERVOUS SHOCK

Anyone who is injured may suffer from physical or nervous shock.

Here are several signs of shock:

Skin is cold and clammy.

Face is pale and covered with beads of sweat.

Eyes are wide open and staring.

Pulse is weak.

What to do

Examine for bleeding.

Lay patient on his back.

Cover patient and keep him warm.

Keep his head low.

Loosen his clothing.

Rub his arms and legs toward the body.

Don't ask him any questions.

Turn the head to one side if he starts to vomit.

Have him breathe aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Don't move him unless absolutely necessary.

HOSPITALIZATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES BY STATES, U. S., 1944

Source: American Medical Association

	Hospitals	Beds	Bassinets	Patients Admitted	Average Census
Alabama.....	106	22,755	1,001	246,098	16,201
Arizona.....	68	9,005	443	165,901	5,467
Arkansas.....	68	16,555	571	136,417	12,834
California.....	419	146,362	5,022	1,315,217	106,307
Colorado.....	104	24,136	853	198,488	15,646
Connecticut.....	83	23,311	1,350	199,887	18,852
Delaware.....	19	4,081	239	30,289	3,158
District of Columbia.....	29	18,566	857	136,409	15,063
Florida.....	135	36,043	1,332	400,268	21,472
Georgia.....	131	37,732	1,286	386,439	24,381
Idaho.....	49	7,689	434	75,617	4,956
Illinois.....	327	101,342	5,338	918,477	81,774
Indiana.....	147	37,536	1,953	353,332	27,738
Iowa.....	137	24,438	1,502	227,609	19,589
Kansas.....	134	21,013	1,226	292,247	14,542
Kentucky.....	100	25,607	912	244,117	18,836
Louisiana.....	90	28,560	1,093	357,111	20,683
Maine.....	69	9,262	640	89,617	7,118
Maryland.....	85	28,956	1,170	257,351	23,139
Massachusetts.....	231	72,778	3,458	530,433	58,783
Michigan.....	255	64,312	3,639	537,366	49,665
Minnesota.....	210	31,971	2,108	349,270	27,492
Mississippi.....	103	22,673	705	249,229	13,736
Missouri.....	148	44,202	2,053	406,042	33,297
Montana.....	56	5,728	602	70,982	4,346
Nebraska.....	107	13,783	931	152,841	10,739
Nevada.....	18	1,935	156	25,533	1,282
New Hampshire.....	42	6,513	459	56,583	5,104
New Jersey.....	167	58,318	2,935	436,003	43,982
New Mexico.....	60	7,761	303	73,841	4,562
New York.....	547	220,914	9,158	1,590,581	175,900
North Carolina.....	177	38,189	1,746	431,997	25,728
North Dakota.....	48	6,321	506	74,833	5,182
Ohio.....	237	63,313	3,706	642,530	53,639
Oklahoma.....	136	27,984	1,074	230,687	17,337
Oregon.....	81	16,466	932	188,992	11,975
Pennsylvania.....	356	104,762	5,996	901,297	86,347
Rhode Island.....	25	10,291	464	75,689	8,535
South Carolina.....	79	22,198	776	231,902	13,954
South Dakota.....	56	6,548	485	77,054	4,809
Tennessee.....	119	29,516	1,020	261,077	20,375
Texas.....	405	80,142	3,221	935,258	52,552
Utah.....	38	8,489	606	80,597	5,579
Vermont.....	29	3,963	270	34,370	3,442
Virginia.....	129	46,113	1,377	448,875	32,925
Washington.....	125	35,757	1,592	334,738	25,265
West Virginia.....	80	16,004	762	173,020	12,118
Wisconsin.....	218	35,794	2,290	360,094	29,659
Wyoming.....	29	4,258	239	44,243	3,409
Totals (1944).....	6,611	1,729,945	80,791	16,036,848	1,299,474
(1943).....	6,655	1,649,254	77,134	15,374,698	1,257,124
(1942).....	6,345	1,383,827	71,448	12,545,610	1,126,028
(1941).....	6,358	1,324,381	66,163	11,596,188	1,087,039
(1940).....	6,291	1,226,245	61,939	10,087,548	1,026,171
(1939).....	6,226	1,195,026	58,764	9,879,244	996,483
(1938).....	6,166	1,161,380	56,747	9,421,075	965,706
(1937).....	6,128	1,124,548	55,566	9,221,517	944,436
(1936).....	6,189	1,096,721	54,225	8,646,885	908,516
(1935).....	6,246	1,075,139	53,310	7,717,154	875,510
(1934).....	6,334	1,048,101	53,026	7,147,416	830,098
(1933).....	6,437	1,027,046	52,464	7,037,982	810,271
(1932).....	6,562	1,014,354	52,232	7,228,151	808,445
(1931).....	6,613	974,115	51,494	7,155,976	775,396
(1930).....	6,719	955,869	49,584	.....	763,382
(1929).....	6,665	907,133	47,939	.....	726,766
(1928).....	6,852	892,934	43,313	.....	.....
(1927).....	6,807	853,318	.....	.....	671,832

DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE CROSS PARTICIPANTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1937 TO JULY 1, 1945

Date—July 1	Total Participants	Subscribers	Dependents
1937	966,998	64.0%	36.0%
1938	1,949,294	59.0%	41.0%
1939	4,034,146	53.0%	47.0%
1940	5,180,357	51.0%	49.0%
1941	7,015,177	50.0%	50.0%
1942	9,479,615	47.4%	52.6%
1943	11,739,196	45.9%	54.1%
1944	14,760,215	45.2%	54.8%
1945	18,793,580	44.7%	55.3%

15,747,558 IN BLUE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION

Rank of 84 Blue Cross Plans by proportion of state population enrolled January 1, 1945

Source: Dr. C. Rufus Rorem, Director, Hospital Service Plan Commission, American Hospital Association

State	Population of state Nov. 1943	Blue Cross Enrollment 1/1/45	Per cent of pop. enrolled
Rhode Island	694,616	247,349	35.8
Delaware	273,614	97,174	35.5
Ohio	6,828,352	2,061,856	30.2
Connecticut	1,748,402	451,000	25.8
Colorado	1,067,095	271,103	25.4
District of Columbia	816,982	208,000	25.4
Minnesota	2,525,558	606,000	23.9
Massachusetts	4,093,072	965,022	23.5
Michigan	5,377,329	1,247,116	23.1
New York	12,442,784	2,815,472	22.6
Pennsylvania	9,273,242	1,762,323	19.0
Missouri	3,524,790	581,229	16.5
New Jersey	4,080,485	651,411	15.9
Illinois	7,563,770	1,117,463	14.8
Maryland	1,982,947	278,628	14.1
Maine	782,312	106,336	13.5
North Carolina	3,346,987	338,093	10.1
New Hampshire and Vermont	769,407	75,331	9.7
Wisconsin	2,945,355	279,700	9.4
Iowa and South Dakota	2,821,732	216,951	7.6
North Dakota	536,510	37,217	6.9
Virginia	2,769,828	167,939	6.1
Louisiana	2,316,681	138,622	6.0
Alabama	2,718,273	135,644	4.9
Kansas	1,678,722	72,785	4.3
Oklahoma	1,987,941	85,789	4.3
Kentucky	2,549,108	102,359	4.0
Nebraska	1,176,023	40,126	3.4
Oregon and Washington	3,077,913	104,208	3.4
Montana	470,033	14,173	3.0
California and Nevada	8,012,331	235,891	2.9
West Virginia	1,732,355	31,042	1.8
Georgia	2,976,645	50,773	1.7
Texas	6,259,584	111,701	1.7
Tennessee	2,818,226	27,500	.9
Arizona	569,357	1,622	.3
Florida	2,012,046	4,329	.2
Indiana	3,383,312	8,281	.2
Arkansas	1,735,564		
Idaho	473,166		
Mississippi	1,996,333		
New Mexico	490,119		
South Carolina	1,789,662		
Utah	583,372		
Wyoming	235,739		
Total	127,307,674	15,747,558	12.4

Poor Hearing

In the United States alone, about 14 per cent of the population is hard of hearing in one or both ears, according to estimates.

It is also estimated that from five to eight million of these people are seriously handicapped by their poor hearing.

APPROVED BLUE CROSS PLANS

UNITED STATES

Alabama—HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION OF ALABAMA, 2119 First Avenue, North, Birmingham 3, Ed. S. Moore, Manager.

Arizona—ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF ARIZONA, 402 Home Builders Building, Phoenix, L. Donald Lau, Executive Director.

California—HOSPITAL SERVICE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 743 South Grand View Street, Los Angeles 5, Ralph J. Walker, Executive Director; HOSPITAL SERVICE OF CALIFORNIA, 360 Fourteenth Street, Oakland 12, J. Philo Nelson, Director; INTERCOAST HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE ASS'N, 1127 "J" Street, Sacramento 14, E. A. Stitt, General Manager.

Colorado—COLORADO HOSPITAL SERVICE, 810 Fourteenth Street, Denver 2, William S. McNary, Executive Director.

Connecticut—CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., 152 Temple Street, New Haven 2, Charles H. Hoyt, Executive Director.

Delaware—GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., 902 Orange Street, Wilmington, Harold V. Maybee, Managing Director.

District of Columbia—GROUP HOSPITALIZATION, INC., Transportation Building, Washington 6, E. J. Henryson, Director.

Florida—FLORIDA HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION, P. O. Box 1798, Jacksonville 1, H. A. Cross, Executive Director.

Georgia—UNITED HOSPITALS SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 134 Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, C. J. Anderson, Executive Director; HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF SAVANNAH, Realty Building, Savannah, H. B. Coolidge, Executive Director.

Illinois—GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE OF ILLINOIS, First National Bank Building, Alton, Louis Degenhardt, Executive Director; PLAN FOR HOSPITAL CARE, 1475 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, John R. Mannix, Executive Director; ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS OF DANVILLE, 623 Temple Building, Danville, Mrs. Nell Grafton, Executive Director; DECATUR HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION, Standard Office Building, Decatur, Donald Murphy, Managing Director; CENTRAL ILLINOIS HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N, Central National Bank Building, Peoria 2, Paul F. Bourscheidt, Executive Director; NORTHERN-ILLINOIS HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., Gas-Electric Building, Rockford, W. N. Armstrong, Executive Director.

Indiana—BLUE CROSS HOSPITAL SERVICE, 445 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 4, Guy W. Spring, Executive Director.

Iowa—HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., OF IOWA, Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines 9, Frederic P. G. Latner, Executive Director; ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS SERVICE, INC., 522 Trimble Building, Sioux City 15, O. L. Smith, Executive Secretary.

Kansas—KANSAS HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, INC., Crawford Building, Topeka, Sam J. Barham, Executive Director.

Kentucky—ASHLAND HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Second Na-

tional Bank Building, Ashland, J. H. Mathewson, Secretary; COMMUNITY HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., Urban Building, Louisville 2, D. Lane Tynes, Executive Director.

Louisiana—HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N. OF ALEXANDRIA, 505 Guaranty Bank Bldg., Alexandria, W. E. Franck, Manager; HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N. OF BATON ROUGE, 305 Raymond Building, Baton Rouge 6, T. B. Bennett, Manager; HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N. OF NEW ORLEANS, American Bank Building, New Orleans 12, Edward Groner, Manager.

Maine—ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF MAINE, 87 Exchange Street, Portland 3, Paul A. Webb, Executive Director.

Maryland—ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF BALTIMORE, 506 Park Avenue, Baltimore 1, J. Douglas Colman, Executive Director.

Massachusetts—MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., 230 Congress Street, Boston 6, R. F. Cahalane, Executive Director.

Michigan—MICHIGAN HOSPITAL SERVICE, Washington Boulevard Building, Detroit 26, W. Harold Lichty, Executive Director.

Minnesota—MINNESOTA HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 2388 University Avenue, St. Paul 4, Arthur M. Calvin, Executive Director.

Missouri—GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., Argyle Building, Kansas City 6, F. Kenneth Helsby, Executive Director; GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., 3617 Olive Street, St. Louis 8, Ray F. McCarthy, Executive Director.

Montana—HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA, Power Building, Helena, John W. Schofield, Acting Director.

Nebraska—ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF NEBRASKA, 330 City National Bank Building, Omaha 2, J. H. Pfeiffer, Executive Director.

New Hampshire—NEW HAMPSHIRE—VERMONT HOSPITALIZATION, 89 North Main Street, Concord, N. H., R. S. Spaulding, Director.

New Jersey—HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN OF NEW JERSEY, 31 Clinton Street, Newark 2, J. Albert Durgom, Executive Director.

New York—ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF CAPITAL DIST., 112 State Street, Albany 7, Edward R. Evans, Executive Director; HOSPITAL SERVICE CORP. OF WESTERN NEW YORK, 888 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 9, Carl M. Metzger, Executive Director; FINGER LAKES HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, INC., Geneva, New York, Mrs. Corydon Wheat, Executive Secretary; CHAUTAUQUA REGION HOSPITAL SERVICE CORP., Wellman Building, Jamestown, Robert E. Johnson, Managing Director; ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF NEW YORK, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, Louis H. Pink, President; ROCHESTER HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION, 41 Chestnut Street, Rochester 4, Sherman D. Meech, Managing Director; GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC., 332 South Warren Avenue, Syracuse 2, J. Campbell Butler, Executive Director; HOSPITAL PLAN, INCORPORATED, 5 Hopper Street, Utica, Harold C. Stephenson, Managing Director; HOSPITAL SERVICE

CORP. OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, 23 Paddock Arcade, Watertown, W. M. Heslop, Managing Director.

North Carolina—**HOSPITAL SAVING ASS'N OF NORTH CAROLINA**, Chapel Hill, E. B. Crawford, Executive Director; **HOSPITAL CARE ASSOCIATION, INC.**, 107 Market Street, Durham, E. M. Herndon, Executive Vice-President.

North Dakota—**NORTH DAKOTA HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, First National Bank Building, Fargo, Donald Eagles, Executive Director.

Ohio—**AKRON HOSPITAL SERVICE**, Second National Building, Akron 8, Harold E. Roush, Executive Director; **HOSPITAL SERVICE INC. OF STARK COUNTY**, 214 Brant Building, Canton 2, R. O. Parker, Director; **HOSPITAL CARE CORPORATION**, Taft Road at Woodburn Avenue, Cincinnati 6, James E. Stuart, Executive Vice President; **CLEVELAND HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, John A. McNamara and Michael A. Kelly, Directors; **CENTRAL HOSPITAL SERVICE**, 79 East State Street, Columbus 15, Ralph W. Jordan, Director; **HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC.**, 4th Floor, Dauch Building, Lima, Paul J. Lynch, Executive Director; **PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, 23 National Bank Building, Portsmouth, Edward R. Young, Jr., Director; **HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF TOLEDO**, 441 Huron Street, Toledo 4, Frederick M. Lees, Acting Director; **ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC.**, Realty Building, Youngstown 3, A. C. Cook, Executive Director.

Oklahoma—**GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE**, 10 East Fourth Street Building, Tulsa 3, N. D. Helland, Director.

Oregon—**NORTHWEST HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN**, 1200 Southwest Morrison, Portland 5, F. F. Dickson, Manager.

Pennsylvania—**HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN OF LEHIGH VALLEY**, 17 North 7th Street, Allentown, Allen D. Howland, Assistant Director; **CAPITAL HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC.**, Ebner Building, Harrisburg, Clement W. Hunt, Executive Director; **ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF PHILADELPHIA**, 112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia 2, E. A. van Steenwyk, Executive Director; **HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH**, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Abraham Oseroff, Vice-President and Secretary; **HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N OF NORTH-EASTERN PA.**, Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, George T. Bell, Jr., Executive Director.

Rhode Island—**HOSPITAL SERVICE CORP. OF RHODE ISLAND**, 15 Westminster Street, Providence 3, Stanley H. Saunders, Executive Director.

Tennessee—**COMMUNITY HOSPITAL SERVICE**, Holston Valley Community Hospital, Kingsport, George W. Eutsler, Director.

Texas—**GROUP HOSPITAL SERVICE**, 2022 Bryan Street, Dallas 1, Walter R. McBee, Executive Director.

Utah—**INTERMOUNTAIN HOSPITAL SERVICE**, 65 North State Street, Salt Lake City 3, D. O. Wight, Executive Director.

Virginia—**PIEDMONT HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Peoples National Bank Building, Lynchburg, Francis I. Libby, Manager; **VIRGINIA PENINSULA HOSPITAL SERVICE ASS'N**, Deal Building, Newport News, John B. Locke, President; **TIDEWATER HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, 118 East Plume Street, Norfolk 10, William R. Lowe, Managing Director; **VIRGINIA HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Central National Bank Building, Richmond 19, M. Haskins Coleman, Jr., Executive Director; **HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF ROANOKE**, Colonial-American Bank Building, Roanoke 8, Leonard O. Key, Executive Director.

Washington—**NORTHWEST HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN**, 1305 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, M. F. Bradley, Director.

West Virginia—**HOSPITAL SERVICE, INCORPORATED**, Kanawha Valley Building, Charleston, John Hart, Manager; **HUNTINGTON HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC.**, P. O. Box 509, Huntington 9, Robert J. Marsh, Executive Director.

Wisconsin—**ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE, INC.**, 611 North Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Leon R. Wheeler, Executive Secretary.

INSULAR POSSESSION

Puerto Rico—**HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Ochoa Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

CANADA

British Columbia—**ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS SERVICES OF BRITISH COL.**, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, W. G. Welsford, Executive Director.

Manitoba—**MANITOBA HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Royal Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, A. L. Crossin, Executive Director.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island—**MARITIME HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Moncton, N. B., Ruth Cook Wilson, Executive Director.

Ontario—**PLAN FOR HOSPITAL CARE**, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, Norman H. Saunders, Director.

Quebec—**QUEBEC HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, E. D. Millican, Executive Director.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL DATA, 1944

Source: American Medical Association

	All Registered Hospitals	General Hospitals
Number	6,611	4,833
Bed Capacity	1,729,945	925,818
Bassinets	80,791	76,570
Patients admitted	16,036,848	15,060,403
Births	1,919,976	1,846,650
Average daily census	1,299,474	570,331
Patient days	475,607,484	208,741,146

Hospitals not registered (Capacity 16,444) 500

Hospitals applying for registration 116

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REORGANIZATION

Administrative reorganization of the United States Public Health Service became effective with the issuance of Public Health Service Reorganization Order No. 1, promulgated under authority of Section 1, Public Health Service Act of 1943, Public Law 184, approved November 11, 1943.

The order places functions of the Public Health Service in four administrative units: Office of the Surgeon General, National Institute of Health, Bureau of Medical Services, and Bureau of State Services.

The Surgeon General, assisted by the Deputy Surgeon General, maintains general

supervision over the administration and operations of the Service. In addition, he is responsible for professional supervision over Public Health Service officers detailed for duty with other governmental agencies, and for conducting relations of the Public Health Service with international organizations having public health functions. The 11 district officers of the Public Health Service have immediate responsibility for administration of all Service activities within their several jurisdictions. The district officers in charge are responsible directly to the Surgeon General.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon General: Thomas Parran
Deputy Surgeon General: Warren F. Draper*

Office of the Surgeon General: Asst. Surg. Gen. J. K. Hoskins, Sanitary Engineering; Asst. Surg. Gen. W. T. Wright, Jr., Dental Division; Asst. Surg. Gen. Carl Michel, Chief Medical Officer, U. S. Coast Guard; Medical Director W. F. Ossenfort, Commissioned Officers; Nurse Director (R) Lucile Petry, Nurse Education; Mr. George St. J. Perrott, Public Health Methods; Mr. Charles E. Felton, Executive Assistant; Mr. Roy L. Harlow, Budget and Fiscal Officer.

National Institute of Health: Asst. Surg. Gen. Rolla E. Dyer; Medical Director R. R. Spencer, National Cancer Institute; Medical Director Charles A. Armstrong, Infectious Diseases; Medical Director William H. Sebrell, Jr., Physiology; Sr. Surg. Milton V. Veldee, Biologics Control; Prof. Claude S. Hudson, Chemistry; Sr. Surg. Paul A. Neal, Industrial Hygiene Research, Sr. Surg. R. D. Lillie, Pathology; Prof. Willard H. Wright, Zoology.

Bureau of Medical Services: Asst. Surg.

Gen. R. C. Williams; Medical Director William S. Bean,†† Hospital Division; Medical Director Gilbert L. Dunnahoo, Foreign Quarantine; Medical Director Lawrence Kolb,§ Mental Hygiene Division; Sr. Nurse (R) Jessie Macfarlane, Nursing Service.

Bureau of State Services: Asst. Surg. Gen. L. R. Thompson, Asst. Surg. Gen. C. L. Williams; Medical Director J. W. Mountain, States Relations Division; Medical Director J. R. Heller, Venereal Disease Division; Medical Director J. G. Townsend, Industrial Hygiene Division; Medical Director Herman E. Hilleboe,* Tuberculosis Control Division; Sr. Nurse (R) Pearl McIver, Public Health Nursing; Mr. Glen E. Hunter, Administrative Officer.

*Detailed to War Department for duration.

†Tuberculosis Control Division established July 1944.

†† Died Nov. 26, 1944. Medical Director Otis Anderson named to post Dec. 11, 1944.

§Retired Oct. 31, 1944. Succeeded on Nov. 1, 1944 by Dr. Robert H. Felix.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN UNITED STATES, HAWAII, AND ALASKA, JANUARY 1, 1940-1944¹

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Grand total ²	20,434	20,441	20,767	20,434	20,625
State agencies.....	840	859	853	866	855
Local official health agencies.....	4,399	4,377	4,766	4,946	4,796
Rural.....	5,301	5,259	5,509	5,476	5,520
Urban.....	3,952	4,010	3,904	3,777	4,141
Local nonofficial agencies.....	5,820	5,803	5,590	5,156	5,081
National agencies and universities.....	122	133	145	213	³ 232
Number of counties having no rural public health nursing service.....	857	679	782	826	845
Number of cities having no public health nursing of any type.....	20	31	32	28	13

¹ First year data not available for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

² Exclusive of industrial nurses.

³ A considerable number of nurses employed by the American Red Cross are engaged in activities which are not strictly public health nursing.

T. B. Examination

Popular Photography magazine declares that the chests of 1,000 people may be examined for tuberculosis in one day by

one crew of X-ray technicians through use of an electric-eye exposure meter.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY BY THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 1868 TO 1944¹

Fiscal Year	Patients	Fiscal Year	Patients
Prior to reorganization:			
1868	11,535	1906	54,263
1869	11,356	1907	55,129
1870	10,560	1908	54,301
After reorganization:			
1871	14,256	1909	53,704
1872	13,156	1910	51,443
1873	13,529	1911	52,209
1874	14,356	1912	51,078
1875	15,009	1913	50,604
1876	16,808	1914	53,226
1877	15,175	1915	55,782
1878	18,223	1916	58,357
1879	20,922	1917	64,022
1880	24,860	1918	71,614
1881	32,613	1919	79,863
1882	36,184	1920	110,907
1883	40,195	1921	144,344
1884	44,761	1922	153,633
1885	41,714	1923	126,956
1886	43,822	1924	159,686
1887	45,314	1925	204,944
1888	48,203	1926	245,140
1889	49,518	1927	249,973
1890	50,671	1928	240,592
1891	52,992	1929	260,552
1892	53,610	1930	279,350
1893	53,317	1931	259,364
1894	52,803	1932	257,208
1895	52,643	1933	294,101
1896	53,804	1934	304,439
1897	54,477	1935	329,586
1898	52,709	1936	327,245
1899	55,489	1937	350,386
1900	56,355	1938	560,973
1901	58,381	1939	398,133
1902	56,310	1940	415,922
1903	58,573	1941	537,594
1904	58,556	1942	743,109
1905	57,013	1943	1,292,082
		1944	1,002,923

¹ These figures do not include patients treated in connection with veterans' relief activities of the service, as follows: 1918, 192; 1919, 13,856; 1920, 279,036; 1921, 667,832; 1922, 242,379; 1923, 9,704; 1924, 3,414; 1925, 4,360; 1926, 3,749; 1927, 2,830; 1928, 3,448; 1929, 4,907; 1930, 6,817; 1931, 9,278; 1932, 9,667; 1933, 8,377; 1934, 716; 1935, 2,448; 1936, 3,970; 1937, 5,424; 1938, 5,958; 1939, 7,291; 1940, 7,739; 1941, 9,584; 1942, 9,885; 1943, 9,045; 1944, 9,810.

² In this year, and subsequently, the practice of recounting out-patients applying for treatment in more than 1 calendar month was discontinued.

³ This figure not comparable to that for 1943, since it omits an unknown number of patients treated at many Coast Guard shore stations and facilities and on Coast Guard vessels, and includes Coast Guard in-patients treated in naval hospitals during first 6 months only.

GROWTH OF HOSPITALS, 1909 TO 1944

Source: American Medical Association

Year	Federal Hospitals		State Hospitals		All Other Hospitals		Total	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
1909	71	8,827	232	189,049	4,056	223,189	4,359	421,065
1914	93	12,602	294	232,834	4,650	287,045	5,037	532,481
1918	110	18,815	303	262,254	4,910	331,182	5,323	612,251
1923	220	53,869	601	302,208	6,009	399,645	6,830	755,722
1928	294	61,765	595	369,759	5,963	461,410	6,852	892,934
1931	291	69,170	576	419,282	5,746	485,663	6,613	974,115
1932	301	74,151	568	442,601	5,693	497,602	6,562	1,014,354
1933	295	75,635	557	459,646	5,585	491,765	6,437	1,027,046
1934	313	77,865	544	473,035	5,477	497,201	6,334	1,048,101
1935	316	83,353	526	483,994	5,404	507,792	6,246	1,075,139
1936	323	84,234	524	503,306	5,342	509,181	6,189	1,096,721
1937	329	97,951	522	508,913	5,277	517,684	6,128	1,124,548
1938	330	92,248	523	541,279	5,313	527,853	6,166	1,161,380
1939	329	96,338	523	560,575	5,374	538,113	6,226	1,195,026
1940	336	108,928	521	572,079	5,434	545,238	6,291	1,226,245
1941	428	179,202	530	600,320	5,400	544,859	6,358	1,324,381
1942	474	220,938	530	606,437	5,341	556,452	6,345	1,383,827
1943	827	476,673	531	610,115	5,297	562,466	6,655	1,649,254
1944	798	551,135	539	609,025	5,274	569,785	6,611	1,729,945

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF BENEFICIARIES (Fiscal Year 1944)

HEALTH

513

Beneficiary	Total patients treated	Patients treated in hospitals	Died	Patients remaining in hospitals June 30, 1944	Days relief in hospitals	Patients furnished office relief	Times of office relief	Physical examinations
American merchant seamen.....	184,442	32,277	645	2,433	848,012	152,165	522,240	56,910
Coast Guard personnel*.....	151,728	152,730	79	1,418	1727,327	464,554	1,340,070	80,656
Coast Guard dependents.....	32,847	3,136	20	72	27,723	29,711	114,691	424
Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel.....	641	86	1	3	2,371	555	2,431	177
Coast and Geodetic Survey dependents.....	415	34	2		463	381	1,818	33
Seamen, Engineer Corps, and Army Transport Service.....	14,883	3,407	50	161	73,670	11,476	35,120	364
Seamen, not enlisted or commissioned, from other Government vessels.....	368	133	2	7	2,546	235	839	79
Seamen from foreign vessels.....	6,458	2,274	13	132	48,330	4,184	11,891	14
Public Health Service officers and employees.....	23,361	2,338	23	96	29,821	21,023	87,163	3,604
Persons afflicted with leprosy.....	441	441	21	384	138,961	2	2	2
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	75,406	11,476	53	550	199,067	63,830	277,265	37,841
Immigrants and alien seamen.....	6,980	2,689	11	176	62,711	4,291	11,805	4,185
Army and Selective Service.....	5,991	2,032	10	7	14,277	3,959	9,415	74
Navy and Marine Corps.....	6,105	2,766	17	91	34,955	3,339	7,222	16
Veterans' Administration.....	9,810	9,702	655	736	254,381	108	1,145	715
Work Projects Administration.....	1,340	581	3	19	15,857	759	3,288	992
National Youth Administration.....	67	34		2	380	33	101	21
Former enrollees, Civilian Conservation Corps.....	72	60	3	2	3,072	12	27	13
Maritime Service.....	7,373	2,217	9	62	32,557	5,156	13,071	2,805
Miscellaneous.....	118,447	666	24	31	10,275	117,781	219,626	67,961
Total.....	11,012,733	1,129,079	1,641	6,382	12,527,206	883,654	2,650,230	256,887
Not included above:								
Sheepshead Bay Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.:								
Coast Guard Personnel.....	32,351	3,319	3	159	50,872	29,032	105,623	.....
Public Health Service officers and employee.....	576	114	1		796	462	2,926	116
Total.....	32,927	3,433	4	159	51,668	29,494	108,549	116

*Reports from Coast Guard Vessels and shore stations are incomplete for 1944 as regards time, place, and volume of relief rendered.

1 Includes Coast Guard in-patient relief in naval hospitals during first 6 months of 1944.

FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES FOR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Fiscal Years)

Source: U. S. Public Health Service

	Amount or number 1941	Amount or number 1942	Amount or number 1943	Amount or number 1944
I. Funds budgeted for venereal disease control				
A. Federal	\$13,205,144.76	\$15,431,878.77	\$18,052,980.00	\$20,284,806.00
B. State and local	6,362,218.76	8,447,294.25	10,595,880.00	10,984,531.00
II. Venereal disease control activities:	6,842,926.00	6,984,584.52	7,457,100.00	9,300,275.00
A. Syphilis:				
1. Cases reported to State health departments	494,813	489,172	579,147	473,993
2. Admission to clinic service	340,615	343,312	431,750	347,069
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics	384,478	400,198	460,251	413,222
4. Treatments administered in clinics	10,661,259	10,682,137	13,206,095	11,388,312
a. Arsenicals (doses)	4,885,736	4,928,484	6,310,639	5,396,512
b. Heavy metals (doses)	5,775,523	5,753,653	6,895,456	5,991,800
5. Arsenical drugs (doses) distributed by State health departments	8,161,491	8,727,964	11,432,498	10,083,032
6. Serologic tests in laboratories	16,520,591	20,173,769	28,427,271	22,802,024
B. Gonorrhea:				
1. Cases reported to state health departments	198,432	220,432	281,980	311,795
2. Admission to clinic service	84,418	104,421	136,760	147,267
3. Average monthly patient load in clinics	26,457	25,536	32,584	34,296
4. Treatment visits in clinics	712,164	801,267	683,840	726,093
5. Sulfonamide drugs (tablets) distributed by State health departments	7,218,617	13,836,985	22,234,524	18,524,376
6. Tests (for detection of gonococcus) in laboratories	1,224,227	1,369,663	1,653,055	2,005,716
C. General:				
1. Clinics treating venereal disease	3,245	3,569	3,852	3,707

¹ Budgeted specifically for venereal disease control.

² Includes estimates of funds apportioned from funds budgeted for general services used for venereal disease control.

WARTIME HEALTH

A report of the Senate subcommittee on War-time Health and Education in January, 1945, revealed that only 2,000,000 of the 14,000,000 men examined for the draft in World War II, were up to standard. Of the remainder, 6,500,000 were acceptable despite of defects; 2,250,000 were remediable 4-Fs (of these, 1,500,000 were made fit for duty); and 3,500,000 were hopelessly unfit. In addition, 1,000,000 have been discharged for defects discovered or developed after induction.

The subcommittee also made the following discoveries:

1. About 40% of United States counties lack fulltime public health service, and about the same proportion have no registered hospitals.
2. Distribution of doctors is uneven (poor communities have only $\frac{1}{4}$ as many as middle class ones.)
3. The United States has only 3,000 psychiatrists, not enough for treatment of

mature mental cases, let alone preventative work among children.

4. High-quality care on a charity or low-cost basis is available to the poor in relatively few places. Even in those places, low-income families are often reluctant to accept charity.

Ancient Hymn

For more than 1,500 years, people have been singing the well-known hymn, "Gloria in Excelsis."

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER TITLE VI, SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL ACT (Fiscal Year 1944)

Source: U. S. Public Health service

	Title VI	Venerel disease		Title VI	Venerel disease
Totals.....	\$10,839,952.83	\$9,702,282.61	Montana.....	\$44,172.00	\$16,519.00
Alabama.....	365,364.45	408,217.63	Nebraska.....	101,007.00	50,866.00
Alaska.....	47,751.00	23,968.00	Nevada.....	39,372.00	15,401.00
Arizona.....	71,471.00	38,594.00	New Hampshire.....	52,429.59	26,138.28
Arkansas.....	171,497.00	163,533.00	New Jersey.....	238,618.00	170,322.00
California.....	471,866.79	410,480.98	New Mexico.....	90,733.00	59,252.00
Colorado.....	118,018.00	85,561.32	New York.....	706,907.47	529,817.94
Connecticut.....	121,961.24	71,475.00	North Carolina.....	401,639.54	417,433.76
Delaware.....	36,165.91	21,101.00	North Dakota.....	81,472.27	35,464.00
District of Columbia.....	72,498.92	98,754.00	Ohio.....	421,850.65	306,179.00
Florida.....	212,758.61	330,076.27	Oklahoma.....	208,934.53	220,106.12
Georgia.....	399,071.00	484,983.53	Oregon.....	110,887.44	92,396.56
Hawaii.....	55,379.00	24,372.00	Pennsylvania.....	356,447.00	397,325.69
Idaho.....	77,633.00	32,055.00	Puerto Rico.....	244,942.00	340,031.00
Illinois.....	520,828.00	425,800.00	Rhode Island.....	60,142.00	23,387.00
Indiana.....	251,986.00	189,024.00	South Carolina.....	263,919.12	327,759.23
Iowa.....	158,826.00	107,489.00	South Dakota.....	61,480.00	37,294.00
Kansas.....	182,915.00	129,937.00	Tennessee.....	285,453.00	274,560.00
Kentucky.....	353,004.00	353,588.90	Texas.....	624,949.00	679,010.39
Louisiana.....	259,248.20	301,775.10	Utah.....	66,067.00	41,194.00
Maine.....	76,726.94	46,628.00	Vermont.....	46,395.00	19,128.61
Maryland.....	135,725.93	132,740.58	Virginia.....	254,137.00	259,923.00
Massachusetts.....	253,070.57	117,609.13	Virgin Islands.....		11,194.00
Michigan.....	353,490.38	259,505.84	Washington.....	136,343.00	96,215.62
Minnesota.....	202,790.00	121,424.00	West Virginia.....	151,944.00	139,800.00
Mississippi.....	335,677.38	414,740.13	Wisconsin.....	185,903.00	126,801.00
Missouri.....	256,570.00	179,173.00	Wyoming.....	36,514.00	16,167.00

WOMEN IN MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: American Medical Association

Year	Women Students	Percentage of all Students	Women Graduates	Percentage of all Graduates
1905.....	1,073	4.1	219	4.0
1910.....	907	4.0	116	2.6
1915.....	592	4.0	92	2.6
1920.....	818	5.8	122	4.0
1925.....	910	5.0	204	5.1
1926.....	935	5.0	212	5.4
1927.....	964	4.9	189	4.7
1928.....	929	4.5	207	4.9
1929.....	925	4.4	214	4.8
1930.....	955	4.4	204	4.5
1931.....	990	4.5	217	4.6
1932.....	955	4.3	208	4.2
1933.....	1,056	4.7	214	4.4
1934.....	1,020	4.5	211	4.2
1935.....	1,077	4.7	207	4.1
1936.....	1,133	5.0	246	4.7
1937.....	1,113	5.1	238	4.4
1938.....	1,161	5.4	237	4.6
1939.....	1,144	5.4	260	5.1
1940.....	1,145	5.4	253	5.0
1941.....	1,146	5.4	280	5.3
1942.....	1,164	5.3	279	5.4
1943.....	1,150	5.1	241	4.6
1944.....	1,176	5.0	239	4.7
1944 (Second session).....	1,141	4.6	252	4.9
1945 (to June 30).....	1,352	5.6	262	5.1

Child Victims

Statistics for 1945 indicate that 110,000 children of school age were injured by motor vehicles in that year. Motor accidents claimed the lives of 2,050 school children in 1944, despite wartime driving restrictions.

NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1943-44 AND 1942-43

Source: U. S. Public Health Service

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43
Total.....	458,363	559,515	201,350	276,494
Alabama.....	17,653	21,114	6,561	8,489
Arizona.....	2,887	2,813	1,760	1,257
Arkansas.....	9,891	16,681	4,270	4,839
California.....	33,712	32,611	36,594	24,599
Colorado.....	3,741	5,271	3,185	2,653
Connecticut.....	2,932	2,893	1,531	1,404
Delaware.....	872	1,025	239	157
District of Columbia.....	8,261	7,303	4,234	3,531
Florida.....	26,978	35,055	16,063	14,376
Georgia.....	15,286	27,638	9,400	12,219
Idaho.....	665	459	840	356
Illinois.....	27,719	29,630	22,989	20,071
Indiana.....	8,377	12,770	3,307	4,508
Iowa.....	2,365	2,842	1,815	1,789
Kansas.....	2,868	4,053	1,858	2,720
Kentucky.....	6,673	12,530	3,770	4,331
Louisiana.....	17,580	19,094	14,607	8,465
Maine.....	1,067	1,042	1,418	721
Maryland.....	13,149	19,352	6,557	8,214
Massachusetts.....	5,631	5,578	5,068	4,581
Michigan.....	17,486	14,086	11,349	8,749
Minnesota.....	2,419	2,955	1,961	1,515
Mississippi.....	25,867	38,002	30,351	32,853
Missouri.....	10,427	8,842	6,412	4,478
Montana.....	435	475	296	403
Nebraska.....	1,378	1,945	1,393	1,668
Nevada.....	813	767	409	279
New Hampshire.....	295	319	195	189
New Jersey.....	10,868	10,966	5,264	6,292
New Mexico.....	2,009	2,352	1,405	863
New York.....	35,560	37,793	19,104	16,509
North Carolina.....	11,115	17,243	9,660	11,312
North Dakota.....	312	325	265	258
Ohio.....	23,276	23,500	5,775	4,489
Oklahoma.....	8,027	11,030	5,337	4,533
Oregon.....	*	1,410	*	1,363
Pennsylvania.....	13,421	8,156	*	*
Rhode Island.....	1,078	1,131	999	513
South Carolina.....	15,440	20,286	6,135	6,136
South Dakota.....	461	508	357	286
Tennessee.....	18,720	23,813	13,093	11,250
Texas.....	24,194	45,687	11,472	15,364
Utah.....	824	714	681	747
Vermont.....	266	276	212	172
Virginia.....	15,701	17,796	12,476	8,863
Washington.....	4,050	3,730	7,066	5,968
West Virginia.....	3,535	5,395	2,369	2,428
Wisconsin.....	906	1,098	1,062	776
Wyoming.....	1,073	671	186	321

GIANTS DIE YOUNG

A compilation made a number of years ago showed that abnormally tall men died young, the average of several outstanding cases being 34 years. Among the cases cited were the following:

	Height		Yrs. At Death
	Ft.	In.	
Peter Tuchan.....	8	7	29
Christopher Munster.....	8	6	45
O'Brien ("Byrne").....	8	4	22
Patrick Cotter.....	8	4	45
Antonius of Syria.....	7	7	25
Bank clerk of England.....	7	6	32
Robert Hale.....	7	6	43

On the other hand the Metropolitan Life Insurance company in 1937 reported that a study of more than 20,000 tall men, 6 feet 2 inches or over, insured by that company, revealed that they had a virtually normal mortality. The study showed that according to weight these men followed the normal pattern; namely the highest death rates, age considered, were among young underweights and older overweightes. Causes of death were the same as for the population as a whole.

CENSUS OF PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: American Medical Directory

	1940	Physicians 1942	Gain or Loss		1940	Physicians 1942	Gain or Loss
Alabama	2,075	2,123	48+	Nebraska	1,635	1,637	2+
Arizona	594	615	21+	Nevada	167	174	7+
Arkansas	1,829	1,806	23-	New Hampshire	656	687	31+
California	11,909	12,365	456+	New Jersey	5,813	6,008	195+
Colorado	1,964	1,886	78-	New Mexico	439	447	8+
Connecticut	2,598	2,270	122+	New York	27,177	27,928	751+
Delaware	339	360	21+	North Carolina	2,740	2,871	131+
Dist. of Columbia	2,243	4,540	2,297+	North Dakota	518	520	2+
Florida	2,276	2,391	115+	Ohio	9,318	9,406	88+
Georgia	2,825	2,814	11-	Oklahoma	2,352	2,284	68-
Idaho	423	446	23+	Oregon	1,461	1,493	32+
Illinois	12,188	12,548	360+	Pennsylvania	13,529	13,503	26-
Indiana	4,132	4,165	33+	Rhode Island	961	958	3-
Iowa	3,084	3,102	18+	South Carolina	1,402	1,427	25+
Kansas	2,070	2,042	28-	South Dakota	508	493	15-
Kentucky	2,761	2,717	44-	Tennessee	2,908	2,961	53+
Louisiana	2,464	2,601	137+	Texas	6,898	6,952	54+
Maine	992	1,011	19+	Utah	575	585	10+
Maryland	2,988	3,085	97+	Vermont	523	551	28+
Massachusetts	7,889	8,085	196+	Virginia	2,889	2,920	31+
Michigan	6,362	6,509	147+	Washington	2,200	2,234	34+
Minnesota	3,527	3,614	87+	West Virginia	1,834	1,834	....
Mississippi	1,497	1,525	28+	Wisconsin	3,523	3,551	28+
Missouri	5,297	5,183	114-	Wyoming	274	263	11-
Montana	537	556	19+				
				Totals	175,163	180,496	5,333+

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1945

Source: American Medical Association

	Physicians in State	Not in practice	Active Physicians		Physicians in State	Not in practice	Active Physicians
Alabama	1,713	98	1,615	New Hampshire	505	47	458
Arizona	479	49	430	New Jersey	4,117	234	3,883
Arkansas	1,409	99	1,310	New Mexico	331	25	306
California	9,846	1,226	8,620	New York	20,797	866	19,931
Colorado	1,297	124	1,173	North Carolina	2,284	102	2,182
Connecticut	2,111	164	1,947	North Dakota	446	10	436
Delaware	256	12	244	Ohio	6,911	364	6,547
Dist. of Columbia	1,707	202	1,505	Oklahoma	1,800	110	1,690
Florida	1,805	337	1,468	Oregon	1,126	106	1,020
Georgia	2,189	114	2,075	Pennsylvania	10,082	484	9,598
Idaho	315	21	294	Rhode Island	705	45	660
Illinois	9,359	435	8,924	South Carolina	1,107	62	1,045
Indiana	3,140	190	2,950	South Dakota	401	29	372
Iowa	2,189	130	2,059	Tennessee	2,323	147	2,176
Kansas	1,532	97	1,435	Texas	5,088	320	4,768
Kentucky	2,033	123	1,910	Utah	501	16	485
Louisiana	1,988	76	1,912	Vermont	415	27	388
Maine	769	68	701	Virginia	2,432	157	2,185
Maryland	2,435	149	2,286	Washington	1,651	130	1,521
Massachusetts	5,908	353	5,555	West Virginia	1,446	65	1,381
Michigan	5,098	193	4,905	Wisconsin	2,777	129	2,648
Minnesota	2,851	123	2,728	Wyoming	194	20	174
Mississippi	1,178	83	1,095				
Missouri	4,122	249	3,873	Totals	134,856	8,318	126,538
Montana	408	23	385	In Military Service	56,833		
Nebraska	1,244	74	1,170	Physicians in U.S.	191,689		
Nevada	126	11	115				

Rat Population

Rats, man's natural enemies, cause \$200,-000,000 damage annually in the United States through consumption of foodstuffs alone. Estimates claim that it costs \$2 a year to maintain each rat, and the rat population in most cities outnumbers the civilian population. For this reason, most cities

carry on continuous campaigns to keep rats from multiplying too rapidly. During the first month of a campaign recently inaugurated by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey in a large western city, more than 20,000 rats were killed in the city dumps

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND RELATION TO POPULATION BASED ON MEDICAL DIRECTORIES

Directory	Population*	Number of Physicians	Population per Physician	Directory	Population*	Number of Physicians	Population per Physician
1886 Polk	57,937,540	87,521	662	1918 A. M. A.	103,587,955	146,174	709
1890 Polk	63,056,438	100,180	629	1921 A. M. A.	108,207,853	145,404	744
1893 Polk	66,970,496	103,090	650	1923 A. M. A.	111,537,497	145,966	764
1896 Polk	70,884,554	104,554	678	1925 A. M. A.	114,867,141	147,010	781
1898 Polk	73,493,926	115,524	636	1927 A. M. A.	118,196,785	149,521	791
1900 Polk	76,129,408	119,749	636	1929 A. M. A.	121,526,429	152,503	797
1902 Polk	79,365,396	123,196	644	1931 A. M. A.	124,070,000	156,339	794
1904 Polk	82,601,384	128,950	641	1934 A. M. A.	126,425,000	161,359	784
1906 Polk	85,837,372	134,688	637	1936 A. M. A.	128,429,000	165,163	778
1909 A. M. A.	90,691,354	133,487	679	1938 A. M. A.		169,628	
1912 A. M. A.	95,097,298	137,199	693	1940 A. M. A.		175,163	
1914 A. M. A.	97,927,516	142,332	688	1942 A. M. A.		180,496	
1916 A. M. A.	100,757,735	145,241	694	Jan 1, 1945...		191,689	

New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Diagnosed Among College Students, 1943-44

Source: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Committee, American Student Health Association

Institutions with SOME Organized Tuberculosis Program:

No. of cases diagnosed as unstable	156
No. of cases diagnosed as quiescent	151
No. of cases diagnosed as healed	315

Total new cases reported

No. of students who left college because of tuberculosis	622
No. of students returning to college having undergone treatment for tuberculosis	160
No. of institutions reporting	308
Approximate total enrollment	286
New cases per 100,000 students	217.4

Institutions with NO Organized Tuberculosis Program:

No. of cases diagnosed as unstable	4
No. of cases diagnosed as quiescent	3
No. of cases diagnosed as healed	7

Total new cases reported

No. of students who left college because of tuberculosis	14
No. of students returning to college having undergone treatment for tuberculosis	9
No. of institutions reporting	11
Approximate total enrollment	114
New cases per 100,00 students	121,133

Total Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Diagnosed 1943-44:

Student cases newly diagnosed	636
Food-handlers	19
Faculty, administrative officers, employees, etc.	61

Total new cases

716

The Tuberculosis Committee of the American Student Health Association believes there is ample evidence to justify the following statements relative to case-finding procedures commonly employed among college students.

1. The incidence of tuberculosis infection among college students is steadily decreasing. The majority of reports from colleges in 1943-44 indicate infection rates varying between 15 and 30 per cent.

2. The two dose Mantoux method is recommended as the method of choice for tuberculin testing. If a single test dose is employed, an intermediate dose of at least 0.1 mg. O.T., or 0.0001 mg. P.P.D. should be used. The Vollmer patch test cannot be recommended for use in colleges.

3. The Mantoux test is highly dependable

in eliciting sensitivity due to significant tuberculosis infection or disease. It is sound practice, and in the interests of economy, to provide chest roentgenograms for only those students who react to an adequate dose of tuberculin.

4. Complete protection against tuberculosis for college students cannot be attained through a program limited to the student body. Faculty members and employees, including food-handlers, should participate in the tuberculosis control program on the same basis as students.

5. The lesions of pulmonary tuberculosis encountered in college students are, in a majority of instances, unstable and potentially dangerous. The absence of symptoms does not preclude the necessity for early treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

A significant increase in the number of students found to have tuberculosis in 1943-44 as compared with the previous year is reported by the Tuberculosis Committee of the American Student Health Association in its fourteenth annual report.

The enrollment at 286 colleges conducting case-finding programs in 1942-43 was 406,626. They reported 522 newly discovered cases of tuberculosis, a rate of 128.3 cases

per 100,000 enrolled students. During the school year 1943-44, student enrollment at those institutions having survey programs was 286,018. Yet 622 new cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed, a rate of 217.4 per 100,000. This represents an increase of 16 per cent in the number of new cases of tuberculosis found in a student population which has 29 per cent below that of the previous year.

Results of Tuberculin Tests in College Students, 1943-44

Source: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Committee, American Student Health Association

	Number of Students Tested			Percentage of Positive Reactions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Two-Dose Method, Up to 1.0 mg. O. T. or 0.005 mg. P. P. D.	2,865	9,144	12,009	33.8	25.3	27.3
Single Small Dose O. T. & P. P. D.	2,252	6,150	8,762	16.7	12.9	13.9
Patch Test	2,452	7,173	9,625	12.0	7.6	8.7

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The National Tuberculosis Association was founded in Atlantic City, New Jersey in 1904 by a group of prominent physicians from the United States and Canada headed by the late Sir William Osler.

The purpose of the Association is to educate the public in combating tuberculosis by stressing that tuberculosis is infectious, preventable and curable, if found in the earliest stages.

In 1910 the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association joined forces. Annual sales of Christmas seals were conducted for the next ten-year period by the Red Cross and funds were turned over to

the National Association. During that ten years the penny Christmas seals bore the emblem of the Red Cross.

In 1920 the National Tuberculosis Association became the sole sponsor of the sales. Since then the Christmas seals have carried the double-barred cross.

Every state in the union now has its own tuberculosis association as well as many local and affiliated agencies. Services made possible through annual Christmas seal sales include free clinics, nursing service, prevention, tuberculin testing, X-rays, rehabilitation, medical and social research.

FACT AND FANCY ABOUT "INSANITY"

Source: National Committee for Mental Hygiene

There Is No Truth in the Belief:

1. That "insanity" is either a disgrace or a mysterious affliction that cannot be prevented or cured.
2. That "insanity" is a single disease of only the most serious kind.
3. That "insanity" comes suddenly and without warning.
4. That people are helpless to prevent "insanity."
5. That emotional shock, loss of dear ones, disappointment in love, loss of money, or other misfortunes, cause "insanity."
6. That "insane asylums" are dreadful places, and that to go to one means never to come out.
7. That "insanity" is inherited.

The Facts Are:

1. That "insanity" includes a group of the more severe types of mental disease. They need early medical treatment just as heart disease and no one need be ashamed of this sickness.

2. That there are many different kinds of mental disease; some mild, some serious. The symptoms also are different.
3. That mental disease develops gradually and displays warning signs in advance.
4. That danger signals (symptoms) of an approaching breakdown usually can be recognized and if these are given medical attention the threatened mental disease often can be prevented.
5. That shocks or losses may precipitate a mental disorder, but in such cases the real possibilities of the illness have been present for some time but unrecognized.
6. That our "asylums" now are hospitals from which 25 to 50 per cent of all patients are discharged as recovered or improved.
7. That some kinds of mental disease probably have an inherited background, but a greater number seem to arise from inability to adjust to a different environment.

NATION'S WHISKEY SUPPLY AT END OF WAR

Fifty-four per cent of the whiskey supply controlled by the Allied Liquor Industries in 1942, when its facilities were converted to full time war alcohol production, had been consumed by June 30, 1945. The end of the war thus averted a severe whiskey shortage in the United States, since estimates showed that the 194,013,000 gallons of aged liquor on hand at the end of June,

1945, would last little more than two years if released at the 1942 peak consumption rate.

In September, 1942, according to ALI figures, there were 420,121,000 gallons of whiskey in storage. In August, 1944 and January, 1945, distillers were given grain to produce 41,562,303 gallons more, but this will not be properly aged until 1948.

ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, BY PRINCIPAL TYPES, 1913 TO 1944

Year	Total	Motor Vehicle*	Falls	All Burns**	Drowning	Railroad*	Fire-arms	Poison Gases	Poisons (except gas)
DEATHS									
1913	82,500	4,200	18,700	9,350	10,000	12,500	2,400	3,550	3,200
1918	85,100	10,700	16,700	10,700	7,350	10,500	2,700	4,400	2,650
1923	84,400	18,400	16,800	9,550	7,000	8,100	2,950	2,800	2,950
1928	95,000	28,000	19,600	9,000	8,750	7,150	3,000	2,800	2,850
1933	90,932	31,363	21,746	7,341	7,465	5,410	3,026	1,668	2,334
1934	100,977	36,101	23,828	8,261	7,326	5,246	3,023	1,695	2,302
1938	93,805	32,582	25,454	7,145	7,347	4,868	2,696	1,459	2,196
1941	101,513	39,969	25,470	7,820	6,930	5,390	2,414	1,540	1,830
1942	95,889	28,309	25,460	9,010	7,120	5,454	2,741	1,760	1,800
1943	99,038	28,823	28,000	10,450	7,710	5,231	2,318	2,110	1,890
1944	95,000	24,300	26,000	10,600	6,900	5,050	2,450	1,950	2,150

DEATH RATES Per 100,000 Population

1913	85.5	4.4	19.4	9.7	10.4	13.0	2.5	3.7	3.3
1918	82.2	10.3	16.1	10.3	7.1	10.1	2.6	4.2	2.6
1923	75.7	16.5	15.1	8.6	6.3	7.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
1928	79.3	23.4	16.4	7.5	7.3	6.0	2.5	2.3	2.4
1933	72.4	25.0	17.3	5.8	5.9	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.9
1934	79.9	28.6	18.9	6.5	5.8	4.2	2.4	1.3	1.8
1938	72.3	25.1	19.6	5.5	5.7	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.7
1941	76.3	30.0	19.1	5.9	5.2	4.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
1942	71.7	21.2	19.0	6.7	5.3	4.1	2.0	1.3	1.3
1943	73.9	17.8	20.9	7.8	5.8	3.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
1944	71.7	18.3	19.6	8.0	5.2	3.8	1.8	1.5	1.6

Percentage Changes in Death Rates

1934-44	-10%	-36%	+4%	+23%	-10%	-10%	-25%	+15%	-11%
1943-44	-3%	+3%	+6%	+3%	-10%	-3%	+6%	-6%	+23%
1934-44	-10%	-36%	+4%	+23%	-10%	-10%	-25%	+15%	-11%
1943-44	-3%	+3%	+6%	+3%	-10%	-3%	+6%	-6%	+23%

Source: Calculated from U. S. Census Bureau data by the National Safety Council, except for 1944 figures which are Council estimates based on state reports. All figures have been adjusted to the classification given in the Fourth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, and are thus comparable throughout the period covered. See note in table on opposite page. The table shows the eight types of accidental deaths which have occurred most frequently in recent years. Occasionally there is a large number of excessive heat fatalities (in 1936 there were 4,678), but usually these deaths number fewer than 1,000 per year.

*Deaths from collisions of railroad trains and motor vehicles are included under both headings in order that each one may appear in proper perspective. The table on the opposite page shows the number of railroad deaths excluding railroad-motor vehicle accidents.

**Including conflagrations.

TYPES AND LOCATIONS OF HOME ACCIDENTS*

All Types	4,602	100%	All Locations	4,602	100%
Falls	2,910	63.2	Yard	870	18.9
Burns, scalds, explosions	391	8.5	Kitchen	821	17.9
Stepping on, striking against	298	6.5	Outside stairs	593	12.9
Struck by falling object	191	4.2	Inside stairs	458	10.0
Cut or scratch	150	3.3	Living room	393	8.5
Handling, lifting, carrying	149	3.2	Porch	333	7.2
Poison (excl. poisonous gas)	127	2.8	Bedroom	329	7.1
Foreign bodies	70	1.5	Basement	262	5.7
Hand caught in wringer	56	1.2	Dining room	143	3.1
Firearms	38	.8	Bathroom	126	2.7
Asphyxiation, suffocation	24	.5	Hall	91	2.0
Bitten by animals	19	.4	Garage and shed	81	1.8
All others	179	3.9	Elsewhere	102	2.2

*Survey of home accidents hospitalized at Cook County (Ill.) Hospital, 1933 and 1934. W.P.A. project No. 2950, sponsored by Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, supervised by National Safety Council.

PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1900 TO 1944

Source: National Safety Council

Year	Total*	Motor Vehicle	Public (except Motor Veh.)	Home	Occupational	Military Personnel
1900	60,000†	**	**	**	**	**
1906	80,000†	400	**	**	**	**
1913	82,500†	4,200	**	**	**	**
1918	85,100†	10,700	**	**	**	**
1923	84,400	18,400	**	**	**	**
1928	95,000	28,000	21,000	30,000	19,000	**
1933	90,932	31,363	18,500	29,500	14,500	**
1936 (All-time high)	110,052	38,089	19,500	37,000	18,500	**
1938	93,805	32,582	17,000	31,000	16,000	**
1939	92,623	32,386	16,000	31,000	15,500	400
1940	96,885	34,501	16,500	31,500	17,000	700
1941	101,513	39,969	15,500†	30,000†	18,000†	1,800
1942	95,889	28,309	16,000†	30,500†	18,500†	6,800
1943	99,038	23,823	16,000†	33,500†	18,000†	12,500
1944	95,000	24,300	14,500†	32,000†	17,500†	11,500

Percentage Changes

1928 to 1944	0	-13%	-31%	+7%	-8%	-
1943 to 1944	-4%	+2%	-9%	-4%	-3%	-8%

Total deaths and motor vehicle deaths 1900 to 1928 are calculated from U. S. Census Bureau data; 1933 to 1943 are Census Bureau totals; 1944 figures are National Safety Council estimate. Other figures are National Safety Council approximations (rounded) based on data from the Census Bureau state and city health departments, and other sources.

*Duplications between motor vehicle, occupational, and military personnel are eliminated in the TOTAL column.

**Approximations for these types of accidental deaths cannot be made for these years.

†From 1900 to 1918 legal executions and those deaths from wounds of war which occurred in the United States are included.

‡These estimates are for civilians only. The figures for earlier years include the non-motor vehicle deaths of military personnel, but there were so few such deaths that comparability is not affected.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, BY AGE, 1913 to 1944

Year	ALL AGES	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over*
1913	82,500	9,800	7,450	11,950	24,350	16,450	12,500
1918	85,100	10,400	10,000	10,550	22,050	17,550	14,550
1922	76,300	9,350	9,250	9,900	18,550	14,950	14,300
1923	84,400	9,450	9,550	11,100	21,250	17,150	15,900
1928	95,000	8,850	9,750	13,000	23,200	20,700	19,500
1933	90,932	6,948	8,195	12,225	21,005	20,819	21,740
1938	93,805	6,646	6,593	12,129	20,464	21,689	26,284
1941	101,513	7,052	6,702	14,346	22,983	22,509	27,921
1942	95,889	7,220	6,340	13,732	21,141	20,764	26,692
1943	99,038	8,039	6,636	15,278	20,212	20,109	28,764
1944	95,000	7,850	6,550	15,000	19,500	18,800	27,300

DEATH RATES Per 100,000 Population

1913	85.5	89.6	37.4	65.2	86.1	112.5	281.7
1918	82.2	91.0	46.4	56.7	72.1	106.5	295.0
1922	69.4	81.0	40.8	50.5	57.1	82.6	260.8
1923	75.7	82.0	41.7	55.6	64.5	92.6	281.7
1928	79.3	77.2	40.3	59.7	65.7	100.2	302.5
1933	72.4	65.5	33.4	53.6	56.3	90.8	295.3
1938	72.3	65.3	28.5	51.3	52.5	85.4	308.9
1941	76.3	64.0	30.4	59.8	57.3	84.6	301.2
1942	71.7	63.6	28.9	58.1	52.5	76.5	282.5
1943	73.9	66.4	30.3	66.8	50.7	72.9	297.8
1944	71.7	62.1	29.9	70.5	50.2	67.2	276.5

Percentage Changes in Rates

1922 to 1944	+3%	-23%	-27%	-40%	-12%	-19%	+6%
1943 to 1944	-3%	-6%	-1%	+6%	-1%	-8%	-7%

Source: 1913 to 1928 calculated from U. S. Census Bureau data, 1933 to 1943 are Census Bureau national totals. National Safety Council estimates for 1944.

* Includes "age unknown"; in 1943 these deaths numbered only 468.

ALL ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY STATES, 1942 TO 1944

State	1944 Provisional State Reports		Change in Death Rates		U. S. Census Bureau Death Totals	
	Deaths	Death Rate *	1943-44	1939-44	1943	1942
Total U. S.**	95,000	71.7	- 3%	- 1%	99,038	95,889
Alabama	1,861	66.0	- 2%	- 3%	1,845	1,991
Arizona		88.7			623	555
Arkansas	1,032	58.1	- 7%	+ 4%	1,219	1,158
California	7,621	87.1	- 2%	- 6%	7,273	6,526
Colorado	933	81.3	- 2%	- 6%	1,089	1,015
Connecticut	1,211	68.5	+12%	+11%	1,095	1,072
Delaware	198	69.8	+10%	+11%	255	247
District of Columbia	455	49.1	-10%	-40%	431	506
Florida	2,571	108.6	- 9%	+16%	2,775	1,861
Georgia	1,939	60.1	+ 1%	+15%	2,236	2,134
Idaho	496	93.3	- 7%	+14%	571	455
Illinois	4,846	62.7	- 3%	- 9%	5,185	5,393
Indiana	2,680	78.4	- 2%	- 1%	2,819	2,871
Iowa	1,646	72.5	+ 1%	+ 3%	1,699	1,706
Kansas	1,446	81.5	- 9%	+ 9%	1,498	1,343
Kentucky	2,083	79.2	+ 7%	0	2,083	2,112
Louisiana	1,677	66.1	-13%	- 7%	1,763	1,668
Maine	664	83.7	+ 5%	+16%	660	690
Maryland	1,438	67.6	- 6%	- 4%	1,490	1,417
Massachusetts	2,713	65.2	- 8%	+ 7%	3,086	3,163
Michigan	3,347	61.6	- 4%	-13%	3,505	3,746
Minnesota	1,699	67.7	+ 2%	+ 5%	1,805	1,811
Mississippi	1,237	56.9	0	+ 1%	1,401	1,418
Missouri	2,405	67.0	- 6%	- 6%	2,646	2,683
Montana	491	105.6	-17%	+ 3%	580	468
Nebraska	933	76.9	+ 2%	+11%	926	888
Nevada	299	191.1	+11%	-23%	201	201
New Hampshire	317	69.3	- 9%	-22%	322	319
New Jersey	2,795	67.1	+10%	+19%	2,802	2,705
New Mexico	646	121.4	- 4%	+32%	647	417
New York	7,670	60.7	- 6%	-11%	8,712	8,345
North Carolina	2,090	59.1	- 3%	- 8%	2,201	2,172
North Dakota	363	68.7	+ 4%	+38%	378	350
Ohio	4,458	65.2	- 4%	- 5%	5,421	5,638
Oklahoma	1,485	71.9	+ 7%	+21%	1,541	1,519
Oregon	918	75.6	-13%	-14%	1,137	1,207
Pennsylvania	6,100	66.0	- 5%	0	6,719	6,997
Rhode Island	476	61.1	- 8%	+ 8%	456	393
South Carolina	1,202	62.5	+ 1%	+ 2%	1,360	1,310
South Dakota	468	83.8	- 3%	+53%	471	394
Tennessee	1,836	64.0	- 6%	- 7%	1,853	1,716
Texas	5,304	77.1	- 3%	+18%	5,757	4,790
Utah	519	85.5	- 5%	- 2%	524	487
Vermont	209	67.2	-13%	- 9%	263	
Virginia	2,149	67.1	- 5%	-17%	2,035	2,113
Washington	1,785	86.8	- 9%	- 7%	1,867	1,692
West Virginia	1,463	85.3	- 5%	+ 4%	1,565	1,650
Wisconsin	1,496	50.3	-21%	-23%	2,012	2,042
Wyoming	300	116.7	+16%	-10%	236	248

Source: State Registrars of Vital Statistics and the U. S. Census Bureau as compiled by the National Safety Council.

*Per 100,000 population. The population figures used are Census Bureau estimates for 1944.

**The U. S. totals for 1942 and 1943 are those of the Census Bureau. The 1944 total is an estimate based on reports of State Registrars of Vital Statistics.

OBJECTS INVOLVED IN 6,315 HOME ACCIDENTS

Source: Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Object Involved	Per Cent	Object Involved	Per Cent
All objects	100%	Food	3
Tools and sharp objects	14	Floor coverings	3
Furnishings or equipment	12	Animals, insects, etc.	3
Utensils	7	Flammable liquids or materials	2
Slippery surfaces	6	Other household appliances	1
Heating equipment, etc.	5	Structural defects	2
Laundering equip. and materials	5	Firearms	1
Toys and play equipment	4	Automobiles	1
		Other objects	14
		None, or not specified	17

INJURY RATES BY INDUSTRIES, 1944

Industry	Number of Units	Frequency Rates**				Severity Rate**	
		Deaths and Permanent Disab.	Temp. Total Disab.	All Dis-abilities	Rank (All Cases)	Rate	Rank
All Reporting Industries*	5,913	.90	13.56	14.46		1.21	
ircraft manufacturing.....	118	.44	7.11	7.55	4	.41	5
ir transport.....	21	.40	18.61	19.01	28	2.29	31
utomobile.....	178	.65	9.36	10.01	10	.54	8
ement.....	129	1.09	7.38	8.47	7	2.96	35
hemical.....	551	.60	9.64	10.24	11	.91	15
lay products.....	75	1.09	25.87	26.96	34	1.95	30
ommunications.....	65	.02	3.45	3.47	1	.13	1
onstruction.....	283	.78	17.43	18.21	24	2.49	33
lectrical equipment.....	188	.70	6.28	6.98	3	.51	7
lectric utilities.....	245	.48	12.04	12.52	13	1.72	25
ood.....	588	1.15	20.66	21.81	30	1.39	21
oundry.....	209	1.36	22.59	23.95	31	1.42	23
as utilities.....	335	.82	13.65	14.47	17	3.29	36
lass.....	51	.60	9.31	9.91	9	.61	9
eaether.....	61	.43	17.38	17.81	23	.62	10
umbering.....	98	2.20	53.84	56.04	39	5.47	37
achinery.....	223	1.00	13.64	14.64	19	.63	11
arine transportation†.....	52	.81	48.57	49.38	37	2.56	34
eat packing.....	23	1.02	29.42	30.44	36	1.05	18
ining.....	249	2.39	48.14	50.53	38	8.46	39
isc. iron and steel products.....	398	1.41	16.96	18.37	25	1.02	17
isc. manufacturing.....	81	.43	8.02	8.45	6	.33	4
on-ferrous metals & prods.....	104	1.68	15.91	17.59	22	1.86	27
aper and pulp.....	340	1.14	20.25	21.39	29	2.36	32
etroleum.....	219	.57	12.89	13.46	16	1.47	24
rinting and publishing.....	50	.63	10.16	10.79	12	.48	6
uarry.....	114	1.57	17.19	18.76	26	5.64	38
ailroad equipment.....	26	1.78	13.21	14.99	20	1.76	26
ubber.....	86	.68	14.78	15.46	21	.86	14
ervice.....	72	.05	12.73	12.78	15	.26	3
heet metal.....	185	1.60	13.02	14.62	18	1.07	19
ipbuilding.....	77	1.43	17.51	18.94	27	1.42	22
eam railway††.....				20.26			
eel.....	139	1.31	6.75	8.06	5	1.94	29
orage and warehousing.....	63	.37	24.31	24.68	33	.98	16
extile.....	241	.63	11.94	12.57	14	.68	12
obacco.....	23	.37	4.09	4.46	2	.73	13
ransit.....	241	.40	23.93	24.33	32	1.88	28
holesale and retail trade.....	30	.07	8.78	8.85	8	.16	2
oodworking.....	120	1.31	26.46	27.77	35	1.16	20

Source: Individual company reports to the National Safety Council.

*Includes miscellaneous industries and corrected for certain duplications.

**Frequency rate is the number of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure. Severity rate is the number of days lost per 1,000 man-hours of exposure, including charges for permanent disabilities and deaths.

†Includes all disabling injuries on shipboard, or off ships while on duty, but includes man-hours on the basis of an 8-hour day only.

††National data from Interstate Commerce Commission, including all accidents with disability beyond the day of injury. Information not available for computing severity rate covering all employees, so steam railroads are not included in the All-Industry average rates.

DEATHS FROM HOME ACCIDENTS, CIVILIANS, BY TYPE AND AGE, 1944 AND 1943

Source: Approximations by National Safety Council, based on U. S. Census Bureau data and other information.

Type of Accident	1944 Totals	1943 by Age Group						
		All Ages	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 years and Over
Total.....	32,000	33,500	5,950	1,950	950	2,300	3,750	18,600
alls.....	15,800	17,000	380	200	70	400	1,500	14,450
urns, explosions.....	6,200	6,600	1,950	850	240	760	1,000	1,800
mechanical suffocation.....	1,400	1,600	1,520	30	20	10	10	10
oisonings (gas excepted).....	1,800	1,500	580	70	70	300	300	180
oisonous gas.....	1,300	1,400	80	40	100	280	400	500
irearms.....	1,000	1,000	70	250	240	270	120	50
ther home accidents.....	4,500	4,400	1,370	510	210	280	420	1,610

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, 1943 AND 1941

Source: Bureau of the Census

	1943	1941		1943	1941
UNITED STATES.....	23,823	39,969	Montana.....	87	182
Alabama.....	471	776	Nebraska.....	193	280
Arizona.....	151	220	Nevada.....	53	88
Arkansas.....	242	467	New Hampshire.....	56	86
California.....	2,622	3,518	New Jersey.....	698	993
Colorado.....	215	336	New Mexico.....	121	177
Connecticut.....	249	432	New York.....	1,851	2,821
Delaware.....	62	95	North Carolina.....	729	1,261
District of Columbia.....	84	176	North Dakota.....	87	124
Florida.....	531	756	Ohio.....	1,385	2,475
Georgia.....	649	939	Oklahoma.....	333	586
Idaho.....	121	180	Oregon.....	258	399
Illinois.....	1,332	2,640	Pennsylvania.....	1,538	2,469
Indiana.....	720	1,506	Rhode Island.....	75	102
Iowa.....	328	647	South Carolina.....	383	686
Kansas.....	308	524	South Dakota.....	75	148
Kentucky.....	497	916	Tennessee.....	446	752
Louisiana.....	432	620	Texas.....	1,308	2,028
Maine.....	118	211	Utah.....	114	202
Maryland.....	401	564	Vermont.....	51	89
Massachusetts.....	527	773	Virginia.....	586	1,043
Michigan.....	1,002	2,169	Washington.....	403	658
Minnesota.....	308	669	West Virginia.....	256	481
Mississippi.....	347	607	Wisconsin.....	426	899
Missouri.....	549	1,095	Wyoming.....	45	104

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, DEATH RATES AND INJURIES, 1913 TO 1944

Source: National Safety Council

YEAR	Total Deaths*	Deaths from Collisions with—						
		Pedestrians	Other Motor Vehicles	Railroad Trains	Street Cars	Bicycles	Drawn Veh. or Animal	Fixed Objects†
1913.....	4,200	**	**	**	**		**	**
1918.....	10,700	**	**	**	**		**	**
1923.....	18,400	**	**	**	**		**	**
1924.....	19,400	**	**	1,130	410		**	**
1925.....	21,900	**	**	1,410	560		**	**
1926.....	23,400	**	**	1,730	520		**	**
1927.....	25,800	10,820	3,430	1,830	520	820		500
1928.....	28,000	11,420	4,310	2,140	570	950		540
1929.....	31,200	12,250	5,400	2,050	530	990		620
1930.....	32,900	12,900	5,880	1,830	480	1,150		720
1931.....	33,700	13,370	6,820	1,710	440	900		870
1932.....	29,500	11,490	6,070	1,520	320	350	400	800
1933.....	31,363	12,840	6,470	1,437	318	400	310	900
1934.....	36,101	14,480	8,110	1,457	332	500	360	1,040
1935.....	36,369	14,350	8,750	1,587	253	450	250	1,010
1936.....	38,089	15,250	9,500	1,697	269	650	250	1,060
1937.....	39,643	15,500	10,320	1,810	264	700	200	1,160
1938.....	32,582	12,850	8,900	1,490	165	720	170	940
1939.....	32,386	12,400	8,700	1,330	150	710	200	1,000
1940.....	34,501	12,700	10,100	1,707	132	750	210	1,100
1941.....	39,969	13,550	12,500	1,840	118	910	250	1,350
1942.....	28,309	10,650	7,300	1,754	124	650	240	850
1943.....	23,823	9,900	5,300	1,448	171	450	160	700
1944.....	24,300	9,900	5,700	1,630	180	400	140	700
Percent age Changes								
Ten Years 1934-44.....	-33%	-32%	-30%	+12%	-46%	-20%	-61%	-33%
1943-1944.....	+02%	0	+8%	+13%	+5%	-11%	-13%	0

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS AND INJURIES 1913-1944—Cont'd

YEAR	Deaths from Non-Collision Accidents	Total Death Rates			Approximate Totals of Non-Fatal Injuries†
		Per 100,000 Population	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 100,000,000 Vehicle Miles	
1913	**	4.4	33.4	††	150,000
1918	**	10.3	17.4	††	375,000
1923	**	16.5	12.2	††	650,000
1924	**	17.1	11.0	††	675,000
1925	**	19.1	11.0	19.0	775,000
1926	**	20.1	10.6	17.9	825,000
1927	7,870	21.8	11.2	17.3	900,000
1928	8,070	23.4	11.4	16.9	975,000
1929	9,380	25.7	11.8	16.6	1,100,000
1930	9,970	26.7	12.4	16.4	1,150,000
1931	9,570	27.2	13.0	16.0	1,200,000
1932	8,500	23.6	12.2	15.2	1,050,000
1933	8,680	25.0	13.2	16.2	1,100,000
1934	9,820	28.6	14.4	17.4	1,250,000
1935	9,720	28.6	13.9	16.4	1,250,000
1936	9,410	29.7	13.5	15.1	1,350,000
1937	9,690	30.8	13.3	14.7	1,400,000
1938	7,350	25.1	11.1	12.0	1,150,000
1939	7,900	24.7	10.6	11.4	1,150,000
1940	7,800	26.1	10.8	11.4	1,200,000
1941	9,450	30.0	11.6	12.0	1,400,000
1942	6,740	21.1	8.7	10.6	1,000,000
1943	5,690	17.8	7.8	11.4	800,000
1944	5,650	18.3	8.1	11.3	850,000
Percentage Changes					
Ten Years 1934-44	-42%	-36%	-44%	-35%	
1943-1944	-1%	+3%	+4%	-1%	

Source: U. S. Census Bureau for total deaths and deaths from collisions with railroad trains and electric cars, through 1943; National Safety Council for all other death figures; U. S. Public Roads Administration and state traffic authorities for motor vehicle registrations, and for gasoline consumption used for estimating vehicle mileage.

*The totals do not quite equal the sum of the various types because the estimates were generally made only to the nearest 10 deaths, and to the nearest 50 deaths for certain types.

**Insufficient data for approximations.

††Data on vehicle-mileage prior to 1925 inadequate for computing rates.

‡All years calculated on the present standard ratio of 35 injuries per death, since data are not available to determine whether this ratio has changed. Per cent changes are the same as for all deaths.

TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS AND INJURIES, 1944

Source: National Safety Council estimates

Type of Accident	Deaths				Non-Fatal Injuries			
	Number	Percentages			Number	Percentages		
		Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
Total Persons	24,300	100%	100%	100%	850,000	100%	100%	100%
Collision with—								
pedestrian	9,900	41	60	25	230,000	27	36	6
other motor vehicle	5,700	23	14	31	450,000	53	45	59
railroad train	1,630	6	8	6	3,900	*	1	1
street car	180	1	2	*	14,500	2	5	1
bicycle	400	2	3	1	18,000	2	3	1
Animal, animal-dr. Veh.	140	1	*	1	4,600	1	*	1
fixed object	700	3	2	3	24,000	3	2	6
Non-collision	5,650	23	11	33	105,000	12	8	26

*Less than half of 1 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATH RATES

(Per 100,000 population), by place of residence, by race: 1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	Total	White	Other races
United States	26.2	26.5	23.8
Cities of—			
100,000 and over	23.8	23.8	23.4
10,000 to 100,000	27.4	27.2	29.2
2,500 to 10,000	33.9	33.9	33.2
Rural	25.7	26.4	21.2

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, BY AGE

Age	1940	1939	1938	1935	1930	1925	1920	1915	1910
All ages	34,501	32,386	32,582	36,369	31,256	18,884	8,878	3,573	833
Under 1 year	120	137	125	109	138	95	34	9	3
1-4 years	1,056	1,055	997	1,144	1,265	1,079	665	195	24
5-14 years	2,584	2,339	2,511	2,951	3,425	3,168	2,242	759	213
15-24 years	6,846	6,318	6,016	6,755	5,835	2,940	1,157	506	98
25-34 years	5,290	4,898	4,749	5,583	4,337	2,391	1,131	476	111
35-44 years	4,072	4,019	4,023	4,891	3,918	2,364	923	459	125
45-54 years	4,521	4,206	4,476	5,074	4,049	2,229	899	451	91
55-64 years	4,361	4,086	4,235	4,488	3,605	2,060	829	352	74
65-74 years	3,596	3,417	3,484	3,434	3,049	1,682	646	239	61
75 years and over	1,986	1,858	1,927	1,881	1,575	853	345	119	32

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, BY SEX AND RACE

Sex and race	1940	1939	1938	1935	1930	1925	1920	1915	1910
Male	26,616	24,967	25,092	27,980	23,578	13,760	6,665	2,797	659
Female	7,885	7,419	7,490	8,389	7,678	5,124	2,213	776	174
White	31,304	29,297	29,461	33,143	28,682	17,601	8,496	3,472	821
Male	24,063	22,523	22,641	25,381	21,552	12,795	6,361	2,721	659
Female	7,241	6,774	6,820	7,762	7,130	4,806	2,135	751	174
Other races	3,197	3,089	3,121	3,226	2,574	1,283	382	101	12
Male	2,553	2,444	2,451	2,599	2,026	965	304	76	12
Female	644	645	670	627	548	318	78	25	12

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE: 1940

Sex and race	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Total	34,501	120	1,056	2,584	6,846	5,290	4,072	4,521	4,361	3,596	1,986
Male	26,616	58	639	1,787	5,382	4,297	3,243	3,587	3,393	2,685	1,485
Female	7,885	62	417	797	1,464	993	829	934	968	911	501
White	31,304	107	964	2,314	6,220	4,658	3,569	4,047	4,065	3,400	1,903
Male	24,063	52	586	1,600	4,862	3,790	2,831	3,197	3,155	2,525	1,416
Female	7,241	55	378	714	1,358	868	738	850	910	875	487
Negro	2,959	9	83	255	598	590	460	437	259	176	80
Male	2,357	3	50	175	498	471	374	357	208	143	67
Female	602	6	33	80	100	119	86	80	51	33	13

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY RACE: 1940

Area	Total	White	Negro	Other races
United States	34,501	31,304	2,959	238
Cities of—				
100,000 and over	9,036	8,182	804	50
10,000 to 100,000	6,769	6,203	545	21
2,500 to 10,000	3,967	3,676	277	14
Rural	14,729	13,243	1,333	153

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, BY AGE, 1913 TO 1944

Source: National Safety Council

Year	ALL AGES	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over*
DEATHS							
1913	4,200	230	1,010	560	1,150	850	400
1918	10,700	770	2,600	1,290	2,530	2,400	1,110
1922	15,300	1,030	3,190	2,150	3,850	3,280	1,800
1923	18,400	1,120	3,370	2,760	4,820	4,120	2,210
1928	28,000	1,500	3,760	4,790	7,230	6,740	3,980
1933	31,363	1,274	3,121	5,649	8,730	7,947	4,642
1938	32,582	1,122	2,511	6,016	8,772	8,711	5,450
1941	39,969	1,378	2,838	8,414	11,069	9,829	6,441
1942	28,309	1,069	1,991	5,932	7,747	7,254	4,316
1943	23,823	1,132	1,959	4,522	6,454	5,996	3,760
1944	24,300	1,200	2,050	4,450	6,600	6,150	3,850

DEATH RATES Per 100,000 Population							
1913	4.4	2.1	5.1	3.1	4.1	5.8	9.0
1918	10.3	6.7	12.1	6.9	8.3	14.6	22.5
1922	14.0	8.9	14.1	11.0	11.9	18.2	32.8
1923	16.5	9.7	14.7	13.8	14.6	22.2	39.2
1928	23.4	13.1	15.6	22.0	20.5	32.6	61.7
1933	25.0	12.0	12.7	24.8	23.4	34.7	63.0
1938	25.1	11.0	10.8	25.4	22.5	34.3	64.1
1941	30.0	12.5	12.9	35.0	27.5	36.9	69.3
1942	21.2	9.4	9.1	25.1	19.3	26.7	45.7
1943	17.8	9.4	8.9	19.8	16.2	21.7	38.9
1944	18.3	9.5	9.4	20.9	17.0	22.0	39.0

Percentage Changes in Rates							
1922 to 1944...	+31%	+7%	-33%	+90%	+43%	+21%	+19%
1943 to 1944...	+3%	+1%	+6%	+6%	+5%	+1%	0

1913 to 1928 calculated from U. S. Census Bureau data; 1933 to 1943 are Census Bureau national totals. National Safety Council estimates for 1944.

*Includes "age unknown." In 1943 these deaths numbered only 51.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT RATES, 1941-1944

Source: National Safety Council reports

Type of Vehicle and Operation	1943-44 Fiscal Year				Three Years 1941-44 Accident Rate*
	Fleets	Vehicles	Vehicle-Miles (000)	Accident Rate*	
All Types	2,084	128,849	1,924,814	2.20	2.32
Trucks	1,618	90,066	1,024,010	2.45	2.52
For-hire inter-city trucking	60	3,389	124,075	2.41	2.23
Private inter-city trucking	61	5,663	54,524	.66	.73
For-hire city trucking	67	2,955	28,859	13.93	10.56
Private city trucking	204	11,927	143,327	1.10	1.18
Bakeries	204	8,007	98,039	2.63	2.67
Beverages and ice cream	63	1,947	16,396	3.66	3.38
Coal and ice	45	1,272	12,066	4.21	3.31
Dairies	264	15,675	132,933	3.08	3.42
Laundries	56	929	7,002	2.31	3.13
Newspapers	23	1,221	16,155	4.09	4.75
Petroleum	172	11,971	176,105	1.61	1.90
Public utilities	213	20,510	169,264	1.85	2.13
Retail stores	87	2,991	25,022	4.22	4.48
Wholesale	99	1,609	20,243	2.59	2.74
Buses and Taxicabs	91	8,483	542,541	2.55	2.88
Inter-city	47	4,742	391,174	1.50	1.54
City buses	40	3,540	141,161	5.40	6.27
Taxicabs	4	201	10,206	3.61	2.97
Passenger cars	375	30,300	358,263	.94	1.06
Eastern area	222	18,026	197,166	1.11	1.26
Western area	153	12,274	161,097	.73	.79

These reports include property damage as well as personal injury accidents, but exclude accidents in which the company vehicle was properly parked. Fiscal year, July 1 to June 30.

*Number of accidents per 100,000 vehicle-miles.

DEATHS AND INJURIES IN STEAM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS 1918 TO 1944

Year	TOTAL*	Pas- sengers on trains	Travelers not on trains	Em- ployees on duty	Persons in Grade Crossing accidents	Other non-tres- passers	Tres- passers
ALL DEATHS (including those occurring more than 24 hours after injury)							
1918	9,994		521	3,566	1,979	501	3,423
1923	7,795		149	2,134	2,422	370	2,861
1928	7,002		104	1,357	2,768	363	2,532
1933	5,434	47	13	571	1,638	179	3,025
1938	4,879	79	9	549	1,679	190	2,428
1941	5,452	41	10	826	2,089	272	2,252
1942	5,559	98	21	1,043	2,117	322	2,040
1943	5,302	271	13	1,089	1,876	326	1,788
1944	5,132	245	14	1,087	2,000	315	1,549

Percentage Changes

1923 to 1944	-34%		+74%	-49%	-17%	-15%	-46%
1943 to 1944	-3%	-10%	+8%	0	+7%	-3%	-13%

NON-FATAL INJURIES (excluding subsequent fatalities)

1918	173,867		7,266	155,102	4,556	4,517	2,637
1923	171,097		6,423	151,766	6,160	3,994	3,096
1928	85,047		3,987	69,578	6,466	2,779	2,483
1933	27,079	1,963	549	15,512	3,570	1,819	3,798
1938	26,873	2,262	736	16,093	3,856	1,786	2,299
1941	37,445	2,909	863	25,188	4,727	2,164	1,745
1942	47,782	3,388	916	35,106	4,469	2,553	1,544
1943	59,957	5,013	1,123	45,635	4,073	2,984	1,270
1944	60,862	4,678	1,063	47,221	4,056	2,974	1,089

Percentage Changes

1923 to 1944	-64%		-11%	-69%	-34%	-26%	-65%
1943 to 1944	+2%	-7%	-5%	+3%	0	0	-14%

1944 TOTALS as tabulated by Interstate Commerce Commission (See source footnote)

Deaths	4,767	225	12	978	1,840	315	1,491
Injuries	61,227	4,698	1,065	47,330	4,216	2,974	1,147

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission as quoted by National Safety Council. In its published tabulations the I.C.C. classifies those cases where death occurred more than 24 hours after the injury as non-fatal injuries rather than as deaths. In the table above these cases are included as deaths. Data for 1944 only, as classified by the I.C.C., are shown in the last two lines of the table for comparative purposes.

*The sum of the items in the succeeding columns exceeds the figure in the TOTAL column because of duplication; e.g., employees killed in grade crossing accidents.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATH RATES, 1900-1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

Year	Deaths from motor-vehicle accidents	Rate per 100,000 estimated population	Year	Deaths from motor-vehicle accidents	Rate per 100,000 estimated population
1940	34,501	26.2	1919	7,771	9.3
1939	32,386	24.7	1918	7,310	9.3
1938	32,582	25.1	1917	6,064	8.6
1937	39,643	30.8	1916	4,737	7.1
1936	38,089	29.7	1915	3,573	5.8
1935	36,369	28.6	1914	2,557	4.2
1934	36,101	28.6	1913	2,234	3.8
1933	31,363	25.0	1912	1,562	2.8
1932	28,029	23.6	1911	1,145	2.1
1931	32,020	27.1	1910	833	1.8
1930	31,256	26.7	1909	543	1.2
1929	29,439	25.5	1908	317	0.8
1928	26,311	23.2	1907	246	0.7
1927	23,114	21.6	1906	149	0.4
1926	20,625	19.9	1905		
1925	19,149	18.8	1904		
1924	15,221	15.3	1903		
1923	14,157	14.6	1902		
1922	11,466	12.4	1901		
1921	9,903	11.3	1900		
1920	8,878	10.3			

AGE OF DRIVERS, MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1944

Source: Reports of State Traffic Authorities to National Safety Council

Age Group	In Fatal Accidents				In All Accidents (25 States)
	1944 (27 States)		Changes		
	Number	Per Cent	1941-44 (20 States)	1943-44 (24 States)	
All Ages.....	26,900	100%	-46%	+ 1%	100%
Under 18 years.....	1,700	6%	- 3%	+14%	5%
18-20 years.....	2,000	7%	-64%	- 9%	6%
21-24 years.....	2,900	11%	-65%	-15%	10%
25-44 years.....	14,100	53%	-41%	+ 5%	54%
45-64 years.....	5,100	19%	-42%	- 5%	22%
35 years and over.....	1,100	4%	-32%	+31%	3%

DRIVER VIOLATIONS, MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS 1944

Source: Reports of state and city traffic authorities to National Safety Council.

Violation	In Fatal Accidents				In All Accidents		
	Average (27 States)	Range	Urban (120 Cities)	Rural (8 States)	Average (26 States)	Urban (120 Cities)	Rural (8 States)
All drivers.....	100%	.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drivers reported violating.....	57	44-80%	58	61	53	51	58
Drivers reported not violating.....	43		42	39	47	49	42
Violations per 100 drivers:							
Under influence of alcohol.....	5	1-17	4	7	3	2	5
Exceeding speed limit.....	16	1-35	11	15	4	4	7
Exceeded safe speed—not stated limit	5	0-21	5	10	3	3	11
—No stated limit existing.....	2	0-21	*	4	*	*	1
Did not have right of way.....	6	1-12	15	5	10	12	7
Following too closely.....	1	0- 3	*	1	4	3	3
Improper passing.....	2	0-12	2	2	3	4	3
On wrong side of road.....	7	3-14	3	10	6	2	10
Failed to signal or improper signal.....	*	0- 5	*	*	2	1	3
Improper turning.....	1	0- 4	1	1	3	3	3
Disregarded signal, officer.....	1	0- 4	1	*	1	1	*
Disregarded stop sign.....	2	0- 8	2	2	2	3	2
Disregarded warning sign.....	3	0- 8	1	2	1	*	1
Improper parking, starting.....	2	0- 6	*	1	4	3	3
Other improper driving.....	10	0-26	23	8	10	12	7
Accidents involving a driver violation.....	69%	48-99%	66%	75%	83%	79%	86%

* Less than half of one per cent.

Longevity Among Animals

The Illinois Humane society calls "difficult to answer" a question regarding the life span of commonly known animals. "However," it reports, "the natural life of horses is from 18 to 20 years; the natural life of cows 14 to 15 years; the natural life of lions 20 years, but lions in captivity live longer; the natural life of elephants is 60 years; the natural life of leopards is from 10 to 15 years and more than that in the cases of leopards in captivity. It

is a known fact that animals in captivity live longer than in the wild state.

As regards dogs, the question becomes more complicated, depending upon the breed and type of dog. Some breeds live longer than others; also there seems to be considerable dispute regarding the natural span of all these animals. Life is just as uncertain in the animal world, perhaps more so, than it is in the human world."

BIRTHS GAIN IN SEVEN STATES

Although 140,060 fewer births were registered in the United States in 1944 than in 1943, seven States reported an increase in births, according to the Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce. In 1944, registered births totaled 2,794,800.

Florida had 3,514 more births, an increase of 7.3 percent, than in 1944. Six other States, all in the West or Southwest, that gained in births are Nevada, 142 or 4.5 percent; New

Mexico, 600 or 3.8 percent; California, 4,737 or 2.7 percent; North Dakota, 358 or 2.8 percent; Texas, 1,092 or 0.7 percent, and Washington, 94 or 0.2 percent.

Largest decrease in births registered in 1944 were in the East: Connecticut, 4,692 or 12.3 percent; Pennsylvania, 21,696 or 10.9 percent, and New Hampshire, 1,010 or 10.3 percent.

FIRST AID

MATERIALS FOR THE HOME MEDICINE CHEST

Source: Growing Superior Children, by I. Newton Kugelmass

Material	Purpose	Use
Alcohol, 70 per cent.....	Reduce fever.....	Sponge skin
	Cleanse wounds.....	Apply diluted one-half
	Refresh body.....	Massage
Antiseptics:	Disinfect wounds.....	Apply with sterile cotton
Tincture of iodine, 4 per cent		
Mercurochrome, 2 per cent		
Benzoin tincture.....	Relieve croup, cough, hoarseness.....	Steam inhalation (1 teaspoonful to a quart of water)
Bicarbonate of soda.....	Allay itching.....	Sponge, bath, compresses
	Cleanse mucous membranes.....	Irrigation, enema (1 teaspoonful to a glass of water)
Boric acid.....	Cleanse eyes.....	Irrigation, compresses (1 teaspoonful to a glass of water)
	Cleanse wounds.....	Dust with powder
	Allay itching.....	Irrigation
Hydrogen peroxide, 2 per cent.....	Cleanse wounds.....	Cleanse membranes with soaked cotton pledgets
	Remove mucous.....	
Ipecac syrup.....	Induce vomiting.....	One teaspoonful followed by warm water
Laxatives:	Effect elimination.....	One-half teaspoonful for infants; 1 teaspoonful for children
Aromatic cascara		
Milk of Magnesia		
Mineral Oil.....	Cleanse skin, scalp.....	Sponge
	Soften stools.....	By mouth or enema
Mustard powder.....	Emetic.....	One teaspoonful to a glass of warm water
	Counter-irritant.....	Paste, poultice, bath
Sodium perborate.....	Mouth hygiene.....	Moisten with peroxide and massage gums
Sterile dressings: gauze cotton bandage, adhesive.....	Protect wounds	
Thermometer.....	Measure body temperature	Rectal

HOW TO GIVE FIRST AID IN EMERGENCIES

Source: National Safety council

HEAT EXHAUSTION

How to tell it

- Skin cold and clammy.
- Face pale.
- Dull headache.
- Person may vomit.

What to do

- Call a doctor.
- Keep warm with blankets.
- Give hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia in water.
- Lie flat on back with head low.
- Loosen clothing.

How to tell it

- Skin hot and dry.
- Face red.
- Shooting headache.
- Delirious.

What to do

- Get him cool.
- Dash cold water on face and chest.

SUNSTROKE

- Use water hose on chest if hose is available.
- Put ice on head.
- Have patient drink lots of cold water—not ice water.
- Place in semi-sitting position.
- Strip to his underclothes.
- Heat exhaustion is always more dangerous than sunstroke.

Persons may faint from—

- The sight of blood.
- Fright.
- Fatigue.
- Over-exertion.

What to do

- If you feel faint, lie down before you fall down.
- If some other person seems faint, put your hand on the pit of his stomach and the other hand at the back of his neck, then bend him forward and hold him that way for a short time. This usually revives him.

FAINTING

If someone has fainted—

- Lay him on his back.
- Keep his head low.
- Keep him warm.
- Sprinkle cool water on his face.
- Have him breathe the aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- Later have him drink one-half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a little water.
- Have him sip cold water.

SPRAINS

Many persons suffer from sprains that may not be particularly serious, but they are usually painful and take a long time to heal. Sprains occur at joints only—usually at the ankles.

What to do

- Place the patient on his back and gently remove the shoe. Keep ice-cold packs on the injury until the doctor gives advice to change the treatment.

POISONS

If anyone has swallowed a poison, his life may depend upon two things; first, on knowing exactly what to do; and second, on doing it at once. Before deciding what to do, it is necessary to know what kind of poison has been swallowed.

There are three kinds of substances that may cause poisoning:

1. Acids such as hydrochloric, carboric, sulphuric and nitric.
 2. Caustics such as lye, caustic soda, and chloride of lime.
 3. Non-corrosive poisons such as benzol, lead, arsenic and methanol (wood alcohol).
- The first two kinds of poisons are corrosives that attack the delicate lining of the mouth, throat and stomach. The third type of poison is absorbed into the system and attacks the heart, or blood, or nerves, or some other part of the body.

What to do

If a person has swallowed an acid, have him drink a quart or more of soapy water, or lime water, or water with baking soda in it. When he can't drink any more, have him hold the solution in his mouth and then spit it out. Continue this treatment until the doctor arrives.

If he has swallowed a caustic poison, have him drink a quart or more of soapy water. Then let him hold lemon juice, or olive oil or castor oil, or melted butter or lard in his mouth.

If he has swallowed a non-corrosive poison, try to get him to vomit; put a heaping teaspoonful of salt in about a pint of lukewarm water and get him to drink it. Or have him drink milk or black tea.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

This method has been used to save the lives of thousands of persons whose breathing has been stopped by—

- Drowning
- Electric shock
- Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide gas, or Injury

What to do

1. Lay the patient on his belly, one arm extended directly overhead, the other arm bent at elbow and with the face turned outward and resting on hand or forearm so that the nose and mouth are free for breathing.
2. Kneel straddling the patient's thighs with your knees placed just below the patient's hip bones. Place the palms of the hands on the small of the back with fingers resting on the ribs, the little finger just touching the lowest rib, with the thumb and fingers in a natural position, and the tips of the fingers just out of sight.
3. With arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear upon the patient. The shoulder should be directly over the heel of the hand at the end of the forward swing. Do not bend your elbows. This operation should take about two seconds.
4. Now immediately swing backward to remove the pressure completely.
5. After two seconds, swing forward again. Thus repeat deliberately 12 to 15 times a minute the double movement of compression and releases, a complete respiration in four or five seconds.
6. Continue artificial respiration without interruption until natural breathing is restored, if necessary, four hours or longer, or until a physician declares the patient is dead, or until definite rigor mortis (stiffening of the body) sets in.
7. As soon as this artificial respiration has been started and while it is being continued, an assistant should loosen any tight clothing about the patient's neck, chest or waist. Keep the patient warm.

Do not give any liquids whatever by mouth until the patient is fully conscious.

8. To avoid strain on the heart when the patient revives, he should be kept lying down and not allowed to stand or sit up. If the doctor has not arrived by the time the patient has revived, he should be given some stimulant, such as one teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a small glass of water or a hot drink of coffee or tea. The patient should be kept warm.
9. Resuscitation should be carried on at the nearest possible point to where the patient received his injuries. This means removing the patient from the dangerous position by breaking the contact with live electrical equipment (if a case of electric shock) or from the gaseous atmosphere (if asphyxiation). In breaking contacts with live electrical equipment protect yourself by shutting off power or in removing victim use a dry piece of wood or other non-conductor. He should not be moved from the point of resuscitation until he is breathing normally of his own volition and then moved only in a lying position. Should it be necessary, due to extreme weather conditions or some emergency, to move the patient before he is breathing normally, resuscitation should be carried on during the time he is being moved, if practicable.
10. A brief return of natural respiration is not a certain indication for stopping the resuscitation. Not infrequently the patient, after a temporary recovery of respiration, stops breathing again. The patient must be watched and if natural breathing stops, artificial respiration should be resumed at once.
11. In carrying out resuscitation it may be necessary to change the operator. This change must be made without losing the rhythm of respiration. By this procedure confusion will be avoided, and a regular rhythm maintained.

BRUISES

Most injuries cause bruises that sometimes swell up and soon become "black and blue". The discoloration is usually due to the breaking of a few tiny blood vessels beneath the skin.

What to do

The first thing to do for a bruise is to use

cold applications; this helps to keep down both the swelling and the discoloration.

Later, hot applications will improve the circulation and help nature to repair the damage that has been done.

BURNS

Most burns require the services of a doctor, but there are several things that anyone trained in first-aid can do immediately to relieve pain and shock and to prevent further damage to the body tissues of the burned victim.

In general, burns may be caused in one of four ways; by—

Chemicals such as acids and caustics

Hot liquids or solids

Fire

Friction

What to do

If burned with a chemical such as an acid or a caustic, wash gently with water

immediately. And use plenty of water. If possible, use running water from a faucet, hose or shower. Continue to apply water until the pain diminishes or until the doctor arrives.

For all other types of burns the first thing to do is to keep air away from the burned area—and the best thing to use is ordinary baking soda. Simply dust it on the burn through a thin clean cloth. Don't apply water. Certain salves and ointment may be used in an emergency, but usually oily or greasy substances interfere with later treatment that may be suggested by the doctor.

WOUNDS

"Any break in the skin is a wound. Most wounds heal quickly if they are cared for properly. But wounds can become extremely serious if infection develops or if the injured person loses too much blood.

The best thing, of course, is to have every wound cared for by a doctor, but if a doctor is not immediately available, some qualified person should render first aid at once.

FIRST—Stop the bleeding.

SECOND—Apply an antiseptic such as iodine or mercurochrome.

THIRD—Apply a sterile bandage or pad. Most infections result from the neglect of simple injuries such as cuts or scratches on the fingers or hands. Serious injuries seldom become infected because they usually get immediate attention.

Here are a few first-aid principles that everyone should know:

If iodine is used, apply a 3 per cent solution sparingly; let it dry before bandaging; usually only one application a day is necessary.

If mercurochrome is used, apply a 2 per cent or 5 per cent solution.

Dressings should be changed when soiled, loose, wet or uncomfortable.

If swelling or pain develops, see your doctor at once.

In some cases wounds must be cleaned or splinters removed; but such treatment should be left to a doctor or nurse.

Keep dirt, fingers and other unsterile substances away from wounds.

Do not use adhesive tape on a wound; to do so may cause festering. Use adhesive only to keep bandages in place.

Remember—get immediate first aid for all wounds, no matter how slight they may seem to be.

BLEEDING

It's a good thing that most wounds bleed, for the flow of blood helps to keep out germs, and that helps to prevent infection.

But bleeding should be stopped as soon as possible—and it should be remembered that no wound should be covered until the bleeding has been stopped. Otherwise, if a bandage is placed over a bleeding wound the injured person may bleed to death before anyone realizes how seriously he has been injured.

There are several ways to stop bleeding.

Bleeding from a vein. If a vein has been cut, dark blood will flow from the wound in a steady stream. Usually a pad held firmly in position directly over the wound will stop the bleeding. This general rule applies to cases of bleeding from all veins except veins of the neck. If a vein in the neck has been cut, press the thumb above the wound close to the windpipe and toward the backbone.

Bleeding from an artery. If an artery has been cut, bright red blood will come from the wound in spurts. Bleeding from an artery can be stopped either by pressing with the hand or finger at the proper point, or by using a tourniquet.

Pressure Points to Control Bleeding from Arteries.

If blood spurts from a neck or head wound, press the fingers below the wound close to the windpipe toward the backbone.

If bleeding from the shoulder, press the thumb deeply into the V-shaped hollow just above and behind the center of the collar bone.

If bleeding is from the arm or hand, press against the bone at about the middle of the upper arm and under the big arm muscle.

If bleeding is from the leg or foot, press against the bone of the thigh between the legs, about 3 inches below the inner margin of the hip bone.

If an artery has been cut in an arm or leg, it may be better to use a tourniquet rather than hand or finger pressure to stop the flow of blood. But it may take several minutes to prepare a tourniquet, so pressure should be applied until the tourniquet is ready.

A tourniquet may be made of almost any piece of cloth, such as a tie, sock or shirt. Just remember never to use wire, twine or any other article that may cut the skin.

Place a pad on the pressure point, then place the tourniquet over the pad. Tie the ends of the tourniquet to a stick and twist the stick, not too tightly, but just tightly enough to stop the bleeding. Then fasten the tourniquet in that position.

If bleeding is from an artery below the elbow or below the knee, it may be best to bend the limb back on itself and tie it in that position. A hard mat such as a rolled-up cap or newspaper should be placed in the joint.

It is extremely important to release the tourniquet for a few seconds every 15 minutes; if possible, lift the limb and stroke it gently toward the body. This will prevent strangulation.

BROKEN BONES

Setting a broken bone so that it will grow together and be "as good as new" calls for expert medical attention. Whenever any one has broken a bone, the doctor should be called. If he can't come, it may be necessary to take the patient to the doctor—BUT—he should not be moved until someone has applied a suitable splint or bandage. Otherwise, the pain is almost sure to be increased, and the raw edges of the broken bone may pierce or mangle the flesh, nerves, and other tissues, thus making a bad matter just that much worse.

What to do

- If a bone has been fractured in the arm, wrap some newspapers around it, then tie the paper in position with strips of cloth above and below the break, and support the arm in a sling.
- If the collar-bone has been broken, support the arm in a sling and fasten the sling securely to the body.
- If a leg-bone has been broken, try to get two boards, each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Put one board on the outside of the leg and the other on the inside. If the break is below the knee, both boards should extend above the knee. If the break is above the knee, the outside board

should extend up to the armpit, and the inside board up to the crotch between the legs. Place padding between the leg and the boards, then fasten the boards in position with pieces of cloth.

If a kneecap has been broken, place a board under the leg from foot to hip then use pieces of cloth to secure the board in position.

If the head has been injured, and if the person is unconscious, place him flat on his back with the head slightly raised. Loosen his clothing and cover him to keep him warm. If blood is flowing from an open wound in the head, stop the bleeding. If blood oozes from the mouth, ear, nose or eyes, turn the head so the bleeding side is down—and get a doctor quickly!

If breathing is difficult or painful, it is likely that the patient has one or more broken ribs that may have punctured the lungs or other internal organs. In such a case, it is best not to move him unless absolutely necessary.

A compound fracture is one in which a broken bone breaks through the skin. If the wound is bleeding, stop the flow of blood and then cover with a sterile dressing. Do not move the patient. He needs expert medical attention.

HOW TO SAVE DROWNING PERSONS

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

1. When you approach a person drowning in the water, assure him with a loud and firm voice that he is safe.
2. Before jumping in to save him, divest yourself as far and as quickly as possible of all clothes, tearing them off if necessary. If there are any objects lying about that can be thrown to the person in the water, such as a life buoy, wooden box, or other buoyant object that will help to keep the person afloat, throw it to him before jumping in to his relief.
3. On swimming to a person in the sea, if he is struggling do not seize him then, but keep off for a few seconds till he gets quiet, for it is sheer madness to take hold of a man when he is struggling in the water, and if you do you run a great risk. In making a rescue, always endeavor to approach the person in the water from behind. It is important to retain your presence of mind and a clear, cool head and to keep at a safe distance until the person is nearly exhausted.
4. Then get close to him and take fast hold of the hair of his head, turn him as quickly as possible onto his back, give him a sudden pull, which will cause him to float, then throw yourself on your back also and swim for the shore, both hands having hold of his hair, you on your back and he also on his, and of course his back to your stomach. In this way you will get sooner and safer ashore than by any other means, and you can easily thus swim with two or three persons; the writer has even, as an experiment, done it with four, and gone with them 40 or 50 yards in the sea. One great advantage of this method is that it enables you to keep your head up and also to hold the person's head up you are trying to save. It is of primary importance that you take fast hold of the hair and throw both the person and yourself on your backs. After many experiments, it is usually found

preferable to all other methods. You can in this manner float nearly as long as you please, or until a boat or other help can be obtained.

5. It is believed there is no such thing as a death grasp; at least it is very unusual to witness it. As soon as a drowning man begins to get feeble and lose his recollection, he gradually slackens his hold until he quits it altogether. No apprehension need, therefore, be felt on that account when attempting to rescue a drowning person.
6. After a person has sunk to the bottom if the water be smooth, the exact position where the body lies may be known by the air bubbles, which will occasionally rise to the surface, allowance being of course made for the motion of the water, if in a tideway or stream, which will have carried the bubbles out of a perpendicular course in rising to the surface. Oftentimes a body may be regained from the bottom, before too late for recovery by diving for it in the direction indicated by these bubbles.
7. On rescuing a person by diving to the bottom, the hair of the head should be seized by one hand only, and the other used in conjunction with the feet in raising yourself and the drowning person to the surface.
8. If in the sea, it may sometimes be a great error to try to get to land. If there be a strong "outsetting" tide, and you are swimming either by yourself or having hold of a person who cannot swim, then get on your back and float till help comes. Many a man exhausts himself by stemming the billows for the shore on a back-going tide, and sinks in the effort, when, if he had floated, a boat or other aid might have been obtained.
9. These instructions apply alike to all circumstances, whether as regards rough sea or smooth water.

EDUCATION

Elementary and High Schools

THE WAR AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

According to information received annually since 1941 by the U. S. Office of Education from public schools throughout the country, enrollment changes during the war period varied greatly in cities of different sizes and in urban and rural areas. Largest loss was in number of boys in high school in cities of 100,000 population and more—(2.58 per cent); largest gain was in number of girls in elementary schools in cities of 2,500 to 9,999 population (2.07 per cent). There were also appreciable losses in county school systems.

Enrollment in summer schools showed a total of 48,087 for 1944 in elementary schools in 142 school systems, a gain of 10.1 per cent over the 1943 figure. On the high school level, in 220 systems, enrollment for summer sessions totalled 111,731 as compared with 95,459 in 1943, a gain of 17 per cent. More

boys than girls were enrolled in elementary schools while in high school enrollment of girls exceeded that of boys. Increases of 1944 over 1943 were noted in all schools except those of county systems, where a loss of five to six per cent was noted for 1944 over 1943.

Enrollments in preflight aeronautics decreased by almost one-fourth, about one-third fewer girls and one-fifth fewer boys. Enrollments in chemistry and mathematics increased but those in physics decreased, as did enrollments in first and second-year shorthand in 1944 as compared with 1943. Only a little more than half as many school systems reported enrollments in health instruction as in physical education and many systems reported the same enrollments for both subjects, or stated that health education was integrated with physical education.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEMS

1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45

(Source: U. S. Office of Education)

Type of school	Number enrolled			Percent decrease in enrollment ²	
	1942-43	1943-44 ¹	1944-45 ¹	1942-43 to 1943-44	1943-44 to 1944-45
Total.....	24,155,146	23,515,000	23,355,000	2.65	0.68
Boys.....	12,128,635	11,726,000	11,639,000	3.32	.73
Girls.....	12,026,511	11,789,000	11,716,000	1.97	.63
Elementary school.....	18,033,080	17,766,000	17,640,000	1.48	.71
Boys.....	9,237,002	9,071,000	8,994,000	1.80	.84
Girls.....	8,796,078	8,695,000	8,646,000	1.15	.57
High school.....	6,122,066	5,749,000	5,715,000	6.09	.60
Boys.....	2,891,633	2,655,000	2,645,000	8.18	.38
Girls.....	3,230,433	3,094,000	3,070,000	4.23	.78

¹ Estimated.

² Percentages were calculated before figures were rounded.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

1939-40 to 1944-45

(Source: U. S. Office of Education)

School year	Number	Percent decrease.	
		From previous year	From 1939-40
1939-40.....	911,800		
1940-41.....	907,700	0.45	0.45
1941-42.....	898,000	1.07	1.51
1942-43.....	877,000	2.26	3.74
1943-44 ¹	862,800	1.70	5.37
1944-45 ¹	844,100	2.17	7.43

¹ Estimated.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, BY STATE, 1941-42

Source: Statistical Summary of Education

State or District of Columbia	Public schools (excluding kindergartens)		Privately controlled schools		Colleges, uni- versities, and professional schools		Residential schools for ex- ceptional children, 1939-40		Schools of nurs- ing, 1939-40
	Ele- men- tary	Sec- ond- ary (cards in file)	Ele- men- tary	Sec- ond- ary	Public	Pri- vate	Public	Pri- vate	
Continental United States	183,112	25,123	10,285	3,011	619	1,150	281	94	1,391
Alabama	4,095	652	113	34	9	17	6		27
Arizona	1,467	76	32	13	5		3		4
Arkansas	4,198	593	61	16	13	11	5		10
California	4,005	719	355	161	48	54	7	5	42
Colorado	1,811	271	85	33	9	7	5	1	19
Connecticut	844	127	209	68	6	22	4	3	21
Delaware	178	49	26	10	2	1	3	1	7
Florida	1,864	515	65	42	4	10	6		14
Georgia	3,727	803	41	23	19	32	6		14
Idaho	1,085	186	32	8	5	3	4		9
Illinois	11,375	996	912	175	17	83	6	3	102
Indiana	2,708	854	318	39	6	34	5		27
Iowa	9,624	980	339	125	29	33	6	2	30
Kansas	7,064	718	229	41	22	22	5		37
Kentucky	6,111	628	194	73	10	28	5	1	17
Louisiana	2,477	488	219	63	7	12	7	2	14
Maine	1,911	215	78	40	6	9	4		19
Maryland	1,030	204	173	59	9	21	6	7	27
Massachusetts	1,887	447	416	190	14	54	8	7	73
Michigan	8,000	824	432	159	35	25	8	3	37
Minnesota	7,308	525	345	67	20	26	8	2	33
Mississippi	4,340	634	46	25	18	16	4		34
Missouri	8,983	921	442	74	13	43	8	3	38
Montana	1,847	208	37	14	8	3	5		10
Nebraska	6,426	729	253	48	8	14	5		14
Nevada	242	43	1		1		1		
New Hampshire	1,590	111	66	39	3	6	2		14
New Jersey	2,515	268	374	119	10	25	6	8	51
New Mexico	781	138	64	20	7		5		2
New York	9,051	1,055	1,120	330	25	87	10	19	117
North Carolina	3,602	967	57	23	12	42	9		44
North Dakota	3,682	486	54	20	10	2	4		16
Ohio	4,165	1,249	584	151	10	56	8	1	72
Oklahoma	3,332	911	82	30	30	10	9	1	14
Oregon	1,586	282	73	30	5	15	5		11
Pennsylvania	9,073	1,231	903	228	16	87	7	19	124
Rhode Island	342	59	82	23	2	6	4	1	9
South Carolina	3,664	419	25	13	7	26	6		16
South Dakota	4,337	367	52	15	7	9	4		13
Tennessee	5,373	545	66	39	7	41	7	1	25
Texas	7,739	1,501	350	88	38	47	10		47
Utah	384	149	9	7	7	4	4		6
Vermont	1,038	90	27	19	4	7	2	1	11
Virginia	3,697	531	66	52	10	32	9	3	27
Washington	1,433	351	111	47	11	12	6		29
West Virginia	4,744	359	51	15	10	9	10		31
Wisconsin	6,123	517	563	68	39	27	6	2	25
Wyoming	1,161	98	8	2	1		3		1
District of Columbia	93	34	45	33	2	20	5	3	7
U. S. service schools ¹					3				

¹ Data for 1940-41.² Data for 1939-40.³ Estimated.⁴ U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.; U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; and U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, COMMERCIAL, NORMAL SCHOOL, AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS 1889-90 to 1941-42

Source: Statistical Summary of Education

Type of school, by level	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20
Total kindergarten and elementary schools	14,181,415	16,224,784	18,457,228	20,864,488
Kindergartens:				
Public	¹ 15,145	131,657	² 293,970	481,266
Private	¹ 16,082	93,737	² 52,219	29,683
Elementary:				
Public	12,504,373	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661
Private	1,645,815	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878
Total secondary	357,813	695,903	1,111,393	2,495,676
Public high schools ³	202,963	519,251	915,061	2,200,389
Private high schools ³	94,931	110,797	117,400	213,920
Preparatory departments of colleges	51,749	56,285	66,042	59,309
Secondary grades in training schools	8,170	9,570	12,890	22,058
Total higher education	156,756	237,592	355,215	597,880
Normal schools and teachers colleges	34,814	69,593	88,561	135,435
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	121,942	167,999	266,654	462,445
Private commercial and business schools (day and evening)	78,920	91,549	155,244	335,161
Type of school, by level	1929-30	1933-34	1939-40	1941-42
Total kindergarten and elementary schools	23,588,479	23,200,486	21,044,924	20,356,500
Kindergartens:				
Public	723,443	601,775	594,647	625,783
Private	54,456	⁶ 37,506	57,341	⁷ 57,341
Elementary:				
Public	20,555,150	20,228,014	18,286,906	17,588,723
Private	2,255,430	2,333,191	2,106,030	2,084,653
Total secondary	4,799,867	6,090,749	7,113,282	6,923,538
Public high schools ⁸	4,399,422	5,669,156	6,601,444	6,387,805
Private high schools ⁸	¹⁰ 341,158	360,092	457,768	483,195
Preparatory department of colleges	47,309	24,703	33,091	39,077
Secondary grades in training schools	11,978	36,798	20,979	13,461
Total higher education	1,100,737	1,055,360	1,494,203	1,403,990
Normal schools and teachers colleges	176,462	136,184	177,045	144,945
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	924,275	919,176	1,317,158	1,259,045
Private commercial and business schools (day and evening)	¹¹ 179,756	⁶ 102,286	¹² 634,546	¹² 488,112

¹ Data for 1887-88; distribution by public and private control estimated. ² Data for 1911-12.³ Data from high-school reports through 1919-20; since 1919-20 from Statistics of State School Systems. ⁴ Does not include 61,885 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children. ⁵ Does not include 61,731 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children. ⁶ Data for 1932-33. ⁷ Data for 1939-40. ⁸ Does not include 5,739 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children. ⁹ Does not include 9,727 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children. ¹⁰ Data for 1927-28. ¹¹ Data for 1928-29. ¹² Estimated on the basis of a study made by the War Emergency Council of Private Business Schools.

NATIONAL SPELLING BEE

The National Spelling Bee was founded in 1925 by the Louisville **Courier-Journal**, and was held annually until the beginning of the war, when it was discontinued on the state and national basis because of travel

and other wartime restrictions. The spelling bees have been continued, however, on a county basis, with prizes awarded county winners.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEMS 1869-70 TO 1941-42

(Source: Statistical Summary of Education)

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10
A.—General statistics					
Total population ¹	38,588,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,602,515	91,972,266
Children 5-17 years of age, inclusive ¹	12,055,443	15,065,767	18,543,201	21,404,322	24,239,948
Pupils enrolled (excluding duplicates)	6,871,522	9,867,395	12,722,631	15,503,110	17,813,852
Pupils enrolled in public high schools	² 80,227	³ 110,277	³ 202,963	³ 519,251	³ 915,061
Average daily attendance	4,077,347	6,144,143	8,153,635	10,632,772	12,827,307
Total number of days attended by all pupils	539,053,423	800,719,970	1,098,232,725	1,534,822,633	2,011,477,065
Total teachers	200,515	286,593	363,922	423,062	523,210
Men	77,529	122,795	125,525	126,588	110,481
Women	122,986	163,798	238,397	296,474	412,729
Number of schoolhouses	116,312	178,122	224,526	248,279	265,474
Value of all school property	\$130,383,008	\$209,571,718	\$342,531,791	\$550,069,217	\$1,091,007,512
B.—Financial statistics					
Total revenue receipts			\$143,194,806	\$219,765,989	\$433,063,697
Income from permanent funds and lands			7,744,765	9,152,274	14,096,555
County and local taxes and appropriations			97,222,426	149,486,845	312,221,582
State taxes and appropriations			26,345,323	37,886,740	64,604,701
All other sources			11,882,292	23,240,130	42,140,859
Total expenditures	\$63,396,666	\$78,094,687	\$140,506,715	\$214,964,618	\$426,250,434
Salaries, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus			26,207,041	35,450,820	69,978,370
Salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers	37,832,566	55,942,972	91,836,484	137,687,746	253,915,170
All other purposes			22,463,190	41,826,052	102,356,894
C.—Derived statistics					
Percent school population is of total population	31.3	30.1	29.6	28.3	26.4
Percent of total population enrolled	17.8	19.7	20.3	20.5	19.4
Percent of children 5-17 years of age (inclusive) enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	72.4	73.5
Percent of pupils in high school	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1
Percent of children enrolled attending each day	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1
Average number of days the schools were in session	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	112.9
Average number of days attended by each child 5-17 years of age (inclusive)	44.7	53.1	59.2	71.8	83.0
Percent of men teachers	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1
Average annual salaries of all teachers ⁵	\$189	\$195	\$252	\$325	\$485
Percent of revenue derived from—					
Permanent funds and lands			5.4	4.2	3.2
State taxes and appropriations			18.4	17.2	14.9
County and local taxes and appropriations			67.9	68.0	72.1
All other sources			8.3	10.6	9.8
Percent of expenditures devoted to—					
Sites, buildings, etc.			18.6	16.5	16.4
Salaries	59.7	71.6	65.4	64.0	59.6
All other purposes			16.0	19.5	24.0
Total expenditure per capita of population	\$1.64	\$1.56	\$2.24	\$2.84	\$4.64
Total expenditure per pupil in average attendance	\$15.55	\$12.71	\$17.23	\$20.21	\$33.23
Average total expenditure per day for each pupil attending (cents)	11.8	9.7	12.8	14.0	21.1

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census reports or estimates.² Data for 1870-71.³ From reports of public high schools.⁵ Prior to 1919-20, computed from number of teaching positions; since then includes principals and supervisors.

SCHOOL STATISTICAL SUMMARY—CONTINUED

Item	1919-20	1929-30	1933-34	1939-40	1941-42
A.—General statistics					
Total population ¹	105,710,620	122,775,046	126,425,000	131,891,632	134,656,078
Children 5-17 years of age, inclusive ¹	27,728,788	31,571,322	32,392,749	29,805,259	29,183,560
Pupils enrolled (excluding duplicates).....	21,578,316	25,078,015	26,434,193	25,433,542	24,562,473
Pupils enrolled in public high schools.....	2,200,389	4,399,422	5,669,156	6,601,444	6,387,805
Average daily attendance.....	16,150,035	21,264,886	22,458,190	22,042,151	21,031,322
Total number of days attended by all pupils.....	2,615,161,151	3,672,765,005	3,853,033,594	3,858,012,335	3,673,423,307
Total teachers.....	679,533	854,263	847,120	875,477	858,883
Men.....	95,654	141,771	161,949	194,725	183,194
Women.....	583,648	712,492	685,171	680,752	675,694
Number of schoolhouses.....	271,319	247,289	241,428	226,762	222,660
Value of all school property.....	\$2,409,719,120	\$6,211,327,040	\$6,624,771,206	\$7,635,112,546	\$7,801,417,262
B.—Financial statistics					
Total revenue receipts.....	\$970,120,298	\$2,088,556,837	\$1,810,652,093	\$2,260,527,045	\$2,416,579,569
Income from permanent funds and lands.....	26,036,098	27,516,517	22,058,583	23,104,293	27,146,338
County and local taxes and appropriations.....	758,896,551	1,645,687,651	1,317,898,716	1,490,424,784	1,562,947,223
State taxes and appropriations.....	134,278,753	329,312,434	402,500,724	658,983,264	742,275,913
All other sources.....	50,908,896	86,040,235	68,194,070	88,014,704	84,210,095
Total expenditures.....	\$1,036,151,209	\$2,316,790,384	\$1,720,105,299	\$2,344,048,927	\$2,322,697,688
Sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus.....	153,542,852	370,877,969	59,276,555	257,973,601	137,552,326
Salaries of superintendents, super-principals, and teachers.....	613,404,578	1,295,201,424	1,103,705,671	1,369,510,172	1,435,407,195
All other purposes.....	269,203,779	650,710,991	557,123,003	716,565,154	749,738,167
C.—Derived statistics					
Percent school population is of total population.....	26.2	25.7	25.6	22.6	21.7
Percent of total population enrolled.....	20.4	20.9	20.9	19.3	18.2
Percent of children 5-17 years of age (inclusive) enrolled.....	77.8	81.3	81.6	85.3	84.2
Percent of pupils in high school.....	10.2	17.1	21.4	26.0	26.0
Percent of children enrolled attending each day.....	74.8	82.8	85.0	86.7	85.6
Average number of days the schools were in session.....	161.9	172.7	171.6	175.0	174.7
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled.....	121.2	143.0	145.8	151.7	149.6
Average number of days attended by each child 5-17 years of age (inclusive).....	94.3	116.3	119.0	129.4	125.9
Percent of men teachers.....	14.1	16.6	19.1	22.2	21.3
Average annual salaries of all teachers ²	\$871	\$1,420	\$1,227	\$1,441	\$1,507
Percent of revenue derived from—					
Permanent funds and lands.....	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
State taxes and appropriations.....	13.8	15.8	22.2	29.2	30.7
County and local taxes and appropriations.....	78.2	78.8	72.8	65.9	64.7
All other sources.....	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5
Percent of expenditures devoted to—					
Sites, buildings, etc.....	14.8	16.0	3.4	11.0	5.9
Salaries.....	59.2	55.9	64.2	58.4	61.8
All other purposes.....	26.0	28.1	32.4	30.6	32.3
Total expenditure per capita of population.....	\$9.80	\$18.87	\$13.54	\$17.77	\$17.25
Total expenditure per pupil in average attendance.....	\$64.16	\$108.49	\$76.22	\$105.74	\$110.03
Average total expenditure per day for each pupil attending (cents).....	39.6	62.8	44.4	60.4	63.0

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census reports or estimates.² Includes 231 part-time teachers in Massachusetts.³ Prior to 1919-20, computed from number of teaching positions; since then includes principals and supervisors.⁴ Does not include evening, summer, part-time and continuation schools when separately reported.

ENROLLMENTS IN FULL-TIME DAY¹ SCHOOLS, UNITED STATES, 1941-42

Source: Statistical Summary of Education

Type of school, by level	Enrollment in—								
	All schools			Publicly controlled schools		Privately controlled schools			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Grand total	29,163,039	14,714,661	14,419,918	25,448,450	12,914,297	12,565,693	3,631,924	1,798,368	1,833,556
Total kindergarten and elementary	20,418,231	10,472,394	9,945,837	18,267,335	9,387,747	8,879,588	2,150,896	1,084,647	1,066,249
Kindergartens	683,124	346,976	336,148	625,783	318,836	306,947	57,341	28,140	29,201
Kindergartens in residential schools for exceptional children ¹	5,777	2,908	2,869	5,032	2,541	2,491	745	367	378
Elementary schools (including elementary grades in junior high schools)	19,624,878	10,064,489	9,560,389	17,548,885	9,017,231	8,531,654	2,075,993	1,047,258	1,028,735
Elementary grades in colleges ⁴	48,498	23,615	24,883	39,838	19,839	19,999	8,660	3,776	4,884
Elementary grades in residential schools for exceptional children ²	55,954	34,406	21,548	47,797	29,300	18,497	8,157	5,106	3,051
Total secondary	6,933,265	3,347,605	3,585,660	6,420,544	3,017,674	3,312,870	512,721	229,931	272,790
Secondary (high schools and academies)	6,871,000	3,312,608	3,558,392	6,387,805	3,089,434	3,298,371	483,195	223,174	260,021
Preparatory departments of colleges	39,077	22,471	16,606	13,239	7,692	5,547	25,838	14,779	11,059
Secondary grades in training schools	13,461	6,405	7,056	11,183	5,375	5,808	2,278	1,030	1,248
Secondary grades in residential school for exceptional children ²	9,727	6,121	3,606	8,317	5,173	3,144	1,410	948	462
Total higher education	1,403,990	818,559	585,431	732,111	418,876	313,235	671,879	399,683	272,196
Normal school and teachers colleges	144,945	49,315	95,630	137,909	47,754	90,155	7,036	1,561	5,475
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	1,259,045	769,244	489,801	594,202	371,122	223,080	664,843	398,122	266,721
Federal schools for Indians	28,460	74,107	222,321	28,460			296,428	74,107	222,321
Private, commercial, and business schools ³	296,428								
Schools of nursing (not affiliated with colleges and universities) ²	82,665	1,996	80,669						

¹ Regular session only. ² Data for 1939-40. ³ Distribution by sex estimated. ⁴ Includes elementary departments of colleges and training schools. ⁵ Estimated.

* Includes 979 men enrolled for short courses.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY GRADE, 1930-31 TO 1941-42

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Total enrollment	25,976,728	26,275,441	26,354,817	26,434,193	26,400,646	26,367,098
In elementary schools	21,207,007	21,135,420	20,950,229	20,765,037	20,578,799	20,392,561
In high schools	4,789,721	5,140,021	5,404,588	5,669,156	5,821,847	5,974,537
Number in each grade:						
Kindergarten	712,423	701,403	649,001	601,775	604,264	606,753
First	4,040,558	3,930,196	3,826,112	3,716,852	3,623,589	3,530,325
Second	2,789,646	2,776,378	2,704,053	2,631,728	2,594,659	2,557,589
Third	2,697,881	2,663,524	2,637,885	2,612,246	2,568,401	2,524,736
Fourth	2,594,164	2,589,098	2,581,054	2,573,010	2,535,875	2,498,741
Fifth	2,422,527	2,462,563	2,448,002	2,433,441	2,432,216	2,432,991
Sixth	2,267,081	2,277,913	2,282,982	2,288,051	2,303,760	2,319,470
Seventh	2,041,280	2,052,825	2,119,972	2,187,119	2,184,553	2,181,987
Eighth	1,641,447	1,681,520	1,701,168	1,720,815	1,730,392	1,739,969
First year high school	1,702,216	1,777,608	1,816,317	1,855,026	1,912,549	1,977,072
Second year high school	1,289,758	1,387,331	1,463,793	1,540,254	1,580,058	1,619,862
Third year high school	973,140	1,066,755	1,137,967	1,209,180	1,229,295	1,249,409
Fourth year high school	786,337	871,786	938,580	1,005,375	1,034,922	1,064,469
Postgraduate	18,270	36,541	47,931	59,321	65,023	70,725
Percent in each grade:						
Kindergarten	2.74	2.67	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.30
First	15.56	14.96	14.52	14.06	13.73	13.39
Second	10.74	10.57	10.26	9.96	9.83	9.70
Third	10.38	10.14	10.01	9.88	9.73	9.57
Fourth	9.99	9.85	9.79	9.73	9.60	9.48
Fifth	9.32	9.37	9.29	9.21	9.22	9.23
Sixth	8.73	8.67	8.66	8.66	8.73	8.80
Seventh	7.86	7.81	8.04	8.27	8.27	8.27
Eighth	6.32	6.40	6.46	6.51	6.55	6.60
First year high school	6.55	6.76	6.89	7.02	7.24	7.47
Second year high school	4.96	5.28	5.56	5.83	5.98	6.14
Third year high school	3.75	4.06	4.32	4.57	4.66	4.74
Fourth year high school	3.03	3.32	3.56	3.80	3.92	4.04
Postgraduate	.07	.14	.18	.22	.25	.27

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Total enrollment	26,171,103	25,975,108	25,704,325	25,433,542	25,296,138	24,562,473
In elementary schools	20,070,368	19,748,174	19,290,136	18,832,098	18,582,225	18,174,688
In high schools	6,100,735	6,226,934	6,414,189	6,601,444	6,713,913	6,387,805
Number in each grade:						
Kindergarten	606,893	607,034	600,841	594,647	613,213	625,783
First	3,423,735	3,317,144	3,167,803	3,018,463	2,991,733	2,930,762
Second	2,522,070	2,486,550	2,409,813	2,333,076	2,285,614	2,215,100
Third	2,484,558	2,444,381	2,387,970	2,331,559	2,263,315	2,175,245
Fourth	2,450,679	2,402,617	2,362,242	2,321,867	2,270,749	2,196,732
Fifth	2,387,710	2,342,428	2,295,060	2,247,692	2,211,285	2,166,018
Sixth	2,286,096	2,252,722	2,214,428	2,176,133	2,155,538	2,124,494
Seventh	2,177,580	2,173,773	2,140,420	2,107,667	2,099,791	2,060,752
Eighth	1,731,047	1,722,125	1,711,559	1,700,994	1,690,982	1,679,782
First year high school	1,974,726	1,979,379	1,995,360	2,011,341	2,034,316	1,927,040
Second year high school	1,644,571	1,669,281	1,718,297	1,767,312	1,792,615	1,705,746
Third year high school	1,314,404	1,379,398	1,432,500	1,485,603	1,517,344	1,450,788
Fourth year high school	1,107,487	1,150,506	1,216,121	1,281,735	1,322,641	1,273,141
Postgraduate	59,547	48,370	51,911	55,453	46,997	31,090
Percent in each grade:						
Kindergarten	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.42	2.55
First	13.08	12.77	12.32	11.87	11.83	11.93
Second	9.64	9.57	9.38	9.17	9.03	9.02
Third	9.49	9.41	9.29	9.17	8.95	8.85
Fourth	9.36	9.25	9.19	9.13	8.98	8.94
Fifth	9.12	9.12	8.93	8.84	8.74	8.82
Sixth	8.74	8.67	8.62	8.55	8.52	8.65
Seventh	8.32	8.37	8.33	8.28	8.30	8.39
Eighth	6.62	6.63	6.66	6.69	6.68	6.64
First year high school	7.55	7.62	7.76	7.91	8.04	7.85
Second year high school	6.28	6.43	6.68	6.95	7.09	6.94
Third year high school	5.12	5.31	5.57	.84	6.00	5.91
Fourth year high school	4.23	4.43	4.73	5.04	5.23	5.18
Postgraduate	.23	.18	.20	.22	.19	.13

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM, ATTENDANCE AND ENROLLMENT, IN PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS, BY STATE, 1941-42

State	Average length of school term in days	Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	Percent of pupils enrolled attending daily	Percent of population 5-17 years of age, inclusive, enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools	Percent of total enrollment in secondary grades (9-12)	Number of pupils in average daily attendance per teacher	Percent of pupils enrolled transported at public expense	Number of administrative units
Continental United States.....	174.7	149.6	85.6	84.2	26.0	24.5	18.3	115,384
Alabama.....	156.9	131.5	83.9	83.9	15.3	28.8	35.0	110
Arizona.....	168.2	129.4	76.9	84.0	20.3	26.0	18.7	397
Arkansas.....	160.5	127.9	79.7	85.2	16.4	27.8	23.4	2,644
California.....	176.4	142.7	80.9	94.0	29.3	25.9	10.0	2,794
Colorado.....	169.8	150.8	88.8	86.2	25.7	21.0	14.0	1,851
Connecticut.....	178.5	162.6	91.1	82.8	29.7	24.0	16.6	170
Delaware.....	182.7	160.0	87.5	79.3	26.7	23.1	28.6	16
Florida.....	169.3	148.1	87.5	83.6	22.1	24.3	28.5	67
Georgia.....	163.1	132.7	81.4	88.2	18.1	26.4	24.9	1,252
Idaho.....	174.1	146.8	84.3	96.4	28.4	22.2	22.7	1,278
Illinois.....	187.7	162.5	86.6	78.7	29.3	23.2	3.3	12,027
Indiana.....	170.1	145.1	85.3	88.9	28.9	26.6	33.6	1,149
Iowa.....	176.0	150.5	85.5	90.5	27.3	18.8	12.4	4,861
Kansas.....	172.6	151.7	87.9	92.2	29.1	19.3	6.9	8,624
Kentucky.....	158.5	128.8	81.3	78.2	16.8	26.2	19.7	261
Louisiana.....	167.2	140.5	84.0	76.5	22.1	26.0	33.5	67
Maine.....	177.4	158.0	89.1	81.0	24.1	23.1	22.7	550
Maryland.....	185.2	163.8	88.4	70.4	24.2	29.2	25.4	24
Massachusetts.....	176.4	154.9	87.8	76.9	30.9	23.9	8.3	351
Michigan.....	180.0	169.9	94.4	77.4	26.3	26.6	7.9	5,521
Minnesota.....	173.2	150.2	86.7	81.9	28.8	21.1	15.1	7,681
Mississippi.....	145.7	118.0	81.0	95.0	12.1	29.7	25.9	5,065
Missouri.....	175.0	141.6	80.9	86.6	24.5	22.8	13.1	8,661
Montana.....	176.1	154.7	87.9	83.2	29.2	17.5	23.4	2,066
Nebraska.....	178.2	153.5	86.1	90.8	30.9	16.5	3.1	7,009
Nevada.....	174.2	133.1	76.4	96.0	25.7	21.0	13.9	289
New Hampshire.....	177.0	155.7	87.9	71.4	28.6	21.9	20.2	240
New Jersey.....	183.0	160.6	87.7	84.6	30.3	22.4	14.5	559
New Mexico.....	175.0	134.6	76.9	86.5	18.3	27.0	2.25	1,730
New York.....	185.0	155.3	83.9	90.9	32.6	23.4	9.2	6,106
North Carolina.....	164.6	147.3	89.5	86.2	23.6	31.2	38.2	170
North Dakota.....	170.0	151.1	88.9	82.5	24.4	15.6	14.8	2,274
Ohio.....	181.8	166.4	91.6	82.8	30.1	26.4	24.6	1,666
Oklahoma.....	176.1	150.6	85.5	89.5	24.9	24.8	23.7	4,518
Oregon.....	173.1	148.4	85.7	89.5	30.4	22.4	24.6	1,926
Pennsylvania.....	181.3	160.8	88.7	79.4	30.2	26.5	13.8	2,517
Rhode Island.....	180.0	154.0	85.5	76.4	28.1	22.9	2.5	39
South Carolina.....	163.7	132.8	81.2	84.9	18.2	25.2	17.3	1,742
South Dakota.....	174.5	150.7	86.3	85.2	27.3	14.6	7.4	3,001
Tennessee.....	165.9	137.1	82.6	84.2	17.3	25.9	21.6	160
Texas.....	172.0	139.3	81.0	80.9	26.3	23.1	22.0	5,107
Utah.....	174.1	157.0	90.1	89.4	29.2	27.4	23.4	40
Vermont.....	180.7	159.6	88.4	77.0	21.5	20.2	10.9	269
Virginia.....	180.0	155.9	86.6	85.5	21.8	27.8	33.2	124
Washington.....	179.5	139.6	77.8	94.4	29.6	25.9	30.9	1,148
West Virginia.....	172.4	153.7	89.1	85.2	21.7	25.3	30.5	55
Wisconsin.....	177.7	167.6	94.3	71.7	30.3	23.1	7.1	6,881
Wyoming.....	175.1	139.8	79.8	94.1	27.4	16.8	24.1	376
District of Columbia.....	169.6	144.1	85.0	88.8	25.5	26.1	.1	1

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, AND ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, BY TYPE, 1937-38

Type	Number of schools reporting	Number of instructional staff ¹	Number of pupils
Grand total	25,308	314,290	7,719,560
Junior High Schools			
Total	2,372	52,720	1,408,584
2-year, white, 11 grades (2-3 plan).....	38	906	26,054
2-year, Negro, 11 grades (2-3 plan).....	3		
2-year, white, 11 grades (2- plan).....	33	32	940
2-year white, 12 grades (2-3 plan).....	27	701	20,083
2-year white, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	213	2,071	56,230
2-year, Negro, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	3		
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-2 plan).....	37	592	15,885
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-3 plan).....	66	1,773	49,891
3-year, Negro, 11 grades (3-3 plan).....	3		
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-2 plan).....	7	289	7,538
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	11	112	2,758
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	1,645	43,486	1,160,804
3-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	60		
4-year, white, 11 grades (4-2 plan).....	2	34	918
4-year, white, 12 grades (4-2 plan).....	225	2,724	67,483
4-year, Negro, 12 grades (4-2 plan).....	29		
Junior-Senior and Undivided High Schools			
Total	6,203	74,187	1,812,063
5-year, white, 11 grades or (2-3, 3-2 plan).....	179	1,826	44,258
5-year, Negro, 11 grades or (2-3, 3-2 plan).....	34		
5-year, white, 12 grades or (2-3, 3-2 plan).....	183	3,512	86,585
5-year, Negro, 12 grades or (2-3, 3-2 plan).....	5		
6-year, white, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	1,389	13,975	334,985
6-year, Negro, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	27		
6-year, white, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	1,604	28,157	708,016
6-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	123		
6-year, white, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan).....	29	871	25,769
6-year, Negro, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan).....	14		
6-year, white, 11 grades.....	17	179	4,723
6-year, Negro, 11 grades.....	12		
6-year, white, 12 grades.....	2,454	25,200	596,591
6-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	95		
7-year, white, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	37	467	11,136
7-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	1		
Senior High Schools			
Total	959	37,376	972,218
2-year, white, 12 grades.....	9	394	9,139
3-year, white, 11 grades.....	77	3,324	88,349
3-year, Negro, 11 grades.....	3		
3-year, white, 12 grades.....	649	28,087	731,235
3-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	8		
4-year, white, 11 grades.....	3	60	1,500
4-year, white, 12 grades.....	205	5,511	141,995
4-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	5		
Regular High Schools			
Total	15,056	137,654	3,227,837
4-year, white, 12 grades.....	9,415	108,155	2,531,984
4-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	258		
4-year, white, 11 grades.....	3,176	26,787	650,697
4-year, Negro, 11 grades.....	591		
4-year, white, 13 grades.....	4	11	172
3-year or less, white, 12 grades.....	992	1,823	29,423
3-year or less, Negro, 12 grades.....	76		
3-year or less, white, 11 grades.....	336	878	15,561
3-year or less, Negro, 11 grades.....	208		
High schools with fewer than 10 enrolled:			
White.....	373	467	2,871
Negro.....	94		
Ungraded vocational day high schools.....	34	1,076	34,472
Estimated number not reporting.....	217	10,810	261,515

¹ Supervisors, principals, and teachers.² (2-3 plan) is 2 grades in junior high and 3 in senior.

FINANCIAL DATA FOR PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS, BY STATE 1941-42

State	Percent distribution of revenue receipts from governmental sources				Average salary of principals, supervisors, and teachers	Annual expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance for—		Value of school property per pupil in average daily attendance
	Federal	State	County	Local		Current expense (including interest)	Capital outlay	
Continental United States	1.5	31.4	6.2	60.9	\$1,507	\$103.49	\$6.54	\$371
Alabama	3.3	55.0	22.8	18.9	787	40.58	3.09	103
Arizona	1.2	54.8	5.5	38.5	1,653	108.72	6.95	264
Arkansas	3.0	47.4	3.8	45.8	678	41.09	3.27	130
California	6.0	43.2	1.8	49.0		174.67	17.09	443
Colorado	.7	9.0	20.3	70.0	1,417	107.69	5.46	362
Connecticut	.5	10.0		89.5	1,932	129.87	5.77	485
Delaware	1.8	90.0		8.2	1,741	115.39	1.30	592
Florida	1.0	47.4	21.5	30.1	1,130	75.24	9.33	270
Georgia	2.4	57.3	16.3	24.0	806	45.47	3.07	141
Iaho	1.0	23.8	14.7	60.5	1,115	89.88	7.76	302
Illinois	1.2	9.0	.1	89.7	1,807	134.33	11.16	560
Indiana	.7	31.7	.6	67.0	1,505	98.42	5.44	372
Iowa	.8	.8	2.5	95.1	1,061	98.77	5.97	336
Kansas	.8	12.9	13.4	72.9	1,021	91.70	2.32	372
Kentucky	1.8	38.1	27.9	32.2	936	53.30	4.13	160
Louisiana	1.8	56.6	32.2	9.4	1,086	69.55	5.04	209
Maine	1.0	10.9		88.1	1,000	70.72	2.98	267
Maryland	1.2	23.4	33.5	41.9	1,713	95.85	6.91	348
Massachusetts	.5	13.1		86.4	2,049	131.92	2.23	555
Michigan	1.1	44.6	.5	53.8	1,671	105.38	7.53	445
Minnesota	1.1	34.4	.6	63.9	1,288	109.64	5.41	471
Mississippi	5.7	35.2	15.5	43.6	517	32.98		135
Missouri	1.0	31.5	1.0	66.5	1,223	90.67	4.97	333
Montana	.8	21.1	17.1	61.0	1,224	126.61	8.50	432
Nebraska	2.7	6.3	2.1	88.9	854	87.90	3.76	383

TEACHERS AND ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OR CONTROL, 1940-41

Religious affiliations or control	Number of schools reporting	Teachers			Enrollment		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	2,997	30,130	11,547	18,583	457,768	214,463	243,305
Baptist	24	245	154	91	3,063	1,754	1,309
Brethren	4	21	8	13	234	106	128
Church of Christ, Scientist	8	35	17	18	169	108	61
Church of the Nazarene	2	14	8	6	233	132	151
Congregational	9	81	28	53	1,266	592	674
Friends	19	278	140	138	2,496	1,284	1,212
Lutheran	25	144	102	42	2,362	1,322	1,040
Mennonite	2	12	8	4	157	74	83
Methodist	28	280	132	148	2,951	1,481	1,470
Moravian	2	29	6	23	183	48	135
Pilgrim Holiness	2	12		12	177	87	90
Presbyterian	27	212	90	122	3,232	1,672	1,560
Protestant Episcopal	101	1,044	591	453	8,523	5,498	3,025
Reformed	8	122	102	20	1,977	1,681	296
Roman Catholic	2,105	20,976	6,536	14,440	361,123	157,583	203,540
Seventh-Day Adventist	70	394	213	181	4,712	2,212	2,500
Unitarian	2	14	5	9	87	87	
Other denominations	23	322	181	141	3,219	1,708	1,511
Nonsectarian	536	5,895	3,226	2,669	61,554	37,034	24,520

FINANCIAL DATA FOR PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS, BY STATE 1941-42—Continued

State	Percent distribution of revenue receipts from governmental sources				Average salary of principals, supervisors, and teachers	Annual expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance for—		Value of school property per pupil in average daily attendance
	Federal	State	County	Local		Current expense (including interest)	Capital outlay	
Nevada.....	3.4	19.9	55.5	21.2	1,644	138.52	11.13	448
New Hampshire.....	1.7	6.0	.....	92.3	1,293	102.61	6.73	394
New Jersey.....	.4	9.8	13.7	76.1	2,157	169.99	4.31	613
New Mexico.....	1.4	77.9	8.3	12.4	1,190	86.39	9.74	213
New York.....	.4	33.7	.....	65.9	2,618	181.21	9.32	670
North Carolina.....	2.1	66.3	22.5	9.1	1,019	48.28	5.25	159
North Dakota.....	.7	20.8	5.0	73.5	750	82.92	4.22	366
Ohio.....	.7	35.4	.3	63.6	1,747	112.29	5.20	420
Oklahoma.....	2.6	43.1	6.2	48.1	1,120	74.86	1.25	224
Oregon.....	.8	2.2	22.2	74.8	1,430	110.84	8.40	383
Pennsylvania.....	.6	24.6	.....	74.8	1,724	118.09	5.10	434
Rhode Island.....	.7	10.2	.....	89.1	1,830	134.03	5.40	563
South Carolina.....	1.9	48.5	5.3	44.3	820	48.70	2.79	147
South Dakota.....	1.9	17.9	3.0	77.2	844	100.73	5.37	375
Tennessee.....	1.7	37.3	45.9	15.1	880	52.91	4.02	134
Texas.....	1.0	49.3	.5	49.2	1,091	83.72	10.91	288
Utah.....	.9	40.1	.....	59.0	1,454	87.60	6.97	367
Vermont.....	2.8	16.3	.....	80.9	1,001	94.89	5.17	238
Virginia.....	1.6	35.7	34.6	28.1	1,047	57.26	5.16	194
Washington.....	2.1	54.2	5.0	38.7	1,920	130.50	10.79	408
West Virginia.....	1.0	49.8	49.2	.....	1,265	73.95	5.32	224
Wisconsin.....	.9	29.4	7.5	62.2	1,428	110.52	6.81	440
Wyoming.....	9.1	21.1	17.2	52.6	1,145	126.61	7.63	376
District of Columbia.....	10.5	.....	.....	89.5	2,329	137.48	22.74	661
Outlying parts of the United States.....	4.4	81.3	.....	14.3	1,281	36.37	4.80	76
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,938	157.55	2.84	407
Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,745	118.51	179.40	411
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	4.0	81.3	.....	14.7	899	31.68	.72	61
Virgin Islands.....	19.9	80.1	.....	.....	900	45.75	.47	.....

HIGH-SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES FROM PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS, 1930-1942

Year	High school			College		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women
1930.....	666,904	300,376	366,528	122,484	73,595	48,889
1931.....	746,948	337,489	409,459	130,040	78,284	51,756
1932.....	826,991	374,729	452,262	138,063	83,271	54,792
1933.....	870,922	402,871	468,051	137,954	83,313	54,641
1934.....	914,853	431,860	482,993	137,845	83,354	54,491
1935.....	965,099	458,738	506,361	140,903	84,992	55,911
1936.....	1,015,345	485,616	529,729	143,961	86,629	57,332
1937.....	1,067,712	504,873	562,839	154,452	92,154	62,298
1938.....	1,120,079	524,129	595,950	164,943	97,678	67,265
1939 ¹	1,170,777	551,424	619,353	175,722	103,754	71,968
1940 ¹	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	186,500	109,829	76,671
1941.....	1,231,925	577,718	654,207	185,924	106,859	79,065
1942.....	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	185,346	103,889	81,457

¹ High-school data revised since originally published.

URBAN AND RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1939-40

Item	Urban	Rural
Population, Apr. 1, 1940 ¹	74,423,702	57,245,573
Population 5-17 years of age (inclusive), Apr. 1, 1940 ¹	14,703,957	15,041,289
Number of school buildings	37,700	189,062
Total teachers ²	419,816	455,661
Men	86,580	108,145
Women ²	333,236	347,516
Percent of men teachers	20.4	23.9
Total enrollment	13,309,547	12,123,995
Boys	6,747,247	6,185,170
Girls	6,562,300	5,938,825
Aggregate days attended	2,105,646,344	1,752,365,901
Average daily attendance	11,587,667	10,454,484
Average instructional staff ³ per school building	11.8	2.4
Average number of pupils enrolled per school building	353	63
Average number of pupils enrolled per teacher ²	31.7	26.6
Average length of school term in days	181.7	167.6
Percent of pupils enrolled attending daily	87.1	86.2
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	158.2	144.5
Instructional staff ³		
Number of positions	445,852	465,983
Average salary ²	\$1,955	\$959
Current expense, excluding interest:		
Total amount	\$1,213,507,345	\$728,291,883
Per pupil in average daily attendance	\$105	\$70
Interest payments:		
Total amount	\$88,507,753	\$42,859,143
Per pupil for average daily attendance	\$7.64	\$4.10
Capital outlay:		
Total amount	\$132,249,323	\$127,096,669
Per pupil in average daily attendance	\$11.41	\$12.16
Indebtedness:		
Total amount	\$2,086,727,000	\$749,005,283
Per pupil in average daily attendance	\$180	\$72
Estimated value of school property:		
Total amount	\$5,390,927,351	\$2,244,185,195
Per pupil enrolled	\$405	\$185

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census.² Figures revised since original publication.³ Supervisors, principals, and teachers.EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

School years completed	20 to 24 years		25 years and over	
	Number of persons	Percent	Number of persons	Percent
Total ¹	11,500,504	100.0	73,733,866	100.0
No school years completed	102,361	.9	2,799,923	3.8
Grade school:				
1-4 years	508,406	4.4	7,304,689	9.9
5 and 6 years	709,607	6.2	8,515,111	11.6
7 and 8 years	2,400,003	20.9	25,897,953	35.1
High school:				
1-3 years	2,672,439	23.2	11,181,995	15.2
4 years	3,666,404	31.9	10,551,680	14.3
College:				
1-3 years	1,056,338	9.2	4,075,184	5.5
4 years or more	384,946	3.3	3,407,331	4.6
Median school years completed		11.2		8.4

¹ Not including persons for whom school years completed were not reported.

CHANGES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION, 5-13 YEARS OF AGE, 1889-90 TO 1941-42

Year	Enrollment		Population 5-13 years of age	
	Number	Percent increase over 1889-90	Number	Percent increase over 1889-90
1889-90.....	14,181,415		13,188,548	
1899-1900.....	16,224,784	14.4	15,385,793	16.7
1909-10.....	18,457,228	30.2	17,019,650	29.0
1919-20.....	20,864,488	47.1	19,992,947	51.6
1929-30.....	23,588,479	66.3	22,230,101	68.6
1939-40.....	¹ 21,044,924	48.4	20,024,827	51.8
1941-42.....	¹ 20,356,500	43.5	² 19,519,578	48.0

¹ Does not include 61,731 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children. Data for such schools are not available for earlier years.

² Estimated.

TEACHERS AND ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OR CONTROL 1940-1941

Religious affiliation or control	Number of schools reporting	Teachers ¹			Enrollment		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls
Total.....	9,730	64,847	3,047	61,800	2,153,279	1,079,252	1,074,027
Baptist.....	18	36	6	30	933	476	457
Brethern.....	2	5	1	4	127	75	52
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	8	29	3	26	384	156	228
Congregational.....	10	43	6	37	954	444	510
Friends.....	25	179	20	159	3,040	1,574	1,466
Jewish.....	4	42	26	16	1,009	982	27
Lutheran.....	890	1,419	1,107	312	54,812	28,248	26,564
Methodist.....	26	55	8	47	1,482	608	874
Presbyterian.....	26	91	19	72	2,105	1,026	1,079
Protestant Episcopal.....	100	283	99	184	5,190	2,873	2,317
Reformed.....	6	15	4	11	503	406	97
Roman Catholic.....	7,944	60,081	1,183	58,898	2,035,182	1,108,694	1,016,488
Seventh-day Adventist.....	62	96	12	84	3,079	1,595	1,484
Other denominations.....	43	98	17	81	2,325	1,125	1,200
Nonsectarian.....	566	2,375	536	1,839	42,154	20,970	21,184

¹ Sex distribution of teachers for Roman Catholic schools revised since originally published.

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRADUATED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS PER 100 PERSONS 17 YEARS OF AGE, 1869-80 TO 1941-42

Year	Number graduated from high school	Number 17 years of age	Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
1869-70.....	16,000	815,000	1.2
1879-80.....	23,634	949,026	2.5
1889-90.....	43,731	1,259,177	3.5
1899-1900.....	94,883	1,489,146	6.4
1909-10.....	156,429	1,786,240	8.8
1919-20.....	311,266	1,855,173	16.8
1929-30.....	666,904	2,295,822	29.1
1939-40.....	1,221,475	2,403,074	50.8
1941-42.....	1,242,375	2,428,000	51.2

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION, 14-17 YEARS OF AGE, 1889-90 TO 1941-42

Year	Enrollment		Population 14-17 years of age		Number enrolled per 100 population, 14-17 years of age
	Number	Percent increase over 1889-90	Number	Percent increase over 1889-90	
1889-90.....	357,813		5,354,653		7
1899-1900.....	695,903	94.5	6,152,231	14.9	11
1909-10.....	1,111,393	210.6	7,220,298	34.8	15
1919-20.....	2,495,676	597.5	7,735,841	44.5	32
1929-30.....	4,799,867	1,241.4	9,341,221	74.5	51
1939-40.....	7,113,282	1,888.0	9,720,419	81.5	73
1941-42.....	6,923,538	1,835.0	9,663,982	80.5	72

¹ Does not include 9,727 children in residential schools for exceptional children. Data for such schools are not available for earlier years.

² Estimated.

SIZE OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, BY ENROLLMENT, 1937-1938

Size by enrollment	Schools		Enrollment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,308	100.0	7,719,600	100.0
Fewer than 10.....	467	1.9	2,900	0.1
10 to 24.....	1,372	5.4	23,300	.3
25 to 49.....	2,643	10.4	97,800	1.3
50 to 74.....	3,051	12.1	189,200	2.4
75 to 99.....	2,661	10.5	231,500	3.0
100 to 199.....	6,407	25.3	957,800	12.4
200 to 299.....	2,561	10.1	639,000	8.3
300 to 499.....	2,271	9.0	907,300	11.7
500 to 999.....	1,940	7.7	1,298,600	16.8
1,000 to 2,499.....	1,444	5.7	2,169,500	28.1
2,500 or more.....	240	.9	906,700	11.7
Ungraded vocational.....	34	.1	34,500	.5
Enrollment not reported.....	217	.9	261,500	3.4

¹ Estimated

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENT OF TEACHERS LEAVING, BY REASON, FROM END OF SCHOOL YEAR 1943-44 TO OCT. 16, 1944

Reason	Number leaving			Percent leaving for each reason		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	138,600	25,800	112,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Entered armed forces.....	7,500	4,900	2,600	5.3	18.9	2.2
Entered government job:						
Federal.....	6,500	2,300	4,200	4.7	8.8	3.7
State or local.....	2,400	500	1,900	1.8	2.1	1.7
Entered business or industry.....	12,700	4,400	8,300	9.2	17.2	7.4
Entered another teaching job.....	51,600	9,600	42,000	37.3	37.2	37.3
Retired.....	8,000	1,000	6,900	5.7	4.1	6.1
Married.....	15,600	500	15,100	11.2	1.9	13.4
Not reemployed.....	13,800	600	13,200	10.0	2.4	11.7
Other.....	20,500	1,900	18,600	14.8	7.4	16.5

Income and Expenditures for Education

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR EDUCATION, 1941-42

Source of income	Total	Elementary and secondary schools	Institutions of higher education	Residential schools for exceptional children (1939-40)
Grand total	\$3,543,295,567	\$2,829,958,585	\$656,392,261	\$56,944,721
Publicly controlled	2,991,296,703	2,593,958,585	348,100,762	49,237,356
Total governmental	2,889,815,375	2,593,712,370	247,814,292	48,288,713
Federal.....	83,338,030	34,305,190	49,032,840	.....
State.....	979,539,773	760,310,199	170,940,861	48,288,713
County, city, or district.....	1,826,937,572	1,799,096,981	27,840,591	.....
Student fees.....	54,893,306	.....	54,893,306	(²)
Private subsidies, gifts, and grants.....	10,797,050	246,215	10,550,835	(²)
Other sources.....	35,790,972	.....	34,842,329	948,643
Privately controlled	551,998,864	\$236,000,000	\$308,291,499	\$7,707,365
Total governmental	23,237,976	.....	19,138,990	4,098,986
Federal.....	10,762,162	.....	10,762,162	.....
State.....	12,140,216	.....	8,041,230	4,098,986
County, city, or district.....	335,598	.....	335,598	.....
Student fees.....	146,471,477	.....	146,471,477	(²)
Private subsidies, gifts, and grants.....	50,329,604	.....	50,329,604	(²)
Other sources.....	331,697,953	\$236,000,000	92,351,428	3,346,525

¹ Does not include \$68,578,059 for auxiliary enterprises and activities, or \$6,695,034 for increase of permanent funds, including gifts for this purpose.

² Not reported separately.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Does not include \$88,846,339 for auxiliary enterprises and activities, or \$31,815,417 for increase of permanent funds, including gifts for this purpose.

⁵ Includes \$261,854 undistributed by source.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS REPORTING, INCLUDING CAPITAL OUTLAY, 1941-42

Schools	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
Total (continental United States)	\$3,203,547,586	\$2,671,653,202	\$531,894,384
Elementary schools ¹	1,623,962,628	1,453,962,628	170,000,000
Secondary schools ¹	934,735,060	868,735,060	66,000,000
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (including preparatory departments) ³	574,063,247	283,251,646	290,811,601
Teachers colleges and normal schools ⁴	48,603,941	46,220,519	2,383,422
Schools for delinquents ⁵	4,270,932	4,169,893	101,039
Schools for the blind ⁵	2,266,084	946,195	1,319,898
Schools for the deaf ⁵	3,185,395	2,084,081	1,101,314
Schools for the mentally deficient ⁵	3,284,334	3,107,215	177,119
Federal schools for Indians.....	9,175,965	9,175,965	.....

¹ Distribution of expenditures between elementary and secondary schools based on a secondary school pupil costing 70 percent more annually than an elementary school pupil.

² Estimated on basis of cost per pupil in public schools.

³ Does not include \$53,200,821 public, \$75,174,276 private, and \$128,375,097 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities, and \$6,287,907 public, \$21,588,891 private, and \$27,876,798 total for other non-educational expenditures.

⁴ Does not include \$8,569,929 public, \$382,885 private, and \$8,952,814 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities and \$347,245 public, \$151,389 private, and \$498,634 total for other noneducational expenditures.

⁵ 1939-40 data for State and private residential schools reporting. Does not include city public schools.

NUMBER SURVIVING, BY GRADE OR YEAR, PER 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE FIFTH GRADE

Grade or year	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Elementary:										
Fifth.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sixth.....	911	919	928	939	954	943	929	935	944	953
Seventh....	815	824	834	847	861	872	884	889	895	892
Eighth.....	745	754	779	805	825	824	818	831	836	842
High School:										
I.....	642	677	714	736	760	770	780	786	792	802
II.....	509	552	588	624	647	652	651	664	688	712
III.....	421	453	485	498	512	529	546	570	594	590
IV.....	370	400	415	432	454	463	482	510	512	513
Graduates	316	333	355	378	403	417	432	457	462	467
Year of graduation	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Colleges:										
I.....	112	129	135	137	139	146				
Graduates	57	60	65	69	70	72				
Year of graduation	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942				

Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

NUMBER SURVIVING BY HIGH-SCHOOL YEAR PER 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL

High-school year	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in first year of high school in—											
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
I.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II.....	758	768	793	815	823	848	852	847	835	845	869	886
III.....	596	627	656	669	680	677	674	687	700	725	751	736
IV.....	531	562	577	591	582	586	597	601	618	651	646	640
Graduates	465	495	492	492	498	513	531	541	554	581	583	583
Year of graduation	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM, 1941-42 U. S. POSSESSIONS

Outlying parts of the United States....	190.0	166.5	87.7	51.3	9.0	38.7	.5	130
Alaska.....	180.0	132.6	73.7	36.9	22.0	18.5	9.9	74
American Samoa.....				93.9				
Philippine Islands.....	198.9	172.6	86.8	91.7	18.5	24.6		
Hawaii.....				72.7	19.7			
Puerto Rico.....	190.0	167.3	88.1	47.2	5.6	40.3	4	56
Virgin Islands.....	186.4	162.0	86.9	55.3	10.1	27.8		

¹ 70.4 percent, including natives of Alaska enrolled in U. S. Government schools.

DEATHS INCREASE IN FOUR STATES

More deaths occurred in California, Florida, Montana and Wyoming in 1944 than in 1943, despite the fact that throughout the United States deaths declined by 48,206, to 411,338, in 1944, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

In California 1,936 more deaths, an increase of 2.2 percent, occurred in 1944. California deaths in 1944 numbered 91,428. Florida deaths increased by 194 or 0.8 percent; Wyoming deaths increased by 27 or 1.2 percent, and Montana deaths increased by

eight or 0.1 percent.

Largest decreases in deaths were in the District of Columbia, 763 or 8.0 percent; Arkansas, 1,095 or 7.2 percent; Vermont, 310 or 6.9 percent; Oklahoma, 1,244 or 6.3 percent, and Rhode Island, 546 or 6.1 percent.

These and other changes in the number of deaths occurring in any State, as shown in the attached table, are not indicative of mortality risk changes, because of extensive migration in recent years.

FEDERAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED OR EXPENDED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, 1941-42

Nonemergency funds:

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency:

Administration, research, and service by the office in Washington, D. C.¹ \$1,006,416
Total apportionment to the States and territories for vocational education and rehabilitation 55,711,247

Land-grant colleges 30,913,125

Instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts² 5,030,000
Agricultural extension service³ 18,956,918
Agricultural experiment stations⁴ 6,926,207

Vocational education at secondary level² ⁵ 21,768,122

Training of teachers 2,168,756
Agricultural education 7,125,653
Trade and industrial education⁶ 7,170,888
Home economics education 4,048,825
Distributive occupations 1,254,000

Vocational rehabilitation² 3,030,000

Federal schools for Indians and natives of Alaska⁷ 10,274,440

Federal oil and mineral royalties⁸ 2,562,985

National forest funds⁹ 1,670,044

National grazing funds¹⁰ 449,290

United States Military Academy¹¹ 3,578,198

United States Naval Academy¹¹ 2,493,661

State marine schools¹² 190,000

Public schools in Panama Canal Zone 1,796,559

Howard University 760,756

National Training School for Boys 344,320

Columbia Institution for the Deaf 142,360

Public schools of the District of Columbia 1,463,453

Emergency funds:

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency:

Administration of defense training ¹³ 1,357,962

College and high-school student aid (National Youth Administration) 16,180,392

Education program (Work Projects Administration) 18,785,939

School building (Work Projects Administration) 25,846,520

Vocational defense training (secondary schools) 99,704,230

Defense training (college grade) 15,878,189

Assistance for war-affected localities (construction and maintenance and operation) 54,294,57

Education of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees 1,803,000

¹ Funds available for regular activities; does not include administration of defense training.

² Administered by U. S. Office of Education.

³ Administered by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

⁴ Administered by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Includes cost of administration, research, and service of the staff in Washington, D. C., and of the printing of official experiment station documents.

⁵ The amount indicated is the maximum amount authorized for apportionment to the several States and Territories.

⁶ A certain part of this sum may be used for home economics education.

⁷ Expenditures compiled by Office of Indian Affairs.

⁸ This amount represents 37.5 percent of receipts from the Mineral Leasing Act, which is paid to the various States receiving such funds for roads or schools.

⁹ Twenty-five percent of the current national forest receipts, chiefly from timber and grazing rights, is paid to the States for public roads and schools of the counties in which the forests are situated.

¹⁰ Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934.

¹¹ The pay of cadets at the Military Academy is included, but the pay of midshipmen at the Naval Academy is not included.

¹² To reimburse the States of California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in maintenance and support of their marine schools, \$25,000 each; in addition, the use of \$90,000 was authorized for the maintenance and repair of ships loaned to the schools by the U. S. Navy.

¹³ Includes \$150,962 of transferred funds.

RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION AND APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM, 1931-32 TO 1941-42

Year	Total (per- cent)	Source			Year	Total (per- cent)	Source		
		State	County	Local			State	County	Local
1931-32..	100.0	19.5	8.8	71.7	1937-38..	100.0	29.8	6.5	63.7
1933-34..	100.0	23.4	9.4	67.2	1939-40..	100.0	30.7	6.7	62.6
1935-36..	100.0	29.4	7.1	63.5	1941-42..	100.0	31.6	6.2	62.2

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN 275 CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1941-42¹

Size of city	Number of cities	Expenditure per pupil		
		Median	Range	Arithmetic mean
Cities of 100,000 population or more.....	45	\$117.00	\$53.34-181.80	\$139.28
Cities of 30,000-99,999 population.....	70	111.43	41.38-236.92	115.65
Cities of 10,000-29,999 population.....	80	94.37	33.74-334.36	97.10
Cities of 2,500-9,999 population.....	80	87.27	36.72-182.97	87.99

¹ Source: Expenditure Per Pupil in City Schools, 1941-42, Circular No. 219.

JUNIOR COLLEGES AND THEIR ENROLLMENT 1919-20 TO 1941-42

Year	Total		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1919-20.....	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921-22.....	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923-24.....	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925-26.....	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927-28.....	248	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929-30.....	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1931-32.....	342	85,063	159	58,887	183	26,176
1933-34.....	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935-36.....	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937-38.....	453	121,510	209	82,041	244	39,469
1939-40.....	456	149,854	217	107,553	239	42,301
1941-42.....	461	141,272	231	100,783	230	40,489

ENROLLMENT IN SUMMER SESSION AND IN EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDENCE WORK IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1919-20 TO 1941-42

Year	Enrollment		Year	Enrollment		
	Summer session ¹	Extension and correspondence ²		Summer session ¹	Extension and correspondence	
					Collegiate	Noncollegiate
1919-20	132,849	101,662	1931-32	414,260	265,265	174,921
1921-22	220,311	155,163	1933-34	303,754	208,507	45,484
1923-24	278,125	194,147	1935-36	370,026	251,469	46,452
1925-26	340,461	324,819	1937-38	429,864	295,351	75,822
1927-28	382,776	360,246	1939-40	456,679	292,236	70,145
1929-30	388,006	354,133	1941-42	426,849	281,483	80,904

¹ For odd years.

² Break-down by level not available before 1931-32.

INCREASES IN INCOME FOR EDUCATION, BY SOURCE, 1936-38, 1938-40, AND 1940-42

Source	1936-38	1938-40	1940-42
Total.....	\$451,020,000	\$103,986,000	\$100,384,000
Public funds.....	360,610,000	62,279,000	81,470,000
Student fees.....	20,862,000	21,900,000	468,000
Gifts.....	20,464,000	5,537,000	12,284,000
Other sources.....	49,084,000	14,270,000	20,730,000

¹ Decrease.

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 20 YEARS OF AGE, UNITED STATES, BY RACE AND SEX, 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Area and years of school completed	All classes			Native white			Foreign-born white			Negro			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UNITED STATES															
Persons 25 years old and over	74,775,836	37,403,087	37,372,749	57,038,335	28,711,800	28,326,535	10,061,185	5,787,437	5,173,751	6,401,399	3,161,945	3,329,454	284,914	187,170	97,744
No school years completed	2,799,923	1,471,290	1,328,633	764,364	431,671	332,713	1,335,611	655,217	680,394	645,229	352,940	293,289	53,999	31,462	22,237
Grade school: 1 to 4 years	7,304,689	4,079,100	3,225,589	3,437,673	1,979,135	1,478,538	1,764,446	968,683	795,763	2,033,957	1,097,140	936,517	43,613	34,142	14,471
5 and 6 years	8,615,111	4,399,910	4,215,201	5,513,101	2,891,352	2,621,749	1,569,134	735,372	735,372	3,383,653	1,689,053	1,694,600	39,523	26,454	13,369
7 and 8 years	25,897,963	13,239,380	12,658,573	20,568,596	10,540,144	10,018,452	3,988,297	2,079,035	1,909,262	12,863,656	5,777,975	7,085,681	64,404	42,226	22,178
High school: 1 to 3 years	11,181,995	5,532,303	5,649,192	9,842,214	4,699,997	5,142,217	761,378	389,509	371,719	549,666	244,084	325,582	27,367	19,063	9,677
4 years	1,551,680	790,244	6,044,436	9,447,626	5,467,065	4,066,882	807,378	400,025	406,882	268,431	108,120	160,361	27,866	17,738	10,128
College: 1 to 3 years	4,075,184	1,923,981	2,251,203	3,737,470	1,644,554	2,092,886	211,211	125,230	85,981	118,280	48,150	70,130	6,017	2,206	3,811
4 years or more	3,407,331	1,621,228	1,786,103	3,067,783	1,478,670	1,589,113	252,002	186,622	65,377	80,942	40,558	40,164	6,704	5,555	1,449
Not reported	1,041,970	588,151	453,819	649,288	370,221	279,067	271,602	148,601	123,001	114,235	64,516	49,719	8,845	4,813	2,032
Median school years completed	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.7
Percent less than 5 years completed	13.5	14.8	12.2	7.4	8.5	6.3	28.3	28.1	28.5	41.3	45.9	36.9	35.9	35.1	37.6
URBAN															
Persons 25 years old and over	45,229,242	21,987,979	23,241,263	32,736,793	15,672,477	17,064,316	8,756,347	4,535,369	4,220,978	3,622,275	1,695,240	1,927,035	113,827	84,893	28,934
No school years completed	1,606,239	783,713	822,526	253,112	139,039	124,074	1,098,928	522,327	576,601	239,974	122,028	117,946	14,224	10,319	3,905
Grade school: 1 to 4 years	3,471,964	1,820,098	1,651,866	643,733	343,783	300,050	1,369,845	733,526	636,319	858,773	438,500	420,273	16,300	13,289	3,020
5 and 6 years	4,404,901	2,231,191	2,233,800	2,443,056	1,213,559	1,229,517	1,238,118	645,333	592,785	770,559	361,708	408,851	13,258	10,611	2,647
7 and 8 years	15,094,102	7,429,734	7,664,368	10,992,397	5,398,799	5,593,598	3,134,973	1,607,770	1,527,203	889,384	409,551	490,333	26,248	19,215	7,033
High school: 1 to 3 years	7,186,008	3,828,212	3,357,796	6,121,884	2,885,703	3,236,181	2,434,334	1,221,171	1,212,173	416,420	170,480	245,940	13,360	9,858	3,502
4 years	7,524,619	3,180,493	4,344,126	6,596,441	2,739,594	3,856,847	685,777	338,315	347,462	225,082	91,381	133,701	17,319	11,203	6,116
College: 1 to 3 years	2,733,837	1,272,433	1,461,404	2,463,103	1,125,570	1,337,533	172,852	103,731	69,121	92,573	39,045	53,528	6,309	4,087	1,222
4 years or more	2,585,591	1,554,204	1,031,347	2,299,772	1,357,641	942,131	214,064	158,596	55,468	66,474	33,726	32,748	5,281	2,931	1,000
Not reported	591,891	218,861	273,030	339,390	184,410	154,980	197,446	103,000	93,946	52,536	28,821	23,715	2,519	2,030	489
Median school years completed	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.9	7.8	8.3
RURAL-NONFARM															
Persons 25 years old and over	14,753,758	7,578,483	7,175,275	12,316,140	6,269,639	6,046,501	1,318,181	733,360	564,821	1,055,801	537,919	517,882	63,636	37,565	26,071
No school years completed	500,352	279,083	221,269	211,067	119,270	91,797	143,523	79,372	64,151	134,372	74,393	59,379	11,390	6,048	5,342
Grade school: 1 to 4 years	1,511,963	858,236	643,747	899,125	518,587	380,538	226,365	133,922	92,443	375,317	208,805	166,512	11,176	6,922	4,254
5 and 6 years	1,755,199	930,315	824,884	1,328,884	708,069	610,817	393,257	107,746	85,511	226,216	108,796	117,420	9,882	5,704	4,178
7 and 8 years	5,112,864	2,698,442	2,424,442	4,451,907	2,344,964	2,106,943	471,097	254,341	215,751	174,433	79,581	94,552	15,447	9,256	6,191
High school: 1 to 3 years	2,243,088	1,092,942	1,150,146	2,083,072	1,016,454	1,066,618	85,896	44,345	41,551	67,394	28,222	39,172	6,726	3,921	2,805
4 years	1,909,256	837,975	1,071,281	1,789,473	779,884	1,009,589	89,369	44,842	44,527	25,650	10,355	15,295	4,764	2,884	1,870
College: 1 to 3 years	838,186	355,146	483,040	794,399	383,414	461,185	30,529	15,462	12,253	14,315	6,271	9,044	1,552	989	273
4 years or more	625,000	370,423	254,577	584,322	342,218	242,104	37,554	22,740	7,784	9,580	4,870	4,710	874	596	279
Not reported	257,510	15,921	101,589	176,731	106,779	66,952	50,430	30,590	19,840	28,524	17,326	11,198	1,825	1,226	599
Median school years completed	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.4	5.0	4.6	5.5	4.7	6.8	6.5

Persons 25 years old and over	14,792,336	7,896,625	6,896,211	11,935,492	6,384,419	5,600,933	886,660	518,708	367,9521	813,323	928,780	884,6371	107,451	64,712	42,739
No school years completed	693,332	408,494	284,838	300,204	183,352	116,842	93,160	53,518	39,042	271,883	156,519	15,364	28,085	15,095	12,990
Grade school: 1 to 4 years	2,320,742	1,381,766	938,976	1,331,511	816,765	514,746	168,236	101,235	67,001	799,867	449,835	350,032	21,128	13,931	7,197
5 and 6 years	2,294,921	1,238,404	1,056,517	1,744,201	969,744	774,457	137,759	80,683	57,076	396,278	177,838	128,440	10,683	10,139	6,544
7 and 8 years	5,720,967	3,121,204	2,599,763	5,113,692	2,801,982	2,311,710	372,227	216,924	155,303	212,339	88,543	123,796	22,709	13,755	8,954
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,752,899	851,649	691,250	1,637,258	767,840	839,418	41,138	23,143	17,995	65,852	25,382	40,470	8,651	5,284	3,367
4 years	1,117,805	488,776	629,029	1,061,912	491,283	600,639	32,361	17,468	14,893	17,749	6,384	11,365	5,783	3,641	2,142
College: 1 to 3 years	503,161	196,402	302,759	479,768	185,600	294,168	6,037	6,037	4,602	11,382	3,894	7,558	1,302	931	481
4 years or more	196,440	96,561	99,879	183,689	88,811	94,878	7,414	5,289	2,125	4,788	2,082	2,706	349	379	170
Not reported	192,569	113,269	79,200	133,157	79,032	54,135	23,726	14,411	9,315	33,175	15,369	14,806	2,501	1,557	944
Median school years attended	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.2	4.1	3.7	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Source: William Russell, M.S.
The trend toward simplification of spelling in the United States has resulted in the following general rules:

- (1) Substitute **e** for **ae** or **oe**. Examples: encyclopedia, ameba, esthetic, manuever.
- (2) Avoid the use of **gh**. Examples: nite, altho, enuf, furlo, thru.
- (3) Drop **ue** from words ending in **gue**. Examples: catalog, dialog, pedagog, prolog.
- (4) Change final **ise** to **ize** when so pronounced. Examples: surprize, advize.
- (5) Change **ph** to **f** when so pronounced. Examples: fantasy, fantom, fonetic, sulfur, telephone.
- (6) Omit silent letters.

The following is a list of representative reform words which follow these rules and which are in common use throughout America today: altho, ameba, ax, catalog, cigarret, controller, donut, draft, gipsy, hiccup, inclose, indorse, kwiz, mold, nabor (hood), nite, Porto Rico, plow, sirup, sulfur, tencich, theater, tho, thoro (ly) (fare), thru (out).

Four systems of simplified spelling have been developed, called the **New Spelling**, the **American Simplified**, **Systematized Spelling**, and **Fonetik Orthograph**. All four are intrinfabetic in that they employ only 26 letters of the standard alphabet. There are in existence, however, other groups which advocate use of new letters, either personally invented, taken from the

INFLATED PRICES IN PARIS IN 1945

Americans in Paris in 1945 found prices inflated to the point where \$300 a month plus ration cards was a minimum essential. Causes of the inflation were cited as the official exchange rate, and food, clothing, and living accommodation shortages.

Overseas correspondents sought through the Army and State departments to establish an American embassy commissary where basic foods could be purchased.

Basic food costs in legal and black markets showed great differences. Three and a half ounces of butter cost \$2.50 on the legal market, and \$13 on the black market. A pound of sugar cost \$164, or 557 times as much on the black market as it did at the legal price of 28 cents. A pound of flour ordinarily costing 19.6 cents was priced at 70 cents by illegal sellers.

Living accommodations ranged from a pre-war monthly rental rate of \$25 to several hundred dollars. Hotel accommodations and food were estimated to cost \$1,000 a month.

Increased and new taxes on gas, electricity and telephone put costs on such utilities up 200 per cent. Ninety dollars a month was the average total household bill for the three.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SUMMARY DATA FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1939-40 AND 1941-42

(Source: U. S. Office of Education)

Item	1939-40	1941-42
Number of institutions on mailing list.....	1,751	1,769
A. Staff, students, and degrees:		
Number reporting staff, students, and degrees.....	1,708	1,720
Staff ¹ (full-time equivalent):		
Total.....	131,552	134,137
Men.....	94,536	96,251
Women.....	37,016	37,886
Resident college enrollment:		
Regular session only.....	² 1,494,203	1,403,990
Men.....	³ 893,250	818,559
Women.....	600,953	585,431
Summer session.....	456,679	426,849
Men.....	185,277	171,795
Women.....	271,402	255,054
Third week of fall term (men and women) ³	1,364,815	1,180,365
Students enrolled for first time (men and women).....	417,550	379,070
Arts and sciences:		
Undergraduate.....	744,827	719,054
Men.....	406,556	379,454
Women.....	338,271	339,600
Graduate.....	54,584	45,175
Men.....	33,711	27,000
Women.....	20,873	18,175
Professional schools:		
Undergraduate.....	646,999	596,194
Men.....	424,487	383,988
Women.....	222,512	212,206
Graduate.....	51,535	40,206
Men.....	33,917	26,220
Women.....	17,618	13,986
Degrees:		
Bachelor's (including first professional).....	186,500	185,346
Men.....	109,829	103,889
Women.....	76,671	81,457
Master's.....	26,731	24,648
Men.....	16,508	14,179
Women.....	10,223	10,469
Doctor's.....	3,290	3,497
Men.....	2,861	3,036
Women.....	429	461
Honorary (men and women).....	1,452	1,619

¹ Administrative and instructional.² Revised since original publication.³ Estimated for institutions not reporting this item.

SUMMARY DATA FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1939-40 AND 1941-42—Continued

Item	1939-40	1941-42
Receipts:		
Number reporting receipts	1,609	1,628
Receipts specifically designated for additions to:		
Physical plant	\$66,208,774	\$30,096,440
Endowment funds	38,688,220	32,818,316
Annuity funds	2,305,870	1,670,196
Student loan funds	1,043,057	1,792,067
Other nonexpendable funds	2,480,537	2,229,872
Educational and general ⁴	571,288,116	626,295,821
Student fees	200,896,617	201,364,783
Endowment earnings	71,304,241	74,074,813
Federal Government	38,859,955	58,231,545
State governments	151,222,535	166,531,881
County, city, and district governments	24,392,256	27,057,483
Private gifts and grants	40,452,846	45,916,372
Sales and services of organized activities	32,776,630	40,308,019
Miscellaneous and unitemized sources	11,383,036	12,810,925
Auxiliary enterprises and activities	143,923,145	157,424,398
Expenditures:		
Number reporting expenditures	1,609	1,628
Educational and general:		
Administration and general expense	\$62,826,835	\$66,968,127
Resident instruction	280,247,703	298,557,519
Organized research	27,266,103	34,286,841
Libraries	19,487,079	19,762,502
Physical plant operation and maintenance	69,611,807	72,594,486
Organized activities related to instruction	27,224,769	37,770,717
Subtotal	486,664,296	529,940,192
Extension	35,325,461	42,525,245
Total educational and general expenditures	521,989,757	572,465,437
Auxiliary enterprises and activities	124,184,299	137,327,911
Other noneducational expenditures	28,514,329	28,375,432
Capital outlay	83,764,961	50,201,751
Property:		
Number reporting property	1,440	(⁵)
Total	\$4,518,383,918	(⁵)
Endowment funds ⁶	1,686,282,767	(⁵)
Annuity funds	49,536,799	(⁵)
Student loan funds	28,784,189	(⁵)
Grounds, buildings, and improvements ⁷	2,303,302,483	(⁵)
Equipment	450,477,675	(⁵)

⁴ Excluding receipts specially designated for physical plant and nonexpendable funds.

⁵ Data not tabulated.

⁶ Including funds temporarily functioning as endowments.

⁷ Including unexpended plant funds.

NUMBER SURVIVING THROUGH COLLEGE PER 1,000 ENROLLED AT SPECIFIED LEVELS

Level	Number per 1,000 surviving to graduate from college in—					
	1935	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
11th grade	51	60	65	69	70	72
1st year of high school	88	89	90	94	92	94
1st year of college	418	467	479	508	505	472

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, 1919-20 TO 1941-42

Type of school by level	1919-20		1929-30		1939-40 ¹		1941-42	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	151,215	663,958	217,138	820,467	301,131	803,152	293,719	799,367
Kindergarten and elementary schools:								
Public.....	63,024	523,244	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	59,567	499,261
Private.....	6,322	38,977	1,466	160,101	3,047	61,800	3,720	61,792
Secondary schools:								
Public ⁴	32,386	70,289	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	123,627	176,433
Private ⁴	5,698	9,248	8,157	113,631	11,547	18,583	11,960	19,719
Preparatory departments of colleges.....	2,714	1,568	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	1,727	1,745
Higher education:								
Normal schools and teachers colleges:								
Public.....	2,963	5,161	5,315	7,588	5,946	5,737	5,284	5,863
Private.....	597	866	680	880	1,865	1,657	1,347	1,579
Universities, colleges, and professional schools.....	33,229	8,020	55,297	15,112	80,936	24,176	83,278	25,157
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	1,165	2,744	1,578	6,571	1,107	4,599	1,107	4,599
Federal schools for Indians and Alaskans.....	141	652	447	1,132	438	947	452	969
Private, commercial, and business schools.....	2,976	3,189	101,863	102,211	112,800	113,400	112,650	113,250

¹ Sex distribution for private elementary schools revised since originally published.

² Does not include 1,000 men and 502 women duplicate in universities, colleges, and professional schools.

³ Data for 1927-28.

⁴ Data for 1929-30 and subsequent years include teachers in junior high schools.

⁵ Includes duplicates between noncollegiate and collegiate departments and critic teachers in institutions of higher education.

⁶ Data for 1917-18.

⁷ Data for 1926-27.

⁸ Distribution by sex estimated.

⁹ Data for 1939-40.

¹⁰ Data for 1928-29.

¹¹ Estimated on the basis of a study made by the War Emergency Council of Private Business Schools. Does not include part-time teachers. 1939-40 data revised since originally published.

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE PER 100 PERSONS 21 YEARS OF AGE, 1869-70 TO 1941-42

Year	Number graduated from college ¹	Number of persons 21 years of age ²	Number graduated per 100 persons 21 years of age
1869-70.....	9,371	725,000	1.3
1879-80.....	10,353	998,964	1.0
1889-90.....	14,306	1,246,876	1.2
1899-1900.....	25,324	1,426,849	1.8
1909-10.....	34,178	1,789,404	1.9
1919-20.....	48,622	1,821,712	2.7
1929-30.....	122,484	2,211,031	5.5
1939-40.....	186,500	2,367,661	7.9
1941-42.....	185,346	2,441,489	7.6

¹ Bachelor's and first professional degrees only.

² U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Estimated.

DEGREES GRANTED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1941-42

Field	Degrees			
	Bachelor's		Master's	Doctor's
	Professional schools	Schools of arts and sciences		
Grand total	100,926	84,420	24,648	3,497
Arts and sciences		61,248	10,474	2,339
Professions	100,926	23,172	14,174	1,158
Agriculture	4,858	205	543	156
Architecture	452		64	
Commerce	12,542	5,575	670	54
Dentistry	1,878	179	73	
Education	37,468	5,664	9,721	425
Engineering (all branches)	14,847	674	1,043	129
Fine arts	472	1,528	51	
Forestry	534		35	3
Home economics	4,092	2,932	173	4
Journalism	610	916	52	1
Law	5,733	4685	125	35
Library science	875	371	46	7
Medicine	5,601	2,320	194	35
Music	1,405	1,797	553	6
Nursing	567	326	96	
Podiatry				
Physiotherapy	380			
Pharmacy	1,706		41	19
Theology	1,727		335	83
Veterinary medicine	547		4	1
Other	4,632		355	200

¹ Majors in professional fields in schools of arts and sciences.

⁴ Prelaw.

² Granted by professional schools only.

⁵ Premedicine.

³ Pre-dentistry.

INCREASE IN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION 18-21 YEARS OF AGE, 1889-90 TO 1941-42

Year	Enrollment		Population 18-21 years of age		Number enrolled per 100 persons 18-21 years of age
	Number	Percent increase since 1889-90	Number	Percent increase since 1889-90	
1889-90	156,756		5,151,067		3
1899-1900	237,592	51.6	5,930,765	15.1	4
1909-10	355,215	126.6	7,335,453	42.4	5
1919-20	597,857	281.4	7,343,794	42.6	8
1929-30	1,100,737	602.2	9,026,741	75.2	12
1939-40	1,494,203	853.2	9,753,537	89.3	15
1941-42	1,403,990	795.7	9,932,577	92.8	14

¹ Estimated.

NUMBER SURVIVING THROUGH COLLEGE PER 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE FIFTH GRADE

Education	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—									
	1906-07	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Fifth grade ¹	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
High-school graduation	139	252	270	302	316	333	355	378	403	417
College graduation	23	52	51	53	57	60	65	69	70	72
Year of college graduation	1918	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942

¹ Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Alabama					
Alabama College	Montevallo	Arthur F. Harman	A., S.	State	Women
Ala. Polytechnic Institute	Auburn	L. N. Duncan	S.	State	Coed
Athen College	Athens	E. R. Naylor		Meth.	Coed
Birmingham-Southern College	Birmingham	G. R. Stuart	A., S.	Meth.	Coed
Howard College	Birmingham	Harwell G. Davis	A., S.	Bapt.	Coed
Huntingdon College	Montgomery	Hubert Searcy	S.	Meth.	Women
Judson College	Marion	J. I. Riddle	S.	Bapt.	Women
Spring Hill College	Spring Hill	W. D. O'Leary	S.	R. C.	Men
University of Alabama	University	Raymond R. Paty	A., S.	St.	Coed
Alaska					
University of Alaska	College	Chas. E. Bunnell	W.	Ter.	Coed
Arizona					
University of Arizona	Tucson	Alfred Atkinson	A., N.	St.	Coed
Arkansas					
Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College	Monticello	Marvin Bankston	N.	St.	Coed
Arkansas College	Batesville	J. D. Spragins Jr.		Presb.	Coed
Arkansas State College	State College	H. E. Thompson	N.	St.	Coed
College of the Ozarks	Clarksville	Wiley Lin Hurie		Presb.	Coed
Harding College	Searcy	George S. Benson		Ch. of Christ.	Coed
Hendrix College	Conway	J. H. Reynolds	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
John Brown University	Siloam Springs	John E. Brown		P.	Coed
Ouachita College	Arkadelphia	James R. Grant	N.	Bapt.	Coed
University of Arkansas	Fayetteville	Arthur M. Harding	A., N.	St.	Coed
California					
Armstrong College	Berkeley	J. Evan Armstrong		P.	Coed
Chapman College	Whittier	George N. Reeves		Disc.	Coed
Chico State College	Chico	Aymer J. Hamilton		St.	Coed
Claremont Colleges (graduate)	Claremont	Robert J. Bernard		P.	Coed
College of the Holy Name	Oakland	Sister M. Rose Emmanuel	W.	R. C.	Women
College of the Pacific	Stockton	Tully C. Knoles	A.	P.	Coed
Dominican College of San Rafael	San Rafael	Sister M. Thomas	A., W.	R. C.	Women
Fresno State College	Fresno	F. W. Thomas	A., T.	St.	Coed
George Pepperdine College	Los Angeles	Hugh M. Tiner	W.	P.	Coed
Humboldt State College	Arcata	Arthur S. Gist		St.	Coed
Immaculate Heart College	Los Angeles	Sister M. Eucharist	W.	R. C.	Women
LaVerne College	LaVerne	C. Ernest Davis		Ch. of Brethren	Coed
Loyola University of Los Angeles					
Mills College	Oakland	Lynn T. White Jr.	W.	P.	Women
Mount St. Mary's College	Los Angeles	Sister Marie de Lourdes	A.	R. C.	Women
Occidental College	Los Angeles	Remsen D. Bird	W.	P.	Coed
Pacific Union College	Angwin	H. J. Klooster	W.	S.D.A.	Coed
Pasadena College	Pasadena	H. Orton Wiley		Naz.	Coed
Pomona College	Claremont	E. Wilson Lyon	A.	P.	Coed
St. Mary's College of California	St. Mary's College	Brother Austin	W.	R. C.	Men
San Diego State College	San Diego	Walter R. Hepper	W.	T.; St.	Coed
San Francisco College for Women	San Francisco	Mother Leonor Mejia	W.	R. C.	Women
San Francisco State College	San Francisco	Alexander C. Roberts	W.	T.; St.	Coed
San Jose State College	San Jose	T. W. MacQuarrie	A., W.	St.	Coed
Santa Barbara College	Santa Barbara	See University of California			
Scripps College	Claremont	Frederick Hard	A.	P.	Women
Stanford University	Stanford University	D. B. Tresidder	A.	P.	Coed
University of California	Major Campuses: Berkeley, Los Angeles, Medical Center, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Davis, Riverside, Redlands	Robert Gordon Sproul	A.	St.	Coed
University of Redlands	Redlands	G. P. Cortner	A.	Bapt.	Coed
University of San Francisco	San Francisco	William J. Dunne	W.	R. C.	Men
University of Santa Clara	Santa Clara	Charles J. Walsh	W.	R. C.	Men
University of Southern California	Los Angeles	Rufus B. von Kleinsmid	A.	P.	Coed
Whittier College	Whittier	William C. Jones	A.	P.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Colorado					
Colorado College	Colorado Springs	Charlie B. Hershey	A., N.	P.	Coed
Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	Fort Collins	Roy M. Green	N.	St.	Coed
Loretto Heights College	Loretto	Paul J. Kettrick	N.	R. C.	Women
Regis College	Denver	John J. Flanagan		R. C.	Men
University of Colorado	Boulder	R. G. Gustavson	A.	N.; St.	Coed
University of Denver	Denver	Ben Cherrington	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Connecticut					
Albertus Mangus College	New Haven	Sister Mary Samuel Boyle	E.	R. C.	Women
Connecticut College	New London	Dorothy Schaffter	A., E.	P.	Women
St. Joseph College	West Hartford	Rev. Mother M. Francis	E.	R. C.	Women
Trinity College	Hartford	George K. Funston	A., E.	P.	Men
University of Connecticut	Storrs	Albert N. Jorgensen	A., E.	St.	Coed
Wesleyan University	Middletown	Victor L. Butterfield	A., E.	P.	Men
Yale University	New Haven	Charles Seymour	A., E.	P.	Men
Delaware					
University of Delaware	Newark	W. O. Sypherd	A., M.	St.	Coed
District of Columbia					
American University	Washington	Paul F. Douglass	M.	Meth.	Coed
Catholic University of America	Washington	Patrick J. McCormick	A., M.	R. C.	Coed
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross	Washington	Sister M. Frederick	M.	R. C.	Women
Halladale College	Washington	Percival Hall		Nat. & P.	Coed
George Washington University	Washington	C. H. Marvin	A., M.	P.	Coed
Georgetown University	Washington	L. C. Gorman	A., M.	R. C.	Men
Trinity College	Washington	Sister Catherine Dorothea	A., M.	R. C.	Women
Washington Missionary College	Takoma Park	B. G. Wilkinson	M.	S.D.A.	Coed
Florida					
Barry College for Women	Miami	Rev. Mother M. Gerald		R. C.	Women
Florida Southern College	Lakeland	Ludd M. Spivey	S.	Meth.	Coed
Florida State College for Women	Tallahassee	Doak S. Campbell	A., S.	St.	Women
John B. Stetson University	Deland	William Sims Allen	S.	Bapt.	Coed
Tollins College	Winter Park	Hamilton Holt	S.	P.	Coed
University of Florida	Gainesville	John J. Tigert	A., S.	St.	Men
University of Miami	Coral Gables	Bowman F. Ashe	S.	P.	Coed
University of Tampa	Tampa	M. C. Rhodes		P.	Coed
Georgia					
Agnes Scott College	Decatur	James R. McClain	A.S.	P.	Women
Berry College	Mount Berry	William J. Baird		P.	Coed
Cessie Tift College	Forsyth	C. L. McGinty		P.	Women
Crenau College	Gainesville	Eva F. Pearce		P.	Women
Emory University	Emory University	Goodrich C. White	A., S.	Meth.	Women
Georgia State College for Women	Milledgeville	Guy H. Wells	S., T.	St.	Women
Georgia State Woman's College	Valdosta	Frank R. Reade	S.	St.	Women
Grange College	LaGrange	H. T. Quillian		Meth.	Women
Mercer University	Macon	Spright Dowell	S.	Bapt.	Coed
Morehouse University	Atlanta	Philip Weltner		P.	Coed
Morehead College	Demorest	A. R. Van Cleave		P.	Coed
Porter College	Rome	Paul M. Cousins	A., S.	Bapt.	Women
University of Georgia	Athens	Harmon W. Caldwell	A., S.	St.	Coed
University System of Georgia Center	Atlanta	George M. Sparks		St.	Coed
Wesleyan College	Macon	N. C. McPherson	S.	Meth.	Women
Honolulu					
University of Hawaii	Honolulu	Gregg M. Sinclair	A.	Ter.	Coed
Idaho					
College of Idaho	Caldwell	W. W. Hall, Jr.	W.	Presb.	Coed
Northwest Nazarene College	Nampa	Lewis T. Corlett	W.	Naz.	Coed
University of Idaho	Moscow	H. C. Dale	A., W.	St.	Coed
Illinois					
Augustana College & Theological Seminary	Rock Island	Conrad Berggendorf	A., N.	Luth.	Coed
Aurora College	Aurora	Theodore Stephens	N.	Ad. Chris.	Coed
Marat College of Sacred Heart	Lake Forest	Rev. Mother Eleanor Regan	N.	R.C.	Women
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria	F. R. Hamilton	A., N.	P.	Coed
Carthage College	Carthage	Erland Nelson	N.	Luth.	Coed
College of St. Francis	Joliet	Sister M. Aniceta	N.	R.C.	Women

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Concordia Seminary	Springfield	H. B. Hemminger		Evan. Luth.	Men
DePaul University	Chicago	M. J. O'Connell	M.	R.C.	Coed
Elmhurst College	Elmhurst	Timothy Lehmann	N.	Evan. & Ref.	Coed
Eureka College	Eureka	Burrus Dickinson		P.	Coed
George Williams College	Chicago	Harold C. Coffman	N.	P.	Coed
Greenville College	Greenville	H. J. Long		F. Meth.	Coed
Illinois College	Jacksonville	H. G. Hudson	A., N.	P.	Coed
Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington	W. E. Shaw	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
James Millikan University	Decatur	John C. Hessler	A., N.	Presb.	Coed
Knox College	Galesburg	Thos. P. Carpenter	A., N.	P.	Coed
Lake Forest College	Lake Forest	E. A. Johnson	A., N.	Presb.	Coed
Loyola University	Chicago	Joseph M. Egan	N.	R.C.	Coed
McKendree College	Lebanon	Clark R. Yost		Meth.	Coed
MacMurray College for Women	Jacksonville	C. P. McClelland	A., N.	Meth.	Women
Monmouth College	Monmouth	James H. Grier	A., N.	U. Presb.	Coed
Mundelein College	Chicago	Sr. M. Justitia	N.	R.C.	Women
North Central College	Naperville	E. E. Rall	A., N.	Evan.	Coed
Northwestern University	Evanston and Chicago	Franklyn B. Snyder	A., N.	P.	Coed
Olivet Nazarene College	Kankakee	A. L. Parrott		Naz.	Coed
Quincy College	Quincy	Seraphin Tibesar	A., N.	R.C.	Coed
Rockford College	Rockford	Mary A. Cheek	A., N.	P.	Women
Rosary College	River Forest	Sr. M. Peter	A., N.	R.C.	Women
St. Francis Xavier College	Chicago	Sr. Mary Inez	N.	R.C.	Women
St. Procopius College	Lisle	Procopius Neuzil		R.C.	Men
Shurtleff College	Alton	Guy Wimmer		Bapt.	Coed
The Principia College	Elsah	F. E. Morgan	N.	P.	Coed
University of Chicago	Chicago	Robert M. Hutchins	A., N.	P.	Coed
University of Illinois	Urbana	Arthur C. Willard	A., N.	St.	Coed
Wheaton College	Wheaton	V. R. Edman	A., N.	P.	Coed
Indiana					
Anderson College and Theological Seminary	Anderson	John A. Morrison		Ch. of God.	Coed
Butler University	Indianapolis	M. O. Ross	N.	Disc. Chris.	Coed
DePauw University	Greencastle	C. E. Wildman	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Earlham College	Earlham	Wm. C. Dennis	A., N.	Fr.	Coed
Evansville College	Evansville	Lincoln B. Hale	N.	P.	Coed
Franklin College of Indiana	Franklin	Wm. G. Spencer	A., N.	Bapt.	Coed
Goshen College	Goshen	Ernest E. Miller	N.	Menon.	Coed
Hanover College	Hanover	A. G. Parker, Jr.	N.	Presb.	Coed
Huntington College	Huntington	Elmer Becker		U. Breth.	Coed
Indiana Central College	Indianapolis	Evan R. Kek		U. Breth.	Coed
Indiana University	Bloomington	Herman B. Wells	A., N.	St.	Coed
Manchester College	North Manchester	V. F. Schwalm	N.	Ch. of Breth.	Coed
Marian College	Indianapolis and Oldenburg	Mother M. Clarissa		R.C.	Women
Marion College	Marion	Wm. F. McConn.		Wes. Meth.	Coed
Oakland City College	Oakland	Wm. P. Dearing		Bapt.	Coed
Purdue University	Lafayette	Edw. C. Elliott	A., N.	St.	Coed
St. Francis College	Fort Wayne	Mother M. Benigna		R.C.	Women
St. Joseph's College	Collegeville	Henry A. Lucks	JN.	R.C.	Men
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College	Saint Mary-of-the-Woods	Mother Mary Bernard	N.	R.C.	Women
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame	Holy Cross	Sr. M. Madeleva	N.	R.C.	Women
Taylor University	Upland	Robert Lee Stuart		P.	Coed
University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame	J. Hugh O'Donnell	A., N.	R.C.	Men
Valparaiso University	Valparaiso	O. P. Kretzmann	N.	Luth.	Coed
Wabash College	Crawfordsville	F. H. Sparks	A., N.	P.	Men
Iowa					
Briar Cliff College	Sioux City	Sr. Jean Marie		R.C.	Women
Buena Vista College	Storm Lake	Henry Olson		Presb.	Coed
Central College	Pella	Irwin J. Lubbers	N.	Ref.	Coed
Clarke College	Dubuque	Sr. Mary Ambrose	N.	R.C.	Women
Coe College	Cedar Rapids	C. H. Geiger	A., N.	P.	Coed
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon	Russell D. Cole	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Drake University	Des Moines	Henry G. Harmon	A., N.	P.	Coed
Grinnell College	Grinnell	S. N. Stevens	A., N.	P.	Coed
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	Ames	Chas. E. Friley	A., N.	St.	Coed
Iowa Wesleyan College	Mount Pleasant	S. V. Niles	N.	Meth.	Coed
Kletzing College	University Park	C. W. Butler		P.	Coed
Loras College	Dubuque	M. J. Martin	A., N.	R.C.	Men
Luther College	Decorah	O. J. H. Preus	N.	Luth.	Coed
Morningside College	Sioux City	E. A. Roadman	N.	Meth.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Parsons College	Fairfield	H. C. Mayer	N.	Presb.	Coed
St. Ambrose College and Marycrest College	Davenport	A. J. Burke	N.	R.C.	Coed
Simpson College	Indianola	E. E. Voigt	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
State University of Iowa	Iowa City	V. M. Hancher	A., N.	St.	Coed
Trinity College	Sioux City	F. J. Friedel		R.C.	Men
University of Dubuque	Dubuque	Dale D. Welch	N.	Presb.	Coed
Upper Iowa University	Fayette	V. T. Smith		P.	Coed
Wartburg College	Waverly	E. J. Braulick		Luth.	Coed
Western Union College	Le Mars	D. O. Kime		Evan.	Coed
William Penn College	Oskaloosa	Cecil Hinshaw		Fr.	Coed
Kansas					
Baker University	Baldwin City	N. P. Horn	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Bethany College	Lindsborg	Emory Lindquist	N.	Luth.	Coed
Bethel College	North Newton	E. G. Kaufman	N.	Menon.	Coed
College of Emporia	Emporia	D. A. Hirschler		Presb., U.S.A.	Coed
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Hays	L. D. Wooster	N., T.	Evan.	Coed
Friends University	Wichita	W. A. Young		Fr.	Coed
Kansas State College of Agriculture	Manhattan	M. S. Eisenhower	A., N.	St.	Coed
Kansas Wesleyan University	Salina	E. K. Morrow		Meth.	Coed
Marymount College	Salina	Mother Mary Chrysostom Wynn	N.	R.C.	Women
McPherson College	McPherson	W. W. Peters	N.	Ch. of Breth.	Coed
Mount St. Scholastica College	Atchison	Mother Lucy Dooley	N.	R.C.	Women
Municipal University of Wichita	Wichita	Wm. M. Jardine	A., N.	C.	Coed
Ottawa University	Ottawa	A. B. Martin	N.	Bapt.	Coed
St. Benedict's College	Atchison	Cuthbert McDonald	N.	R.C.	Men
St. Mary College	Leavenworth	A. M. Murphy	N.	R.C.	Women
Southwestern College	Winfield	C. E. Schofield	N.	Meth.	Coed
Sterling College	Sterling	H. A. Kelsey		U. Presb.	Coed
University of Kansas	Lawrence	Deane W. Malott	A., N.	St.	Coed
Washburn Municipal University of Topeka	Topeka	Bryan Stoffer	A., N.	C.	Coed
Kentucky					
Asbury College	Wilmore	Z. T. Johnson	S.	P.	Coed
Berea College	Berea	F. S. Hutchins	A., S.	P.	Coed
Centre College	Danville	R. J. McMullen	A., S.	Presb.	Coed
Georgetown College	Georgetown	S. S. Hill	S.	Bapt.	Coed
Kentucky Wesleyan College	Winchester	Paul S. Powell		Meth.	Coed
Nazareth College	Louisville	Sr. M. Anastasia Coady	S.	R.C.	Women
Transylvania College	Lexington	Leland A. Brown	S.	Disc.	Coed
Union College	Barbourville	Conway Boatman	S.	Meth.	Coed
University of Kentucky	Lexington	H. L. Donovan	A., S.	St.	Coed
University of Louisville	Louisville	E. W. Jacobsen	A., S.	C.	Coed
Ursuline College	Louisville	Rev. Mother Mary Roberta	JS.	R.C.	Women
Villa Madonna College	Covington	Sr. M. Irmina		R.C.	Women
Louisiana					
Centenary College	Shreveport	John A. Hardin	S.	Meth.	Coed
College of the Sacred Heart	Grand Coteau	Mother M. Erskine		R.C.	Women
Dominican College	New Orleans	Sr. Mary John		R.C.	Women
Louisiana College	Pineville	E. Godbold	S.	Bapt.	Coed
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	Ruston	Claybrook Cottingham	S.	St.	Coed
Louisiana State University and A. & M. College	University Station, Baton Rouge	W. B. Hatcher	A., S.	St.	Coed
Loyola University	New Orleans	Percy A. Roy	S.	R.C.	Coed
Southeastern Louisiana College	Hammond	G. W. Bond		St.	Coed
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	Lafayette	J. L. Fletcher	S.	St.	Coed
Tulane University	New Orleans	Rufus C. Harris	A., S.	P.	Coed
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College	New Orleans	Logan Wilson	A., S.	P.	Women
Ursuline College	New Orleans	Mother Margaret Mary Clark		R. C.	Women
Maine					
Bates College	Lewiston	C. F. Phillips	A., E.	P.	Coed
Bowdoin College	Brunswick	K. C. M. Sils	A., E.	P.	Men
Colby College	Waterville	J. S. Bixler	A., E.	P.	Coed
Nasson College	Springvale	Dawn N. Wallace		P.	Women
St. Joseph's College for Women	Portland	George H. Derry		R.C.	Women
University of Maine	Orono	A. A. Hauck	A., E.	St.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Maryland					
College of Notre Dame of Maryland	Baltimore	Sr. Mary Frances	M.	R.C.	Women
Goucher College	Baltimore	D. A. Robertson	A., M.	P.	Women
Hood College	Frederick	Henry I. Stahr	A., M.	Evan. Ref.	Women
Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore	Isaiah Bowman	A., M.	P.	Coed
Loyola College	Baltimore	E. B. Bunn	M.	R.C.	Men
Maryland College for Women	Lutherville	W. H. Moore, III	P.	P.	Women
Mount St. Mary College	Emmitsburg	J. L. Sheridan	M.	R.C.	Men
St. John's College	Annapolis	Stringfellow Barr	P.	P.	Men
St. Joseph's College	Emmitsburg	Francis Dodd	M.	R.C.	Women
St. Mary's Seminary and University	Roland Park, Baltimore	J. F. Fenlon		R.C.	Men
University of Maryland	College Park and Baltimore	H. C. Byrd	A., M.	St.	Coed
Washington College	Chestertown	G. W. Mead	M.	P.	Coed
Western Maryland College	Westminster	F. G. Holloway	M.	Meth.	Coed
Massachusetts					
American International College	Springfield	C. S. McGown	E.	P.	Coed
Amherst College	Amherst	Stanley King	A., E.	P.	Men
Assumption College	Worcester	R. L. Martel		R.C.	Men
Atlantic Union College	South Lancaster	G. E. Jones		S.D.A.	Coed
Boston College	Chestnut Hill	W. J. Murphy	A., E.	R.C.	Men
Boston University	Boston	D. L. Marsh	A., E.	P.	Coed
Calvin Coolidge College of Liberal Arts	Boston	A. Chesley York		P.	Coed
Clark University	Worcester	W. W. Atwood	A., E.	P.	Coed
College of the Holy Cross	Worcester	J. R. N. Maxwell	A., E.	R.C.	Men
College of Our Lady of the Elms	Chicopee	T. M. O'Leary	E.	R.C.	Women
Eastern Nazarene College	Wollaston	G. B. Williamson	E.	Naz.	Coed
Emerson College	Boston	Harry S. Ross		P.	Coed
Emmanuel College	Boston	Sr. Teresa Patricia	E.	R.C.	Women
Gordon College of Theology and Missions	Boston	T. L. Lewis		P.	Coed
Harvard University	Cambridge	James B. Conant	A., E.	P.	Men
Massachusetts State College	Amherst	Hugh P. Baker	A., E.	St.	Coed
Middlesex University	Waltham	S. H. Wragg		P.	Coed
Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	R. G. Ham	A., E.	P.	Women
Northeastern University	Boston	Carl S. Ell	E.	P.	Coed
Radcliffe College	Cambridge	W. K. Jordan	A., E.	P.	Women
Regis College	Weston	Sr. Honora	E.	P.	Women
Simmons College	Boston	Bancroft Beatley	A., E.	P.	Women
Smith College	Northampton	Herbert Davis	A., E.	P.	Women
Springfield College	Springfield	E. M. Best	E.	P.	Men
Suffolk University	Boston	G. L. Archer		P.	Coed
Tufts College	Medford	Leonard Carmichael	A., E.	P.	Coed
Wellesley College	Wellesley	Mildred McAfee	A., E.	P.	Women
Wheaton College	Norton	A. H. Menecey	A., E.	P.	Women
Williams College	Williamstown	J. P. Baxter	A., E.	P.	Men
Michigan					
Adrian College	Adrian	S. J. Harrison		Meth.	Coed
Albion College	Albion	J. L. Seaton	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Alma College	Alma	R. W. Hamilton	N.	Presb.	Coed
Aquinas College	Grand Rapids	A. F. Bukowski		R.C.	Coed
Calvin College and Seminary	Grand Rapids	Henry Schultze	N.	Chris. Ref.	Coed
Detroit Institute of Technology	Detroit	L. M. McKnight		P.	Coed
Emmanuel Missionary College	Berrien Springs	A. W. Johnson	N.	S.D.A.	Coed
Ferris Institute	Big Rapids	M. S. Ward		P.	Coed
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale	H. L. Turner	N.	P.	Coed
Hope College	Holland	Wynand Wichers	A., N.	Ref.	Coed
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo	Paul Thompson	A., N.	Bapt.	Coed
Marygrove College	Detroit	Sr. Honora	A., N.	R.C.	Women
Mercy College	Detroit	Sr. Mary Patricia		P.	Women
Michigan State College	East Lansing	J. A. Hannah	A., N.	St.	Coed
Nazareth College	Nazareth	Sr. M. Kevin	N.	R.C.	Women
St. Mary's College	Orchard Lake	E. J. Szumal		R.C.	Men
Siena Heights College	Adrian	Mother M. Gerald	N.	R.C.	Women
University of Detroit	Detroit	Wm. J. Miller	N.	R.C.	Coed
University of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	P. F. Voelker		P.	Coed
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	A. G. Ruthven	A., N.	St.	Coed
Wayne University	Detroit	W. E. Bow	A., N.	C.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Conf.	Students
Minnesota					
Augsburg College and Theological Seminary	Minneapolis	Bernhard Christensen		Luth.	Coed
Carleton College	Northfield	D. J. Cowling	A., N.	P.	Coed
College of St. Benedict	St. Joseph	Mother Rosamund Pratschner	N.	R.C.	Women
College of St. Catherine	St. Paul	Sr. Antonius Kennelly	A., N.	R.C.	Women
College of St. Scholastica	Duluth	Mother M. Athanasius	N.	P.	Women
College of St. Teresa	Winona	Sr. Mary Aloysius Molloy	A., N.	R.C.	Women
College of St. Thomas	St. Paul	Vincent J. Flynn	N.	R.C.	Men
Concordia College	Moorhead	J. N. Brown	N.	Luth.	Coed
Constantus Adolphus College	St. Peter	Edgar Carlson	N.	Luth.	Coed
Damian University	St. Paul	C. N. Pace	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Lake Superior College	St. Paul	C. J. Turck	A., N.	P.	Coed
St. John's University	Collegeville	Alcuin Deutsch	A., N.	R.C.	Men
St. Mary's College	Winona	Bro. Joel Stanislaus	N.	R.C.	Men
St. Olaf College	Northfield	C. M. Granskou	A., N.	St.	Coed
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis	J. L. Morrill	A., N.	St.	Coed
Mississippi					
Belhaven College	Jackson	G. T. Gillespie		Presb.	Women
Blue Mountain College	Blue Mountain	L. T. Lowrey	S.	Bapt.	Women
Hillsaps College	Jackson	M. L. Smith	A., S.	Meth.	Coed
Mississippi College	Clinton	D. M. Nelson	A., S.	Bapt.	Coed
Mississippi State College	State College	G. D. Humphrey	S.	St.	Coed
Mississippi State College for Women	Columbus	B. L. Parkinson	A., S.	St.	Women
University of Mississippi	University	Alfred B. Butts	A., S.	St.	Coed
Missouri					
Central College	Fayette	Harry S. DeVore	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
College of St. Teresa	Kansas City	Mother M. Simplicita Dailey		P.	Women
Ever-Stockton College	Canton	W. H. McDonald	N.	Disc.	Coed
Drury College	Springfield	James F. Findlay	A., N.	Cong.	Coed
Indianwood College	St. Charles	Harry M. Gage	N.	Presb.	Women
Missouri Valley College	Marshall	J. Ray Cable	N.	Presb.	Coed
Park College	Parkville	F. W. Hawley	A., N.	Presb.	Coed
Rockhurst College	Kansas City	Wm. H. McCabe	N.	R.C.	Men
St. Louis University	St. Louis	P. J. Holloran	A., N.	R.C.	Coed
Tarkio College	Tarkio	M. Earle Collins	N.	U. Presb.	Coed
University of Kansas City	Kansas City	Clarence R. Decker	N.	P.	Coed
University of Missouri	Columbia	F. A. Middlebush	A., N.	St.	Coed
Washington University	St. Louis	Harry B. Wallace	A., N.	P.	Coed
Webster College	Webster Groves	G. F. Donovan	N.	R.C.	Women
Westminster College	Fulton	F. L. McCluer	A., N.	Presb.	Men
William Jewell College	Liberty	Walter P. Binns	A., N.	Bapt.	Coed
Montana					
Billings Polytechnic Institute	Polytechnic	Ernest T. Eaton	W.	Cong. Presb. Meth.	Coed
Carroll College	Helena	Emmet Riley	N.	R.C.	Men
Montana State College	Bozeman	R. R. Renne	A., W.	St.	Coed
Montana State University	Missoula	Ernest O. Melby	A., W.	St.	Coed
Nebraska					
Creighton University	Omaha	T. S. Bowdern	A., N.	R.C.	Coed
Dana College	Blair	R. E. Morton		Evan. Luth.	Coed
Doane College	Crete	Bryant Drake	A., N.	Cong. and P.E.	Coed
Duchesne College	Omaha	Mother Helen Casey	N.	P.	Women
Hastings College	Hastings	William M. French	N.	Presb.	Coed
Midland College	Fremont	F. C. Wiegman		U. Luth.	Coed
Municipal University of Omaha	Omaha	Rowland Haynes	A., N.	C.	Coed
Nebraska Central College	Central City	O. W. Carrell		Fr.	Coed
Nebraska Wesleyan University	Lincoln	B. F. Schwartz	N.	Meth.	Coed
Union College	Lincoln	E. E. Cosentine	N.	S.D.A.	Coed
University of Nebraska	Lincoln	C. S. Boucher	A., N.	St.	Coed
York College	York	D. E. Weidler		U. Breth.	Coed
Nevada					
University of Nevada	Reno	John O. Moseley	A., W.	St.	Coed
New Hampshire					
Dartmouth College	Hanover	Ernest M. Hopkins	A., E.	P.	Men
Mount St. Mary College	Hooksett	Sr. M. De LaSalle		R.C.	Women
Rivier College	Nashua	Sr. Marie Madeleine		P.	Women
St. Anselm's College	Manchester	Bertrand Dolan	E.	R.C.	Men

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Controlled	Students
University of New Hampshire New Jersey	Durham	Harold W. Stuke	A., E.	St.	Coed
Bloomfield College and Theological Seminary	Bloomfield	Joseph Hunter		Presb.	Coed
College of St. Elizabeth	Convent Station	Sr. Marie Jose Byrne	A., M.	R.C.	Women
Drew University	Madison	Arlo A. Brown	M.	Meth.	Coed
Georgian Court College	Lakewood	Mother Mary John Considine	M.	R.C.	Women
Princeton University	Princeton	Harold W. Dodds	A., M.	P.	Men
Rutgers University	New Brunswick	R. C. Clothier	A., M.	St. & P.	Coed
St. Peter's College	Jersey City	Vincent J. Hart	M.	R.C.	Men
Seton Hall College	South Orange	J. F. Kelley	M.	R.C.	Men
University of Newark	Newark	George H. Black	M.	P.	Coed
Upsala College	East Orange	E. B. Lawson	M.	Luth.	Coed
New Mexico					
Eastern New Mexico College	Portales	Floyd D. Golden		St.	Coed
New Mexico College of Agri- culture & Mechanic Arts	State College	J. W. Branson	N.	St.	Coed
University of New Mexico	Albuquerque	T. L. Popejoy	A., N.	St.	Coed
New York					
Adelphi College	Garden City	Paul D. Eddy	M.	P.	Women
Alfred University	Alfred	J. N. Norwood	A., M.	St. & P.	Coed
Bard College	Annandale	Charles H. Gray		St.	Coed
Brooklyn College of City of New York	Brooklyn	Harry D. Gideonse	A., M.	C.	Coed
Canisius College	Buffalo	T. J. Coughlin	M.	R.C.	Coed
Colgate University	Hamilton	E. N. Case	A., M.	P.	Men
College of Mt. St. Vincent	New York	Sr. C. Marie	A., M.	R.C.	Women
College of New Rochelle	New Rochelle	Mother T. Aquinas	A., M.	R.C.	Women
College of St. Rose	Albany	E. F. Gibbons	M.	R.C.	Women
Columbia University	New York	N. M. Butler	A., M.	P.	Coed
Cornell University	Ithaca	E. E. Day	A., M.	St. & P.	Coed
D'Youville College	Buffalo	Sister Grace	M.	R.C.	Women
Elmira College	Elmira	W. S. A. Pott	A., M.	P.	Women
Fordham University	New York	Robert I. Gannon	A., M.	R.C.	Men
Good Counsel College	White Plains	Mother M. Aloysia	M.	R.C.	Women
Hamilton College	Clinton	T. B. Rudd	A., M.	P.	Men
Hartwick College	Oneonta	H. J. Arnold		Luth.	Coed
Hofstra College	Hempstead	J. C. Adams	M.	P.	Coed
Houghton College	Houghton	S. W. Paine	M.	Wes. Meth.	Coed
Hunter College	New York	G. N. Shuster	A., M.	C.	Women
Keuka College	Keuka Park	Henry E. Allen	M.	Bapt.	Women
Ladycliff College	Highland Falls	Mother M. Charles Borromeo		P.	Women
Long Island University	Brooklyn	T. W. Metcalfe		P.	Coed
Manhattan College	New York	Bro. B. Thomas	M.	R.C.	Men
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart	New York	Grace C. Dammann	A., M.	R.C.	Women
Marymount College	Tarrytown	M. Teresa Dalton	M.	R.C.	Women
Nazareth College	Rochester	Sr. Rose Miriam	M.	R.C.	Women
New School for Social Re- search	New York	Alvin Johnson		P.	Coed
New York University	New York	Harry W. Chase	A., M.	P.	Coed
Niagara University	Niagara Falls	J. M. Noonan	M.	R.C.	Coed
Notre Dame College of Staten Island	Grymes Hill	Mother Saint Agnes	M.	R.C.	Women
Queens College	Flushing	Paul Klapper	M.	C.	Coed
Russell Sage College	Troy	Helen McKinstry	A., M.	P.	Women
Sarah Lawrence College	Bronxville	Constance Warren	M.	P.	Women
St. Bernardine of Sienna College	Loudinville	Mark Kennedy	M.	R.C.	Men
St. Bonaventure College and Seminary	St. Bonaventure	Thomas Plassman	M.	R.C.	Coed
St. Francis College	Brooklyn	Bro. Columbia		R.C.	Men
St. John's University	Brooklyn	Wm. J. Mahoney	M.	R.C.	Coed
St. Joseph's College	Brooklyn	Wm. T. Dillon	M.	R.C.	Women
St. Joseph's Seminary and College	Yonkers	John Fearn		R.C.	Men
St. Lawrence University	Canton	H. E. B. Speight	A., M.	P.	Coed
Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	H. T. Moore	A., M.	P.	Women
Syracuse University	Syracuse	W. P. Tolley	A., M.	P.	Coed
Colleges of the Seneca: Ho- bart and William Smith Colleges	Geneva	John M. Potter	A., M.	P.	Coed
City College	New York	Harry N. Wright	A., M.	C.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Union College	Schenectady	Dixon Ryan Fox	A., M.	P.	Men
University of Buffalo	Buffalo	S. P. Capen	A., M.	P.	Coed
University of Rochester	Rochester	Alan Valentine	A., M.	P.	Coed
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	H. N. MacCracken	A., M.	P.	Women
Wagner Memorial Lutheran College	Staten Island	C. C. Stoughton	M.	U. Luth.	Coed
Wells College	Aurora	William E. Weld	A., M.	P.	Women
North Carolina					
Atlantic Christian College	Wilson	H. S. Hilley		Disc.	Coed
Catawba College	Salisbury	A. R. Keppel	S.	Evan. & Ref.	Coed
Davidson College	Davidson	J. R. Cunningham	A., S.	Presb.	Men
Duke University	Durham	R. L. Flowers	A., S.	P.	Coed
Elon College	Elon College	Leon E. Smith		Christian	Coed
Flora MacDonald College	Red Springs	H. G. Bedinger		Presb.	Women
Greensboro College	Greensboro	L. T. Gobbler	S.	Meth.	Women
Guilford College	Guilford College	C. A. Milner	S.	Fr.	Coed
High Point College	High Point	G. I. Humphreys		Meth.	Coed
Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory	P. E. Monroe	S.	Luth.	Coed
Meredith College	Raleigh	Carlyle Campbell	A., S.	Bapt.	Women
Queens College	Charlotte	H. B. Blakely	S.	Presb.	Women
Salem College	Winston-Salem	H. E. Rondthaler	S.	Morav.	Women
State College of Agriculture and Engineering of University of North Carolina	Raleigh	Frank P. Graham	S.	St.	Coed
University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	Frank P. Graham	A., S.	St.	Coed
Wake Forest College	Wake Forest	T. D. Kitchin	A., S.	Bapt.	Coed
Woman's College of the University of North Carolina	Greensboro	Frank P. Graham	A., S.	St.	Women
North Dakota					
Jamestown College	Jamestown	B. H. Kroeze	A., N.	Presb.	Coed
North Dakota Agriculture College	State College	F. L. Eversull	N.	St.	Coed
University of North Dakota	University	John C. West	A., N.	St.	Coed
Wesley College	Grand Forks	T. Ross Hicks		Meth.	Coed
Ohio					
Antioch College	Yellow Springs	A. D. Henderson	A., N.	P.	Coed
Ashland College	Ashland	E. G. Mason	N.	Breth.	Coed
Baldwin-Wallace College	Berea	Louis C. Wright	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Bluffton College	Bluffton	L. L. Ramseyer		Menon.	Coed
Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green	F. J. Prout	N., T.	St.	Coed
Capital University	Columbus	Otto Mees	A., N.	Luth.	Coed
Cedarville College	Cedarville	I. D. Vayhinger		P.	Coed
College of Mt. St. Joseph	Mt. St. Joseph	Mother Mary Regina	N.	R.C.	Women
College of Wooster	Wooster	Howard F. Lowry	A., N.	Presb.	Coed
Defiance College	Defiance	H. D. Hopkins		Cong. Chris.	Coed
Denison University	Granville	K. I. Brown	A., N.	Bapt.	Coed
Fenn College	Cleveland	C. V. Thomas	N.	P.	Coed
Findlay College	Findlay	C. A. Morey	N.	Ch. of God	Coed
Heidelberg College	Tiffin	C. E. Josephson	A., N.	Evan. Ref.	Coed
Hiram College	Hiram	Paul H. Fall	A., N.	P.	Coed
John Carroll University	Cleveland	T. J. Donnelly	N.	R.C.	Men
Kent State University	Kent	G. A. Bowman	N., T.	St.	Coed
Kenyon College	Gambier	G. K. Chalmers	A., N.	P.	Men
Lake Erie College	Painesville	H. D. Bragdon	A., N.	P.	Women
Marietta College	Marietta	D. T. Schoonover	A., N.	P.	Coed
Mary Manse College	Toledo	Sr. Vincent Kaley	N.	R.C.	Women
Miami University	Oxford	A. H. Upham	A., N.	St.	Coed
Mount Union College	Alliance	C. B. Ketcham	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Muskingum College	New Concord	R. N. Montgomery	A., N.	U. Presb.	Coed
Notre Dame College	South Euclid	Mother Mary V. Niess	N.	R.C.	Women
Oberlin College	Oberlin	E. H. Wilkins	A., N.	P.	Coed
Ohio Northern University	Ada	R. O. McClure		Meth.	Coed
Ohio State University	Columbus	Howard L. Bevis	A., N.	St.	Coed
Ohio University	Athens	John C. Baker	A., N.	St.	Coed
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware	H. J. Burgstahler	A., N.	Meth.	Coed
Otterbein College	Westerville	John R. Howe	A., N.	U. Breth.	Coed
Our Lady of Cincinnati College	Cincinnati	Sr. Marie Pierre		R.C.	Women
St. Mary of the Springs College	Columbus	Sr. M. Aloyse	N.	R.C.	Women
University of Akron	Akron	H. E. Simmons	A., N.	C.	Coed
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Raymond Walters	A., N.	C.	Coed
University of Dayton	Dayton	G. L. Renneker	N.	R.C.	Coed
University of Toledo	Toledo	Philip C. Nash	A., N.	C.	Coed
Ursuline College	Cleveland	Mother Marie	N.	R.C.	Women
Western College	Oxford	Mrs. Alexander Thomson	A., N.	P.	Women

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Western Reserve University	Cleveland	W. G. Leutner	A., N.	P.	Coed
Wilmington College	Wilmington	S. A. Watson	N., T.	Fr.	Coed
Wittenberg College	Springfield	R. E. Tulloss	A., N.	U. Luth.	Coed
Xavier University	Cincinnati	C. J. Steiner	N.	R. C.	Men
Youngstown College	Youngstown	Howard W. Jones		P. C.	Coed
Oklahoma					
Bethany-Peniel College	Bethany	O. J. Finch		Naz.	Coed
Catholic College of Oklahoma	Guthrie	Mother Mary Agnes Arvin		R. C.	Women
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanics College	Stillwater	H. G. Bennett	A., N.	St.	Coed
Oklahoma Baptist University	Shawnee	John W. Raley		Bapt.	Coed
Oklahoma City University	Oklahoma City	Clusitor Q. Smith		Meth.	Coed
Oklahoma College for Women	Chickasha	C. Dan Proctor	A., N.	St.	Women
Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College	Goodwell	M. E. McKee		St.	Coed
Phillips University	Enid	Eugene S. Briggs	N.	Disc.	Coed
University of Oklahoma	Norman	G. L. Cross	A., N.	St.	Coed
University of Tulsa	Tulsa	C. I. Pontius	A., N.	P.	Coed
Oregon					
Lewis and Clark College	Portland	M. S. Odell	W.	Presb.	Coed
Linfield College	McMinnville	H. L. Dillin	A., W.	Bapt.	Coed
Marylhurst College	Marylhurst	Sr. Miriam Anna	W.	R. C.	Women
Mount Angel College and Seminary	St. Benedict	Thos. Meier	W.	R. C.	Cord
Oregon State College	Corvallis	A. L. Strand	A., W.	St.	Coed
Pacific College	Newberg	E. W. Guley		Fr.	Coed
Pacific University	Forest Grove	W. C. Giersbach	W.	P.	Coed
Reed College	Portland	A. F. Scott	A., W.	P.	Coed
University of Oregon	Eugene	O. J. Hollis	A., W.	St.	Coed
University of Portland	Portland	C. C. Miltner	W.	R. C.	Cord
Willamette University	Salem	G. H. Smith	A., W.	Meth.	Coed
Pennsylvania					
Academy of the New Church	Bryn Athyn	George deCharms		Ch. of N. Jeru	Coed
Albright College	Reading	H. V. Masters	M.	Evang.	Coed
Allegheny College	Meadville	J. R. Schultz	A., M.	P.	Coed
Beaver College	Jenkintown	R. M. Kistler		Presb.	Women
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr	Katherine McBride	A., M.	P.	Women
Bucknell University	Lewisburg	A. C. Marts	A., M.	Bapt.	Coed
Cedar Crest College	Allentown	D. H. Moore	M.	Evans & Ref.	Women
Chestnut Hill College	Chestnut Hill	Sr. Maria Kostka	A., M.	R. C.	Women
College Misericordia	Dallas	Sr. M. Borromeo	M.	P.	Women
Dickinson College	Carlisle	C. W. Prettyman	A., M.	P.	Coed
Dropsie College	Philadelphia	A. A. Neuman		Jewish	Coed
Duquesne University	Pittsburgh	R. V. Kirk	M.	R. C.	Coed
Elizabethtown College	Elizabethtown	A. C. Baugher		Ch. of Breth.	Coed
Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster	T. A. Distler	A., M.	Ref.	Men
Geneva College	Beaver Falls	M. M. Pearce	A., M.	Ref. Presb.	Coed
Gettysburg College	Gettysburg	H. W. A. Hanson	A., M.	Luth.	Coed
Grove City College	Grove City	W. C. Ketler	A., M.	P.	Coed
Haverford College	Haverford	Felix Morley	A., M.	Fr.	Men
Immaculata College	Immaculata	F. J. Furey	M.	R. C.	Women
Juniata College	Huntingdon	C. N. Ellis	A., M.	Ch. of Breth.	Coed
Lafayette College	Easton	W. M. Lewis	A., M.	Presb.	Men
LaSalle College	Philadelphia	Bro. Emilian	M.	R. C.	Men
Lebanon Valley College	Anville	C. A. Lynch	M.	U. Breth.	Coed
Lehigh University	Bethlehem	P. M. Palmer	A., M.	P.	Men
Marywood College	Seranton	Sr. M. Sylvia	M.	R. C.	Women
Mercyhurst College	Erie	Sr. M. deSales Preston	M.	R. C.	Women
Moravian College and Theological Seminary	Bethlehem	R. S. Hauptert	M.	Morav.	Men
Moravian College	Bethlehem	E. J. Heath		Morav.	Women
Mount Mercy College	Pittsburgh	Mother M. Irenaeus Dougherty	M.	P.	Women
Muhlenberg College	Allentown	Levering Tyson	A., M.	Luth.	Men
Pennsylvania College for Women	Pittsburgh	H. L. Spencer	A., M.	P.	Women
Pennsylvania State College	State College	R. D. Hetzel	A., M.	St.	Coed
Rosemont College	Rosemont	Mother Cleophas	A., M.	R. C.	Women
St. Francis College	Loretto	J. P. Sullivan	M.	P.	Men
St. Joseph's College	Philadelphia	John J. Long	M.	R. C.	Men
St. Vincent College	Latrobe	Alfred Koch	M.	R. C.	Men
Seton Hill College	Greensburg	J. A. Reeves	A., M.	P.	Women
Susquehanna University	Selingsgrove	G. M. Smith	M.	Luth.	Coed
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore	John W. Nason	A., M.	Fr.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Temple University	Philadelphia	R. L. Johnson	A., M.	P.	Coed
Thiel College	Greenville	W. F. Zimmerman	M.	U. Luth.	Coed
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Thomas S. Gates	A., M.	P.	Coed
University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	John G. Bowman	A., M.	P.	Coed
University of Scranton	Scranton	Coleman Nevils	M.	R. C.	Men
Ursinus College	Collegeville	N. E. McClure	A., M.	P.	Coed
Villa Maria College	Erie	Sr. M. Stella	M.	R. C.	Women
Villanova College	Villanova	F. X. N. McGuire	M.	R. C.	Men
Washington and Jefferson College	Washington	R. C. Hutchinson	A., M.	P.	Men
Waynesburg College	Waynesburg	Paul R. Stewart		Presb.	Coed
Westminster College	New Wilmington	R. F. Galbreath	A., M.	U. Presb.	Coed
Wilson College	Chambersburg	Paul S. Havens	A., M.	Presb.	Women
Puerto Rico					
Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico	San German	J. S. Morris	M.	P.	Coed
Rhode Island					
Brown University	Providence	H. M. Wriston	A., E.	P.	Cord
Providence College	Providence	John J. Dillon	E.	R. C.	Men
Rhode Island State College	Kingston	C. R. Woodward	A., E.	St.	Coed
South Carolina					
Clemson Agricultural College	Clemson	Robert F. Poole	S.	St.	Men
Coker College	Hartsville	D. C. Agnew	S.	Bapt.	Women
College of Charleston	Charleston	G. D. Grice	A., S.	C.	Men
Columbia College	Columbia	J. C. Guilds	S.	Meth.	Women
Converse College	Spartanburg	E. M. Gwathmey	A., S.	P.	Women
Erskine College	Due West	R. C. Grier	S.	Assoc. Ref.	
				Presb.	Coed
Furman University	Greenville	J. L. Pfyler	A., S.	Bapt.	Cord.
Lander College	Greenwood	John M. Best		Meth.	Women
Limestone College	Gaffney	R. C. Granberry	S.	P.	Women
Newberry College	Newberry	James C. Kinard	S.	U. Luth.	Coed
Presbyterian College	Clinton	Wm. P. Jacobs		Presb.	Coed
The Citadel	Charleston	Gen. C. P. Summerall	*A., S.	St.	Men
University of South Carolina	Columbia	L. T. Baker	A., S.	St.	Coed
Winthrop College	Rock Hill	Henry R. Sims	**S.	St.	Women
Wofford College	Spartanburg	W. K. Greene	A., S.	Meth.	Men
South Dakota					
Augustana College	Sioux Falls	L. M. Stavig	N.	Luth.	Coed
Dakota Wesleyan University	Mitchell	Joseph H. Edge	N.	Meth.	Coed
Huron College	Huron	G. F. McDougall	N.	Presb.	Coed
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts	Brookings	L. E. Jackson	N.	St.	Coed
University of South Dakota	Vermillion	I. D. Weeks	A., N.	St.	Coed
Yankton College	Yankton	Wm. C. Lang	N.	P.	Coed
Tennessee					
Bethel College	McKenzie	Mary E. Dotherow		Cumberland Presb.	Coed
				P.	Coed
Bob Jones College	Cleveland	Bob Jones Jr.			
Carson-Newman College	Jefferson City, Tennessee	J. T. Warren	S.	Bapt.	Coed
		Laban Rice		Presb.	Coed
Cumberland University	Lebanon	R. T. L. Liston		Presb.	Coed
King College	Bristol	R. E. Womack		Meth.	Coed
Lambuth College	Jackson	S. W. McClelland	S.	P.	Coed
Lincoln Memorial University	Harrogate	E. A. Sutherland		P.	Coed
Madison College	Madison College	R. W. Lloyd	A., S.	Presb.	Coed
Maryville College	Maryville	V. L. Elliott		P.	Coed
Milligan College	Milligan College				
Scarritt College for Christian Workers	Nashville	H. C. Stunts	S.	Meth.	Coed
Sienna College	Memphis	Sr. Raymunda		P.	Women
Southern Missionary College	Collegedale	K. A. Wright	JS	S.D.A.	Coed
Southwestern	Memphis	C. E. Diehl	A., S.	Presb.	Coed
Tennessee College	Murfreesboro	J. B. Clark		Bapt.	Women
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	Cookeville	Everett Derryberry	S.	St.	Coed
Tusculum College	Greeneville	John McSwain	S.	P.	Coed
Union University	Jackson	John J. Hurt		Bapt.	Coed
University of Chattanooga	Chattanooga	David A. Lockmiller	A., S.	Meth.	Coed
University of the South	Sewanee	Alexander Guerry	A., S.	P.E.	Men
University of Tennessee	Knoxville	J. D. Hoskins	A., S.	St.	Coed
Vanderbilt University	Nashville	O. C. Carmichael	A., S.	P.	Coed
William Jennings Bryan University	Dayton	J. A. Rudd		P.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
Texas					
Abilene Christian College	Abilene	D. H. Morris		Ch. of Christ.	Coed
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas	College Station	Gibb Gilchrist	A., S.	St.	Men
Austin College	Sherman	W. B. Guarrant		Presb.	Coed
Baylor University	Waco	Pat M. Neff	S.	Bapt.	Coed
College of Mines and Metallurgy	El Paso	D. M. Wiggins	S.	St.	Coed
Daniel Baker College	Brownwood	T. H. Hart		Presb.	Coed
East Texas Baptist College	Marshall	H. D. Bruce		Bapt.	Coed
Hardin-Simmons University	Abilene	R. N. Richardson	S.	Bapt.	Coed
Howard Payne College	Brownwood	T. H. Taylor		Bapt.	Coed
Incarnate Word College	San Antonio	Sr. M. Columkille	A., S.	R. C.	Women
McMurry College	Abilene	H. G. Cooke		Meth.	Coed
Mary Hardin-Baylor College	Belton	G. G. Singleton	S.	Bapt.	Women
Our Lady of the Lake College	San Antonio	J. L. McMahon	A., S.	R. C.	Women
Rice Institute	Houston	E. O. Lovett	A., S.	P.	Coed
St. Mary's University	San Antonio	W. F. Golatka		R. C.	Coed
Southern Methodist University	Dallas	Umpfrey Lee	A., S.	Meth.	Coed
Southwestern University	Georgetown	J. N. R. Score	S.	Meth.	Coed
Texas Christian University	Fort Worth	M. E. Sadler	A., S.	Disc.	Coed
Texas College of Arts and Industries	Kingsville	E. N. Jones	S.	St.	Coed
Texas State College	Denton	L. H. Hubbard	A., S.	St.	Women
Texas Technological College	Lubbock	W. M. Whyburn	S.	St.	Coed
Texas Wesleyan College	Fort Worth	Law Sone		Meth.	Coed
Trinity University	San Antonio	M. G. Everett		Presb.	Coed
University of Houston	Houston	E. E. Oberholtzer		Dist.	Coed
University of Texas	Austin	Homer P. Rainey	A., S.	St.	Coed
Utah					
Brigham Young University	Provo	F. S. Harris	A., W.	L.D.S.	Coed
St. Mary of the Wasatch	Salt Lake City	Sister M. Agnes	W.	R. C.	Women
University of Utah	Salt Lake City	L. E. Cowles	A., W.	St.	Coed
Utah State Agricultural College	Logan	E. G. Peterson	A., W.	St.	Coed
Vermont					
Bennington College	Bennington	L. W. Jones	A., E.	P.	Women
Middlebury College	Middlebury	S. S. Stratton	A., E.	P.	Cord.
Norwich University	Northfield	H. L. Dodge	E.	P.	Men
St. Michael's College	Winooski	James H. Petty	E.	R. C.	Men
Trinity College	Burlington	Mother M. Emmanuel		R. C.	Women
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	Burlington	J. S. Millis	A., E.	St. & P.	Coed
Virginia					
Bridgewater College	Bridgewater	Paul H. Bowman	S.	Breth.	Coed
College of William and Mary	Williamsburg	J. E. Pomfret	A., S.	St.	Coed
Emory and Henry College	Emory	F. G. Gibson	S.	Meth.	Coed
Hampden-Sydney College	Hampden-Sydney	E. G. Gammon	A., S.	Presb.	Men
Hollins College	Hollins College	Bessie Randolph	A., S.	P.	Women
Lynchburg College	Lynchburg	R. B. Montgomery	S.	Disc.	Coed
Mary Baldwin College	Staunton	L. W. Jarman	A., S.	P.	Women
Mary Washington College	Fredericksburg	M. L. Combs	S., T.	St.	Women
Radford College	Radford	D. W. Peters	S., T.	St.	Women
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland	J. E. Moreland	A., S.	Meth.	Men
Randolph-Macon Women's College	Lynchburg	T. H. Jack	A., S.	Meth.	Women
Roanoke College	Salem	C. J. Smith	S.	P.	Coed
Sweet Briar College	Sweet Briar	Meta Glass	A., S.	P.	Women
University of Richmond	Richmond	F. W. Boatwright	A., S.	Bapt.	Cord.
University of Virginia	Charlottesville	J. L. Newcomb	A., S.	St.	Coed
Washington and Lee University	Lexington	Francis P. Gaines	A., S.	P.	Men
Washington					
College of Puget Sound	Tacoma	R. F. Thompson	A., W.	Meth.	Coed
Gonzaga University	Spokane	F. J. Altman	W.	R. C.	Men
St. Edward's Seminary	Kenmore	John P. McCormick	W.	R. C.	Men
St. Martin's College	Lacey	Raphael Heider	W.	R. C.	Men
Seattle College	Seattle	F. E. Corkery	W.	R. C.	Coed
Seattle Pacific College	Seattle	C. Hoyt Watson	W.	F. Meth.	Coed
State College of Washington	Pullman	W. M. Compton	A., W.	St.	Coed
University of Washington	Seattle	Lee Paul Sieg	A., W.	St.	Coed
Walla Walla College	College Place	George W. Bowers	W.	S.D.A.	Coed
Whitman College	Walla Walla	W. S. Anderson	A., W.	P.	Coed
Whitworth College	Spokane	Frank F. Warren	W.	Presb.	Coed

UNIVERSITIES AND SENIOR COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

School	Location	Head	Accred.	Con.	Students
West Virginia					
Alderson-Brodus College	Philippi	J. W. Elliott		Bapt.	Coed
Bethany College	Bethany	W. H. Crumblet	A, N	P	Coed
Davis and Elkins College	Elkins	R. B. Purdum		Presb.	Coed
Marshall College	Huntington	J. D. Williams	N, T	St.	Coed
Morris Harvey College	Charleston	Leonard Riggelman		P.	Coed
Salem College	Salem	S. O. Bond		S. D. Bapt.	Coed
West Virginia Institute of Technology					
	Montgomery	E. S. Maclin		St.	Coed
West Virginia University	Morgantown	C. E. Lawall	A, N	St.	Coed
West Virginia Wesleyan College	Buckhannon	J. W. Broyles	N	Meth.	Coed
Wisconsin					
Beloit College	Beloit	Carey Croners	A, N	P	Coed
Carroll College	Waukesha	G. T. Vander Lugt	A, N	Presb.	Coed
Lawrence College	Appleton	N. M. Pusey	A, N	P	Coed
Marquette University	Milwaukee	Peter A. Brooks	N	R. C.	Coed
Milton College	Milton	Carroll L. Hill		P.	Coed
Milwaukee-Downer College	Milwaukee	Lucia R. Briggs	A, N	P	Women
Mission House College and Theological Seminary	Plymouth	Paul Groeshuesch		Evan. and Ref.	Coed
Northwestern College	Watertown	E. E. Kowalek		Luth.	Coed
Ripon College	Ripon	C. G. Kuebler	A, N	P	Coed
Saint Clare College	Milwaukee	St. Mary Ignatia		R. C.	Women
St. Francis College	Burlington	Isadore Cwiklinski		R. C.	Men
St. Norbert College	West De Pere	B. H. Pennings	N	R. C.	Men
University of Wisconsin	Madison	A. W. Peterson	A, N	St.	Coed
Wyoming					
University of Wyoming	Laramie	Fay E. Smith	A, N	St.	Coed

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Accred.—Accreditation of the institution to one or more of the national or regional accrediting associations.

Con.—Control of the institution, whether public, private or denominational.

The Student Body:

Coed.—Coeducational—for both men and women.

Cord.—Coordinate—separate colleges for men and women.

Men—For men only.

Women—For women only.

A.—Accredited by the Association of American Universities.

Admin.—Administration, administrative, administrator.

Bapt.—Controlled by Baptist Church.

Breth.—Controlled by Brethren Church.

C.—Controlled by city or municipal government.

Ch. of Breth.—Controlled by Church of the Brethren.

Ch. of Christ—Controlled by Church of Christ.

Ch. of God—Controlled by Church of God.

Ch. of N. Jeru.—Controlled by Church of New Jerusalem.

Chris.—Controlled by Christian Church.

Chris. Ref.—Controlled by Christian Reformed Church.

Co.—Controlled by County Government.

Cong.—Controlled by Congregational Church.

Disc.—Controlled by Disciples Church.

Dist.—Controlled by District Government.

E.—Accredited by New England Association of Colleges.

Evan. Luth.—Controlled by Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Evan. Ref.—Controlled by Evangelical and Reformed Church.

F. Bapt.—Controlled by Free Baptist Church.

F. Meth.—Controlled by Free Methodist Church.

Fr.—Controlled by Society of Friends.

Jewish—Controlled by Jewish Congregations.

Jn.—Four year college accredited by regional association as junior college.

L. D. S.—Controlled by Latter-day Saints.

Luth.—Controlled by Lutheran Church.

M.—Accredited by Middle States Association of Colleges.

Menon.—Controlled by Mennonite Church.

Meth.—Controlled by Methodist Church.

Morav.—Controlled by Moravian Church.

N.—Accredited by North Central Association of Colleges.

Naz.—Controlled by Nazarene Church.

P.—Controlled by private corporation, independent of church.

P. E.—Controlled by Protestant Episcopal Church.

Presb.—Controlled by Presbyterian Church.

R. C.—Controlled by Roman Catholic Church.

Ref.—Controlled by Reformed Church.

S.—Accredited by Southern Association of Colleges.

S. D. A.—Controlled by Seventh-day Adventist Church.

S. D. Bapt.—Controlled by Seventy Day Baptist Church.

St.—Controlled by state government.

T.—Accredited by American Association of Teachers' Colleges.

Ter.—Controlled by territorial government.

U. Breth.—Controlled by United Brethren Church.

U. Luth.—Controlled by United Lutheran Church.

U. Presb.—Controlled by United Presbyterian Church.

Unit.—Controlled by Unitarian Church.

Wes. Meth.—Controlled by Wesleyan Methodist Church.

*****—Accredited by professional association.

******—Provisionally accredited, or accredited with some reservation, or admitted on probation.

COLLEGE COLORS AND ACADEMIC COSTUME

In 1896 an intercollegiate commission was established to draw up a uniform code for caps, gowns and hoods representative of the various academic degrees. It was later incorporated as the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume, at Albany, N. Y., and is the official clearing house for all information regarding costume and college colors.

Bachelors' gowns are of black material, open or closed in front, with long pointed sleeve. Masters' gowns are usually of black silk, open in front, with long closed sleeve slit in the upper part of the arm. The doctors' gowns are of black silk, with round bell

sleeve. The open front is faced down with black velvet, while the sleeves are trimmed with three bars of velvet either of black or of the color of the doctorate held.

The Oxford cap or mortarboard of stuff or broadcloth is worn for all degrees. The doctorate is entitled to a tassel of gold or part gold, and the cap may be of velvet.

Hoods are usually of black silk lined with the official school colors, and edged with velvet in colors representing the degree held, in widths varying from five inches for doctors, three inches for masters and two inches for bachelors.

COLORS OF ACADEMIC DEGREES

Agriculture.....	Maize	Medicine.....	Green
Arts and Letters.....	White	Music.....	Pink
Commerce and Accounting.....	Drab	Oratory.....	Silver gray
Dentistry.....	Lilac	Pedagogy.....	Light blue
Economics.....	Copper	Pharmacy.....	Olive
Engineering.....	Orange	Philosophy.....	Blue
Fine Arts.....	Brown	Physical Education.....	Sage green
Forestry.....	Russet	Public Health.....	Salmon
Humanities.....	Crimson	Science.....	Gold yellow
Laws.....	Purple	Theology.....	Scarlet
Library Science.....	Lemon	Veterinary Science.....	Gray

Abbreviations for Academic Degrees and Positions

(Source: Degrees and Hoods of the World's Universities and Colleges)

A.B.—Bachelor of Arts.	B.L.—Bachelor of Law.
A.B.C.M.—Associate of the British College of Music.	B.Litt.—Bachelor of Literature.
A.B.S.A.—Associate of the British Society of Aviculture.	B.Met.—Bachelor of Metallurgy.
A.C.P.—Associate of the College of Preceptors.	B.Mus.—Bachelor of Music.
A.I.G.C.M.—Associate of the Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians.	B.Paed.—Bachelor of Pedagogy.
A.L.C.M.—Associate of the London College of Music.	B.Ph.—Bachelor of Philosophy.
A.M.—Master of Arts.	B.Pharm.—Bachelor of Pharmacy.
A.Mus.V.C.M.—Associate in Music, Victoria College of Music.	B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
A.N.A.M.—Associate of the National Academy of Music.	B.San.Sc.—Bachelor of Sanitary Science.
Artrt.D.—Doctor of Arts (U.S.A.).	B.Sc.Ag.—Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.
A.R.C.A.—Associate of the Royal College of Art.	B.Sc.Arch.—Bachelor of Science in Architecture.
A.Sc.—Associate in Science.	B.Sc.For.—Bachelor of Science in Forestry.
A.Th.—Associate in Theology.	B.Sc.Hortic.—Bachelor of Science in Horticulture.
A.V.C.A.—Associate of the Victoria College of Art.	B.Sc.P.H.—Bachelor of Science in Public Health.
A.V.C.A.—Associate of the Victoria College of Art.	B.Sc.Tech.—Bachelor of Science in Technology.
A.V.C.M.—Associate of the Victoria College of Music.	B.T.—Bachelor of Teaching.
B.A.—Bachelor of Arts.	B.Th.—Bachelor of Theology.
B.A.I.—Bachelor of Engineering.	B.Vet.S.—Bachelor of Veterinary Surgery.
B.Ag.—Bachelor of Agriculture.	C.E.—Civil Engineer.
B.Arch.—Bachelor of Architecture.	Ch.B.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B.A.O.—Bachelor of Obstetrics.	Ch.E.—Chemical Engineer.
B.A.S.—Bachelor of Agricultural Science.	Ch.M.—Master of Surgery.
B.C.E.—Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	C.P.E.—Certificate of the Preliminary Examination.
B.Ch.—Bachelor of Surgery.	D.Ch.—Doctor of Surgery.
B.Ch.D.—Bachelor of Dental Surgery.	D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.	D.Can.L.—Doctor Canon Law.
B.Com.—Bachelor of Commerce.	D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
B.Com.Sc.—Bachelor of Commercial Science.	D.D.S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery.
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.	D.D.Sc.—Doctor of Dental Science.
B.D.S.—Bachelor of Dental Surgery.	D.Eng.—Doctor of Engineering.
B.Dent.Sc.—Bachelor of Dental Science.	D.Hy.—Doctor of Hygiene.
B.E.E.—Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.	D.L.—Doctor of Law.
B.Eng.—Bachelor of Engineering.	D.Litt.—Doctor of Literature.
B.F.A.—Bachelor of Fine Arts.	D.Litt.Celt.—Doctor of Celtic Studies.
B.Hy.—Bachelor of Hygiene.	D.M.D.—Doctor of Dental Medicine.
	D.Met.—Doctor of Metallurgy.
	D.Mus.—Doctor of Music.
	D.O.L.—Doctor of Oriental Languages.
	D.Paed.—Doctor of Pedagogy.
	D.P.H.—Doctor of Public Health (U.S.A.).
	D.Ph.—Doctor of Philosophy.

D.Phil.—Doctor of Philosophy.
 D.Pharm.—Doctor of Pharmacy.
 D.Sac.Litt.—Doctor of Sacred Literature.
 D.Sc.—Doctor of Science.
 D.Sc.P.H.—Doctor of Science in Public Health.
 D.V.M.—Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
 D.Vet.Sc.—Doctor of Veterinary Science.
 E.E.—Electrical Engineer.
 Ed.B.—Bachelor of Education.
 E.M.—Mining Engineer (U.S.A.).
 F.B.C.M.—Fellow of the British College of Music.
 F.B.S.A.—Fellow of the British Society of Aviculture.
 F.C.P.—Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.T.B.—Fellow of the College of Teachers of the Blind.
 F.Coll.H.—Fellow of the College of Handicraft.
 F.Elo.V.C.M.—Fellow in Elocution, Victoria College of Music.
 F.Gld.O.—Fellow of the Guild of Organists.
 F.I.G.C.M.—Fellow of the Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians.
 F.L.C.M.—Fellow of the London College of Music.
 F.N.A.M.—Fellow of the National Academy of Music.
 F.Ph.(Eng.)—Fellow of the Board of Philosophical Study, England.
 F.Ph.S.—Fellow of the Philosophical society.
 F.R.C.O.—Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
 F.S.C.O.—Fellow of the Society of Church Organists.
 F.S.Sc.—Fellow of the Society of Letters, Arts and Sciences.
 F.V.C.M.—Fellow of the Victoria College of Music.
 F.N.C.M.—Fellow of the National College of Music.
 F.T.S.C.—Fellow of the Tonic Sol-fa college.
 F.V.C.A.—Fellow of the Victoria College of Art.
 G.N.C.M.—Graduate of the National College of Music.
 Grad.D.—Graduate in Divinity.
 J.D.—Doctor of Jurisprudence (U.S.A.).
 J.A.—Licentiate in Arts.
 J.Ag.—Licentiate in Agriculture.
 J.B.C.M.—Licentiate of the British College of Music.
 J.C.E.—Licentiate in Civil Engineering.
 J.C.P.—Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
 J.Elo.V.C.M.—Licentiate in Elocution, Victoria College of Music.
 J.H.D.—Doctor of Literature.
 Jic.Div.—Licentiate in Divinity.
 J.I.G.C.M.—Licentiate of the Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians.
 Litt.D.—Doctor of Letters.
 L.L.A.—Lady Literate in Arts (St. Andrews university).
 L.L.C.M.—Licentiate of the London College of Music.
 L.L.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
 L.L.D.—Doctor of Laws.
 L.L.M.—Master of Laws.
 L.M.—Master of Law.
 L.M.&S.—Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.
 L.M.E.—Licentiate in Mining Engineering.

L.Mus.—Licentiate in Music.
 L.Mus.V.C.M.—Licentiate in Music, Victoria College of Music.
 L.N.A.M.—Licentiate of the National Academy of Music.
 L.N.C.M.—Licentiate of the National College of Music.
 L.S.Sc.—Licentiate in Sanitary Science.
 L.T.—Licentiate in Teaching.
 L.Th.—Licentiate in Theology.
 L.V.C.A.—Licentiate of the Victoria College of Art.
 L.V.C.M.—Licentiate of the Victoria College of Music.
 M.A.—Master of Arts.
 M.A.I.—Master of Engineering.
 M.A.O.—Master of Obstetrics.
 M.Arch.—Master of Architecture.
 M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine.
 M.B.A.—Master of Business Administration (U.S.A.).
 M.C.E.—Master of Civil Engineering.
 M.Ch.—Master of Surgery.
 M.Ch.D.—Master of Dental Surgery.
 M.Ch.Orth.—Master of Orthopaedic Surgery.
 M.Coll.H.—Member of the College of Handicraft.
 M.Com.—Master of Commerce.
 M.Com.Sc.—Master of Commercial Science.
 M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
 M.D.S.—Master of Dental Surgery.
 M.Dent.Sc.—Master of Dental Science.
 M.E.—Mining Engineer.
 Mech.E.—Mechanical Engineer.
 M.E.E.—Master of Electrical Engineering.
 M.Eng.—Master of Engineering.
 Met.E.—Metallurgical Engineer.
 M.F.—Master of Forestry.
 M.F.A.—Master of Fine Arts.
 M.H.—Master of Hygiene.
 M.I.C.—Musical International College.
 N.L.—Master of Law.
 N.L.A.—Master of Landscape Architecture.
 M.Litt.Celt.—Master of Celtic Studies.
 M.M.E.—Master of Mechanical Engineering.
 M.Met.—Master of Metallurgy.
 M.O.L.—Master of Oriental Languages.
 M.S.—Master of Surgery.
 M.S.Arch.—Master of Science in Architecture.
 M.Sc.—Master of Science.
 M.Sc.P.H.—Master of Science in Public Health.
 M.Sc.Tech.—Master of Science in Technology.
 M.T.—Master of Teaching.
 Mus.Bac.—Bachelor of Music.
 Mus.M.—Master of Music.
 Mus.Doc.—Doctor of Music.
 Ph.B.—Bachelor of Philosophy.
 Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
 Pharm.B.—Bachelor of Pharmacy.
 S.C.F., T.C.L.—Senior Choral Fellow, Trinity college, London.
 S.C.L.—Student in Civil Law.
 Sc.D.—Doctor of Science.
 S.M.—Student in Medicine.
 S.T.B.—Bachelor of Divinity.
 S.T.D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
 Th.A.—Theological Associate or Associate in Theology.
 Th.L.—Licentiate in Theology.
 Th.Schol.—Scholar in Theology (Australia).
 Th.Soc.—Fellow in Theology (Australia).

Indian on the Nickel

James Earle Frazer, who designed the Indian-head or "Buffalo" nickel, said that he used no specific Indian as model, but that the head is an idealized portrait. Sev-

eral Indians posed for him for preliminary portraits, including Chief Two Guns White Calf, of the Blackfeet tribe, and Iron Tail, a Sioux chief of the Pine Ridge reservation.

EDUCATION IN MEDICINE

MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
1936-1945, BY SEX

Source: American Medical Association

Year	Students		Graduates		Year	Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
1935-36	24,219	1,254	5,388	268	1942-1943	24,183	1,317	5,450	271
1936-1937	23,787	1,244	5,624	261	1943-1944	25,113	1,379	5,390	267
1937-1938	23,234	1,307	5,439	252	1944 (Second session)	24,859	1,242	5,385	282
1938-1939	22,919	1,293	5,290	285	1944-1945 (to June 30)	25,001	1,580	5,128	279
1939-1940	22,903	1,291	5,430	273					
1940-1941	22,853	1,308	5,527	310					
1941-1942	23,551	1,333	5,397	305					

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, STUDENTS AND GRADUATES, BY STATES, EXCLUDING INTERN YEARS

Source: American Medical Association

Schools	Students		Graduates	Schools	Students		Graduates
Alabama	1	114	63	New Hampshire	1	47	1,465
Arkansas	1	266	510	New York	9	3,124	1,220
California	4	1,161	112	North Carolina	3	588	51
Colorado	1	237	107	North Dakota	1	974	464
Connecticut	1	250	368	Ohio	3	287	128
District of Columbia	3	956	240	Oklahoma	1	292	136
Georgia	2	533	741	Oregon	1	2,692	1,208
Illinois	4	1,814	226	Pennsylvania	6	198	96
Indiana	1	397	153	South Carolina	1	48	
Iowa	1	307	164	South Dakota	1	947	348
Kansas	1	302	177	Tennessee	3	851	277
Kentucky	1	365	290	Texas	3	158	73
Louisiana	2	839	337	Utah	1	149	68
Maryland	2	684	593	Vermont	1	603	311
Massachusetts	3	1,183	248	Virginia	2	55	212
Michigan	2	837	245	West Virginia	1	654	
Minnesota	1	452	281	Wisconsin	2		
Mississippi	1	58		Total	77	24,028	10,305
Missouri	3	978					
Nebraska	2	577					

LICENTIATE ADDITIONS TO MEDICAL PROFESSION, 1935-1944

Source: American Medical Association

Year	By Examination	By Reciprocity and Endorsement	Total	Year	By Examination	By Reciprocity and Endorsement	Total
1935	5,099	411	5,510	1940	5,432	455	5,887
1936	5,548	629	6,177	1941	5,239	473	5,712
1937	5,812	612	6,424	1942	5,558	454	6,012
1938	5,759	501	6,260	1943	5,582	372	5,954
1939	5,584	460	6,044	1944	6,469	464	6,933
				Totals	56,082	4,831	60,913

ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF 1,304 SCHOOLS OF NURSING, 1939-1940

Item	Total	Men	Women
Enrollment:			
Total	97,345	2,064	95,281
Entering students	37,200	1,459	35,741
Graduates:			
Total	24,076	1,211	22,865
Course of 5 years or more	469	5	464
4-year course	137	1	136
3-year course	22,064	217	21,847
2-year course	61	2	59
Course of 1 year or less	1,345	986	359

APPROVED MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

In this list the name and location of the school is followed by 1946 pre-medical requirements in years or semester hours, total students in 1944-45, 1945 graduates to June 30, 1945, and the name of the executive officer.

Source: Journal of the American Medical Association

University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, 60 sem. hrs., 266, 63x, Byron L. Robinson, M.D., Dean.

University of California Medical School, Berkeley-San Francisco, 3, 290, 133, Francis Scott Smyth, M.D., Dean.

College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda-Los Angeles, 3, 371, 150, Newton G. Evans, M.D., Dean, Loma Linda; W. F. Norwood, Ph.D., Associate Dean, Los Angeles.

University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, 90 sem. hrs., 254, 108, Burrell O. Raulston, M.D., Dean.

Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford University-San Francisco, 3, 240, 119, Loren Roscoe Chandler, M.D., Dean.

University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, 3, 237, 112, Ward Darley, M.D., Acting Dean.

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, 3, 250, 107, Francis G. Blake, M.D., Dean.

Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, 3, 367, 152, David V. McCauley, S.J., Ph.D., Dean.

George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, 2, 316, 148, Walter A. Bloedorn, M.D., Dean.

Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, 60 sem. hrs., 273, 68x, John W. Lawlah, M.D., Dean.

Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, 90 sem. hrs., 248, 116, Eugene A. Stead Jr., M.D., Acting Dean.

University of Georgia School of Medicine, Augusta, 90 sem. hrs., 235, 124, G. Lombard Kelly, M.D., Dean.

Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, 60 sem. hrs., 313, 161, Italo F. Volini, M.D., Dean.

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, 85 sem. hrs., 584, 296, J. Roscoe Miller, M.D., Dean.

University of Chicago, The School of Medicine, 80 sem. hrs., 252, 117, A. C. Bachmeyer, M.D., Asso. Dean, Biology Div.; F. J. Mullin, Ph.D., Assistant Dean of Students.

University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, 88 sem. hrs., 665, 167x, Raymond B. Allen, M.D., Dean.

Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington-Indianapolis, 2,397,226, Willis D. Gatch, M.D., Dean.

State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, 3, 307, 153, Ewen Murchison MacEwen, M.D., Dean.

University of Kansas School of Medicine, Lawrence-Kansas City, 3, 302, 164, Harry R. Wahl, M.D., Dean.

University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, 3 & Degree, 365, 177, John Walker Moore, M.D., Dean.

Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans, 90 sem. hrs., 325, 159, Wilbur C. Smith, M.D., Dean.

Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans, 90 sem. hrs., 514, 131x, Hiram W. Kostmayer, M.D., Dean.

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, 2, 309, 155, Alan M. Chesney, M.D., Dean.

University of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Phys. and Surg., Baltimore, 2, 375, 182, Robert U. Patterson, M.D., Dean.

Boston University School of Medicine Boston, 3, 248, 114, Charles F. Branch, M.D., Dean.

Harvard Medical School, Boston, 2, 525, 279, C. Sidney Burwell, M.D., Dean.

Tufts College Medical School, Boston, 4, 410, 200, Dwight O'Hara, M.D., Acting Dean.

University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, 90 sem. hrs., 589, 112x, A. C. Furstenberg, M. D., Dean.

Wayne University College of Medicine, Detroit, 60 sem. hrs., 248, 136, Hardy A. Kemp, M.D., Dean.

University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, 3, 452, 245, Harold S. Diehl, M.D., Dean.

St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, 60 sem. hrs., 536, 236, Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S.J., Ph.D., Dean.

Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, 90 sem. hrs., 367, 199, Philip A. Shaffer, Ph.D., Dean.

Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, 60 sem. hrs., 247, 118, Charles M. Wilhelmj, M.D., Dean.

University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha, 65 sem. hrs., 330, 163, C. W. M. Poynter, M.D., Dean.

Albany Medical College, Albany, 3, 184, 79, R. S. Cunningham, M.D., Dean.

Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn, 3, 417, 199, Jean A. Curran, M.D., President and Dean.

University of Buffalo School of Medicine, Buffalo, 3, 319, 144, Edward W. Koch, M.D., Dean.

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 3, 463, 236, Willard C. Rappleye, M.D., Dean.

Cornell University Medical College, New York, 3, 317, 154, Joseph C. Hinsey, Ph.D., Dean.

New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York, 3, 434, 183, J. A. W. Hetrick, M.D., President and Dean.

New York University College of Medicine, New York, 2, 533, 253, Donal Sheehan, M.D., Acting Dean.

University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, 2, 258, 124, George H. Whipple, M.D., Dean.

Syracuse University College of Medicine, Syracuse, 2, 199, 93, H. G. Weiskotten, M.D., Dean.

Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, 90 sem. hrs., 298, 148, Wilbur C. Davison, M.D., Dean.

Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, 90 sem. hrs., 191, 81, C. C. Carpenter, M.D., Dean.

University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, 3, 326, 160, Stanley Dorst, M.D., Dean.

Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, 3, 337, 160, Joseph T. Wearn, M.D., Dean.

APPROVED MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—Continued

- Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, 3, 311, 144, Charles A. Doan, M.D., Dean.
- University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City, 3, 287, 128, Tom Lowry, M.D., Dean.
- University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, 82 sem. hrs., 292, 136, D. W. E. Baird, M.D., Dean.
- Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 2, 577, 230, William G. Schmidt, Ph.D., Chrm., Fac. Exec. Com.
- Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 2, 607, 289, William H. Perkins, M.D., Dean.
- Temple University School of Medicine Philadelphia, 90 sem. hrs., 496, 237, William N. Parkinson, M.D., Dean.
- University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, 3, 527, 268, William Pepper, M.D., Dean.
- Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 3, 162, 29x, Marion Fay, Ph. D., Acting Dean.
- University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, 2, 323, 155, William S. McElroy, M.D., Dean.
- Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, 2, 198, 96, Kenneth M. Lynch, M.D., Dean.
- University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, 2, 495, 182, O. W. Hyman, Ph.D., Dean.
- Meharry Medical College, Nashville, 2, 253, 59x, Murray C. Brown, M.D., Director of Medical Education; Michael J. Bent, M.D., Dean.
- Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, 3 & Degree, 199, 107, Ernest W. Goodpasture, M.D., Dean.
- Southwestern Medical College of the Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas, 60 sem. hrs., 205, 57x, Tinsley Harrison, M.D., Dean of Faculty; Donald Slaughter, M.D., Dean of Students.
- University of Texas School of Medicine, Galveston, 90 sem. hrs., 389, 205, Chauncey D. Leake, Ph.D., Vice President and Dean.
- Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, 72 sem. hrs., 257, 15x, Walter H. Moursund, M.D., Dean.
- University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, 3, 158, 73, C. E. McLennan, M.D., Chairman, Admin. Com.
- University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington, 3, 149, 68, William Eustis Brown, M.D., Dean.
- University of Virginia Department of Medicine, Charlottesville, 3, 265, 141, Harvey E. Jordan, Ph.D., Dean.
- Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, 3, 338, 170, J. F. Gray, M.D., Dean.
- University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison, 2, 288, 128, W. J. Meek, Ph.D., Acting Dean.
- Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee, 3, 366, 84x, Eben J. Carey, M.D., Dean.
- University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, Edmonton, Alta., 3, 109, 70, Alan C. Rankin, M.D., Dean.
- University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Winnipeg, Man., 2, 183, 55x, A. T. Mathers, M.D., Dean.
- Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine, Halifax, N. S., 2, 121, 75, H. G. Grant, M.D., Dean.
- Queen's University Faculty of Medicine, Kingston, Ont., 1, 224, 83, G. Spencer Melvin, M.D., Dean.
- University of Western Ontario Medical School, London, Ont., 2, 204, 65, G. E. Hall, M.D., Dean.
- University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ont., 2, 657, 245, W. E. Gallie, M.D., Dean.
- University of Montreal Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Que., 3, 314, 92x, J. C. Meakins, M.D., Dean.
- McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Que., 3, 314, 92x, J. C. Meakins, M.D., Dean.
- Laval University Faculty of Medicine, Quebec, Que., Degree, 409, 37x, Charles Vézina, M.D., Dean.

Totals..... 26,581xx 11,074

†One graduating class; figures of other schools are for two graduating classes.

††Includes 390 in the 5th and 6th years, Canadian schools.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, GRADUATES IN THE UNITED STATES., 1905-1945

Source: American Medical Association

	Schools	Stu- dents*	Grad- uates		Schools	Stu- dents*	Grad- uates
1905.....	160	26,147	5,606	1932.....	76	22,135	4,936
1910.....	131	21,526	4,440	1933.....	77	22,466	4,895
1915.....	96	14,891	3,536	1934.....	77	22,799	5,035
1920.....	85	13,798	3,047	1935.....	77	22,888	5,101
1921.....	83	14,466	3,186	1936.....	77	22,564	5,183
1922.....	81	15,635	2,529	1937.....	77	22,095	5,377
1923.....	80	16,960	3,120	1938.....	77	21,587	5,194
1924.....	79	17,728	3,562	1939.....	77	21,302	5,089
1925.....	80	18,200	3,974	1940.....	77	21,271	5,097
1926.....	79	18,840	3,962	1941.....	77	21,379	5,275
1927.....	80	19,662	4,035	1942.....	77	22,031	5,163
1928.....	80	20,545	4,262	1943.....	76	22,631	5,223
1929.....	76	20,878	4,446	1944.....	77	23,529	5,134
1930.....	76	21,597	4,565	1944 (second session).....	77	24,666	5,169
1931.....	76	21,982	4,735	1945 (to June 30).....	77	24,028	5,136

*Includes figures for schools of the basic medical sciences.

RELIGION

Religious Origins

THE ANCIENTS

A common characteristic of all primitive societies was belief in unseen, supernatural powers. The first stage in the attempt to explain the facts and processes of life and nature was belief in a nebulous and undifferentiated supernatural force (**animatism**). The second stage was **animism**, belief in individual spirits, both good and bad, which controlled men and nature in some ways and consequently had to be placated. It was assumed that all objects possess life: the sun, moon, stars, vegetable and animal life, winds, rainbows, etc.

At first the rites by which to incur the pleasure of these spirits were known to all and were practiced individually. Then, however, medicine men, magicians and others supposed to have special powers to obtain spiritual favors arose, and dealing with the gods became a definite business.

The first gods were tribal only. **Fetchism** was the belief in active spirits embodied in objects, and amulets were worn to avoid harm from them. Tribal fetiches became gods and sacrifices were made before idols of them, prayers were originated to appeal to them and churches were erected to shelter them. Largely because of the presence of dead persons in dreams, **ancestral worship** developed and appeals were made to the spirits of dead relatives to assist the living. Mourning originated as a device to frighten away unfriendly spirits of the recently deceased.

From early times agriculture was associated with religion; the seasonal festivals with rituals which often were lewd, were considered necessary to assure good planting and harvest conditions. Many myths developed as to the origin of fertility. One, that of Osiris which originated with the ancient Egyptians, was of death, theft of the body, dismemberment, discovery by the goddess Isis and re-birth. This symbolized the vegetative cycle as did also the Persian myth of Mithras who started fertility by killing a bull whose blood nourished the ground. The spring and fall festivals roughly corresponding to Easter and Christmas were representative of birth and death.

THE FAITHS OF INDIA

Brahmanism: Before about 1,000 B. C. religion in India followed the typical pattern of a primitive society. **The Veda**, the Hindu's holy writ, is a mass of poetic myth and legend revealing the roots of magic, ancestral worship and superstition. With the invasion of India by the Aryans about 3,000 years ago Brahmanism, or caste, developed to protect the white invaders socially from the brown natives. The caste system spread among the whites themselves with the Brahmins, or priests, at the top. With its growth came the idea of the transmigration of souls, the yearning of every Hindu being to be reborn a member of a higher caste so as gradually to approach Nirvana, or release from human form. Through sacrifice and asceticism the Hindu believes in time he can be raised to the rank of divinities and lose his individuality in the all-pervading Brahman.

Jainism: This heresy was a natural revolt against asceticism, led by Vardhamana Mahavira in the sixth century B.C. Mahavira denied the divine origin of the Vedic writings,

Art and sculpture are believed to have originated in religious painting and idol making; architecture to have begun with temple building; poetry with prayer writing; music with psalm singing; drama with legend telling and dancing with the seasonal festivities. The Egyptians introduced embalming in the belief that correct burial made for immortality; at first only the kings were embalmed because only they were believed to have souls. **Totemism** originated as each tribe was represented by an animal supposed to be friendly; animals also were used to symbolize gods as the Egyptian sphinxes.

Religion became national as tribes became expansive and imperialistic. Victories were accredited to the friendship of the tribal gods with the result that worship increased, temples were built, taboos became stronger, gifts and sacrifices increased, priestly power grew.

The Greeks had an entire hierarchy of gods representing human virtues as well as objects. The Olympian cult offered little comfort and the Greeks turned to philosophy to make life more reasonable. The Romans resembled the Greeks in religious belief, Jupiter being the principal deity. In 31 B. C. Augustus revived religions of the state and deified himself.

Universal religions developed through the breakdown of nationalism as when the Hebrews were in exile. In Confucianism and Taoism the emphasis was upon universality of order in the world. Men of ethical or philosophical insight, as the Hebrew prophets, Buddha, Hindu philosophers, Zoroaster and Mohammed, taught god has the same relation to all men, not just those of a single tribe or nation. Gradually monotheism replaced polytheism, with the growth of missionary zeal a natural consequence.

What is recognized as religion today, as distinct from primitive superstition, began when man ceased to coerce the elements and began to cajole them. Civilization is the history of man's increasing victory over fear and religion was the bootstrap by which he raised himself from savagery.

which the Brahmins and Hindus accepted, opposed castes, preached violence and forbade any except self-killing. He taught "Three Jewels": right faith, right knowledge and right living. Similar to other Indian religions, Jainism teaches release from material bonds through successive reincarnations, but it holds that the individual entity is retained instead of being lost in the world-soul as the Hindus believe. After his death Mahavira was deified by his disciples. Modern believers in Jainism are ascetic, practicing the four virtues of gentleness, piety, penance and liberality in order to achieve final emancipation from earthly existence.

Buddhism: This widespread faith also began as a heresy, its progenitor supposedly having been Siddhartha Gautama, a prince who revolted against a life of pleasure and deserted his wife and child. It is he who is called Buddha, meaning "enlightened" because he is supposed to have reached the stage of knowledge wherein his entire past history, through a long chain of incarnations

in animal and human form, was revealed to him. After six years of rigid asceticism as a hermit, he emerged to preach that the primary curse is birth and the cause of birth is ignorance; vanity of life is caused by indulgence of desire and can be ended only by ending all desire, which can be accomplished, not by excessive asceticism but by sane and intelligent decency. His ways of living were: right faith, right judgment, right language, right purpose, right practice, right effort, right thinking and right meditation. Until Buddhist writings were discovered in Sanskrit, many scholars believed Buddhism did not antedate Christianity because it has so many tenets in common.

The Buddhist believes that a person is born again immediately after death and that his new form is a reward or punishment for his previous life; there are 136 Buddhist hells for the most depraved. Personality does not continue after death and memory of former existences is lost; in fact, the Buddhists deny the existence of the soul and are virtually atheists because no supreme power is known. The reincarnated status is determined, not by a supernatural power, but by a sort of virtue inherent in the nature of things, natural causes and effects at work in the universe. Complete Nirvana is the extinction of desires and theoretically can be attained during life as was the case with Gautama. Individuality is a curse and the faults of a previous existence, many times removed, may rise to cause misfortune at any time.

Gautama wrote nothing himself but after his death he was deified, extra gods and idols were created and Buddhism became a religion.

Hinduism: The rise of heresies led to reform among the Brahmans and in the fourth century B. C. Hinduism, today the national religion of India, arose as a compromise between Brahmanism and the native non-Aryan faiths. Although there are as many widely different Hindu sects as there are Christian, fundamental to all are belief in the Veda, the doctrine of salvation and belief in the caste system. Transmigration of souls is accepted but salvation is believed to come through faith in divinity; thus, Hinduism is theistic rather than either pantheistic as was Vedantism, or atheistic, as is

Buddhism. There are three Hindu gods—Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Vishnu is supposed to incarnate himself and show man the way; Krishna is to Vishnu about the same as Jesus to Jahveh—one of his incarnations. Shiva was originally a demon. The only true Hindu reality is God, or absolute being, with whom the saved soul is identical. Cremation of the dead, respect for the cow and employment of Brahman ministrations are Hindu tenets. Hindus long to die by the Ganges so as to have a better chance of obtaining higher caste upon reincarnation. Hinduism is a nationalistic rather than universal religion.

Gandhism: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, until recently called Mahatma (wise), has not attempted to found a new religion but, in addition to his efforts to restore Indian nationalism, has been the foremost Hindu religious reformer in centuries. Gandhi accepts the Vedas, believes in caste but not in untouchables (the lowest), accepts cow reverence, does not disbelieve in idol worship, believes in God and Oneness, rebirth and salvation and that none knows the scriptures who hasn't attained perfection in Innocence, Truth and Self Control and has renounced the acquisition or possession of wealth. These beliefs he practices and is distinguished by his passivity, tolerance and sympathy with other faiths. This breadth of view probably is due partly to his English education and travels.

Definite Gandhi beliefs are these: (1) the Vow of Truth as the rule of life; (2) the Doctrine of Ahimsa, or non-violence, offending none even in thought; (3) Vow of Celibacy, condoning marriage but not lust; (4) Vow of Control of the Palate to help control animal passions; (5) Vow of Non-Thieving; (6) Vow of Non-Possession; (7) Vow of Swadeshi, support of home barter, doing without things not Indian-made; (8) Vow of Fearlessness; (9) Vow regarding Untouchables, considered a curse; (10) Education through vernaculars; (11) Vow of Khaddar, spinning with the hands and wearing only home spun to teach the dignity of labor; (12) the religious uses of politics, his idea being that the Hindu should understand politics and not leave it to students alone.

These newer "ways of life" already have had a tremendous influence upon Hindus.

NEAR EASTERN FAITHS

Zoroastrianism: Zoroaster is now accepted as an historical personage having lived about 1,000 B.C. in ancient Persia. Miracles attended his birth and childhood and his religious preparation took place between his 15th and 30th years when he emerged as a reformer of superstition and heresy. He resisted the temptation of the evil spirit Ahriman and had visions of heaven and of Ahura Mazda or Ormazd, the supreme deity. His teachings were of a dualistic supernatural universe inhabited by the contending forces of good and evil, supposed to last for 12,000 years of world history. During the first 3,000 years the universe was controlled by the spiritual forces; after Ormazd created the world began a second 3,000 year period of struggle, with man, an agent of free will, choosing between the two forces. The third 3,000 year period was dominated by Ahriman until driven away by Zoroaster. When right triumphs over might there will be a general resurrection, each millennium of the final 3,000 years presided over by a prophet or savior descend-

ed from Zoroaster. The last will preside over the general resurrection which will begin eternal life: good thought, works and deeds are essential to share in it. Chief of the lesser gods serving Ormazd was Mithra, personification of truth and light. Ormazd himself was the spirit of civilization, demanding order and stability, a god of justice but not of mercy. Ancient priests were called Magi and were necromancers. After Zoroaster's death the number of minor gods was multiplied and ceremonies increased in number. Modern believers are called Parsis.

Judaism: Before the deliverance from Egypt the Jews' religion was animism. Moses, who led them in breaking their bonds of slavery, taught them the worship of Yahveh, god of the Kenites, whose mountain was Sinai. In their wars to conquer the Promised Land (Palestine) the Jews' god was Yahveh, a god of justice but not of mercy. Amos taught a human god of justice and preached fear of him; Hosea taught repentance and ten tribes were lost because they did not obey; Jeremiah told the Jews

to surrender to Babylon because the god of all the earth was displeased with them. The idea of themselves as the Chosen People originated in exile which continued until 538 B.C. when they were set free by Cyrus of Persia. Sacrifice and prayer were advocated to incur God's favor. The Old Testament shows the gradual change in the conception of a harsh god of war and retribution to one of love and mercy. Under Roman rule and after the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., with the resultant dispersion of the Jews, hope existed for a Messiah to establish the earthly Kingdom. This hope has made for racial unity throughout the centuries since. Jewry today is broken into many sects and reformed Jews no longer obey strictly the ancient Jewish laws set down in the early books of the Old Testament as essential for health and right living. Faith is essential to salvation in Judaism, the world's first important monotheistic religion.

Christianity: Christians believe that Jesus was the Jewish Messiah, the last and greatest of the prophets. Although there are innumerable variations of Christianity, common to them all is acceptance of Jesus as the incarnation of God and revealer of a way of life essential to salvation. Jesus not only taught but lived his ideals which caused him to be condemned by the Jewish populace which wanted a warlike deliverer. Jesus taught a reformed Judaism and did not ask his disciples to renounce the Hebrew faith; however, his religion was universal rather than national. Christianity teaches that the ideal life is one in harmony with the rules of a loving, forgiving God. Man is essentially a sinner but can be saved through repentance. Jesus' life of purity, self sacrifice and brotherly love is the one to be emulated. Jesus wrote nothing himself but the first four books of the New Testament contain versions of his life and teachings. It was the apostle Paul who was responsible for the spread of Christianity as a world religion rather than a Jewish Messianic faith. He made missionary trips among the Gentiles

(non-Jews) where he revealed Jesus as being the Savior which many local cults taught would some day come. The stories of Christian miracles, ceremonies and holidays resemble those of the Zoroastrians, but Christianity differs from all ancient religions in being highly ethical. A split from Judaism, it retains the Jewish Old Testament stories and prophecies as proving the Messianic nature of Jesus.

Mohammedanism: Islam, the proper name for Mohammedanism, was founded by Ubu'l Kassim, or Mohammed, who was born in 570 A.D., probably in Mecca, sacred city of the Arabian tribal god Allah. Mohammedans share the Jewish and Christian doctrine of God as the almighty creator and ruler of the universe and believe that there were six apostles commissioned to proclaim new laws for human living: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed. Standing between God and man are believed to be fiery angels, the four principal ones of which are: Gabriel, angel of revelation; Michael, protector and guardian of the Jews; Azrael, angel of death, and Israfil, who will sound the trumpet on resurrection day. The four sacred books recognized as divinely inspired are the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Gospels and the Koran. Belief in the resurrection and final judgment are important tenets, and Mohammed taught an elaborate explanation of heaven and hell. During his lifetime Mohammed waged a holy war for Mecca and taught that death fighting for Allah meant paradise. A pilgrimage to Mecca is still a holy act called hajj. The hejira was Mohammed's flight from that city to avoid assassination. The Mohammedans look for a number of signs described in the Koran as presaging approaching judgment day; there is a strong belief in predestination. Emphasis is put upon prayer and alms giving. There are prohibitory laws and civil and criminal laws established by the teachings of Mohammed, the Koran and tradition. Today there are 72 Islamic sects.

FAR EASTERN FAITHS

Confucianism: Kung-fu-tze, or Confucius, who lived in the fifth century B. C., was not a religious leader but a philosopher, for a time governor of Chung-tu, the founder of Chinese literature through voluminous editing and a conservator of Chinese folkways. In fact, he had little use for the supernatural, but, as in the case of Buddha who felt similarly, after his death he was deified by his disciples. Confucius taught filial obedience and loyalty to the state. He saw no need for gods or prayer but believed in order as heaven's own law and was the maker of aphorisms and proverbs. He was revered by his countrymen whose early religion was an advanced animism, rooted in the worship of spirits, of nature and of ancestors. His filial devotion to his dead mother won him popularity; ancestral worship has continued strong in China. The five cardinal virtues, according to Confucius, are: humanity, uprightness, decorum, wisdom, truth.

Taoism: Lao-Tze, founder of Taoism, was a contemporary of Confucius, and they met at least once. Tao is the "why" of life and teh is the "how," but Taoism, as Confucianism, is more of a philosophy than a

religion. Whereas Confucius taught filial piety and service to family, ruler and state, Taoism lacks these tenets. It is extremely individualistic rather than communistic, condemning organized government as interference with the natural state of things. In its insistence on individual virtue it resembles Christianity.

Shintoism: Before the sixth century B.C. Japanese religion was nameless and typically mythological. Some gods were good, others bad and some took human brides. The emperor of Japan is said to be descended from one such. When Buddhists began to proselyte in Japan the local deities came to be accepted as incarnations of Buddha, the two religions merged and Shinto priests became magicians and soothsayers. About 200 years ago there began a renaissance of pure Shintoism divorced from Buddhist and other foreign influence. Partly as a result of the movement the Shoguns were overthrown and the emperor restored. Royal ceremonials in Japan today are Shintoist and its chief tenet is obedience to the emperor; Shintoism, therefore, is stronger as a patriotic or political movement than as a religious one.

FIRE FIGHTING IN 1686

In 1686 the fire hazard of New York City was met with buckets. Every citizen with

two chimneys on his house had to have at least one fire bucket near at hand.

RANK OF STATES BY CHURCHES AND CHURCH MEMBERS

Source: Religion Census, 1936

State	By Churches	By Number of Members	By Population July 1, 1936	State	By Churches	By Number of Members	By Population July 1, 1936
New York.....	3	1	1	Kansas.....	27	26	25
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	2	Oklahoma.....	22	27	21
Illinois.....	6	3	3	Arkansas.....	16	28	23
Ohio.....	5	4	4	Nebraska.....	29	29	32
Massachusetts.....	28	5	8	Florida.....	23	30	31
New Jersey.....	26	6	9	West Virginia.....	24	31	27
Texas.....	2	7	5	Rhode Island.....	45	32	38
California.....	17	8	6	Utah.....	42	33	41
Michigan.....	14	9	7	Washington.....	32	34	30
Wisconsin.....	19	10	14	Colorado.....	34	35	33
Missouri.....	12	11	10	North Dakota.....	31	36	36
Minnesota.....	18	12	19	Maine.....	37	37	35
Indiana.....	13	13	11	South Dakota.....	33	38	37
North Carolina.....	7	14	12	District of Columbia.....	46	39	39
Georgia.....	4	15	13	Oregon.....	36	40	34
Alabama.....	8	16	16	New Mexico.....	39	41	44
Louisiana.....	25	17	22	New Hampshire.....	41	42	42
Iowa.....	20	18	20	Idaho.....	40	43	43
Connecticut.....	35	19	28	Vermont.....	43	44	46
Virginia.....	11	20	18	Arizona.....	44	45	45
Tennessee.....	10	21	17	Montana.....	38	46	40
Kentucky.....	15	22	15	Delaware.....	47	47	47
Mississippi.....	9	23	24	Wyoming.....	48	48	48
Maryland.....	30	24	29	Nevada.....	49	49	49
South Carolina.....	21	25	26				

NINETEEN LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN U. S.

(By Number of Members)	1936	(By Number of Members)	1936
1. Roman Catholic Church.....	19,914,937	11. Disciples of Christ.....	1,196,315
2. Jewish Congregations.....	4,641,184	12. Lutheran—Synod of Missouri.....	1,192,573
3. Negro Baptists.....	3,782,464	13. Congregational and Christian.....	976,388
4. Methodist Episcopal.....	3,509,763	14. Evangelical and Reformed.....	723,877
5. Southern Baptist.....	2,700,155	15. Latter-Day Saints.....	678,217
6. Methodist Episcopal South.....	2,061,683	16. Norwegian Lutheran.....	516,400
7. Presbyterian, U. S. A.....	1,797,927	17. American Lutheran.....	499,899
8. Protestant Episcopal.....	1,735,335	18. African M. E.....	493,357
9. Northern Baptist.....	1,329,044	19. Presbyterian, U. S.....	449,045
10. United Lutheran.....	1,286,612	20. All other.....	6,322,211

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: The Yearbook of American Churches, 1943 edition

Nineteen leading denominations according to number of churches, 1942.

1. Southern Baptist.....	25,737	11. Assemblies of God, General Council.....	4,840
2. Negro Baptist.....	24,575	12. Lutheran, Synod of Missouri.....	4,326
3. Roman Catholic.....	13,976	13. African Methodist Episcopal.....	4,200
4. Methodist Episcopal.....	18,349	14. United Lutheran Church.....	4,046
5. Methodist Episcopal South.....	11,454	15. Jewish Congregations.....	3,728
6. Presbyterian, U. S. A.....	8,511	16. Presbyterian, U. S.....	3,500
7. Disciples of Christ.....	7,919	17. Evangelical and Reformed.....	2,850
8. Protestant Episcopal.....	7,685	18. United Brethren in Christ.....	2,788
9. Northern Baptist.....	7,365	19. Churches of Christ.....	2,113
10. Congregational and Christian.....	5,827	20. All other.....	52,264

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

Synagogue Council of America—

Present officers of the Synagogue Council of America, whose offices are at 607 West 161st street, New York City, 32, N. Y., are: Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, president; Rabbi Isaac Landman, first vice-president; Rabbi Robert Gordis, second vice-president; Rabbi Ahron Opher, assistant to the president; Charles P. Kramer, honorary secretary; Benjamin Koenigsberg, corresponding

secretary; Max Fink, treasurer.

Constituent organizations of the Synagogue Council of America are the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, and the Rabbinical Council of America.

RELIGIOUS BODIES WITH 50,000 MEMBERS OR MORE

(Over 97 per cent of the church membership of the nation is reported by these 52 bodies.)

Name of Religious Body	Year	No. of Churches	Inclusive Church Membership	Membership 13 years of age and over
Seventh Day Adventists	1942	2,491	186,478	169,135
Assemblies of God	1942	4,840	222,730	222,730 Est.
Baptist Bodies:				
Northern Baptist Convention	1942	7,365	1,538,871	1,461,027 Est.
Southern Baptist Convention	1942	25,737	5,367,129	5,098,772 Est.
National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc., and National Baptist Convention of America	1942	24,575	3,911,612	3,619,451
American Baptist Association	1936	1,064	115,022	93,955
Free Will Baptists	1940	1,102	118,871	117,130 Est.
National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of U.S.A.	1940	176	55,897	49,749 Est.
Primitive Baptists	1936	1,726	69,157	68,881
United American Free Will Baptist Church	1942	1,712	60,000	52,694
Church of the Brethren	1942	1,019	179,843	175,416 Est.
Church of Christ, Scientist	1936	2,113	268,915	268,915
Churches of God:				
Church of God	1942	1,686	82,462	72,154
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	1942	1,412	83,875	71,293
Church of the Nazarene	1942	2,898	180,243	180,243
Churches of Christ	1936	3,815	309,551	309,551 Est.
Congregational Christian Churches	1941	5,827	1,052,701	1,052,701
Disciples of Christ	1942	7,919	1,655,580	1,489,995 Est.
Eastern Orthodox Churches:				
Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic)	1942	275	650,000	480,000 Est.
Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America	1943	250	300,000	200,000
Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church	1942	45	110,000	110,000
Evangelical and Reformed Church	1941	2,850	662,953	596,658 Est.
Evangelical Church	1942	1,983	248,475	238,379
Religious Society of Friends (Five Years Meeting)	1942	508	69,832	58,258
Independent Fundamental Churches of America	1943	435	50,000	50,000
International Church of the Four Square Gospel	1942	408	250,000	250,000
Jewish Congregations	1936	3,728	4,641,184	3,341,652 Est.
Latter Day Saints:				
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1941	1,598	816,774	668,667
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1942	563	110,481	99,432
Lutherans:				
American Lutheran Conference:				
American Lutheran Church	1941	1,826	547,812	388,072
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod	1941	1,126	352,571	267,172
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America	1941	2,477	569,112	399,732
Lutheran Synodical Conference of No. America:				
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states	1941	4,326	1,320,510	930,791
The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and other states	1942	745	315,560	118,447
The United Lutheran Church in America	1941	4,046	1,709,290	1,223,222
Mennonite Church	1942	445	51,879	50,000
Methodist Bodies:				
African Methodist Episcopal Church	1942	7,265	868,735	667,035
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1936	2,252	414,244	332,376
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	1942	4,200	380,000	320,000
The Methodist Church	1942	42,206	6,640,424	5,976,681 Est.
Polish National Catholic Church	1936	118	63,366	47,921
Presbyterian Bodies:				
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1942	1,088	72,591	50,814 Est.
Presbyterian Church in the United States	1942	3,500	546,479	508,225 Est.
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	1942	8,511	1,986,257	1,906,807
United Presbyterian Church of N. A.	1942	850	190,724	171,652 Est.
Protestant Episcopal Church	1942	7,685	2,074,178	1,467,599
Reformed Bodies:				
Christian Reformed Church	1942	306	126,293	69,980
Reformed Church in America	1942	727	163,835	163,835
The Roman Catholic Church	1943	18,976	22,945,247	16,858,210 Est.
The Salvation Army	1942	1,515	220,367	96,961 Est.
Unitarian Churches	1941	365	61,600	61,600
United Brethren in Christ	1942	2,788	425,337	382,804
Totals: No. of Bodies, 52		227,463	65,415,047	53,196,774

OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES

Total memberships of other religious bodies are given as follows in the Religious Census of 1936, the last one made in the U.S.:

African Orthodox, 5,000; African Orthodox Church of New York, 717; American Ethical Union, 3,219; American Mohammedan society, 200; American Moslem Brotherhood association, 1,200; American Rescue Workers, 10,860; Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God, 5,000; Baha'is, 2,523; Brethren, Plymouth (6 bodies), 22,961; Brethren, River (3 bodies), 6,132; Buddhist Mission of N. A., 30,000; Buddhist Society of America, Inc., 325; Catholic Apostolic, 3,408; Christadelphians, 4,204; Christian and Missionary alliance, 32,079; Christian Union, 15,400; Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A., 7,128; Church of God, General Assembly, 19,171; Church of God and Saints of Christ, 3,311; Churches of God, Holiness, 3,940; Churches of God in N.A. (General Eldership), 29,000; Churches of the Living God (2 bodies), 19,000; Churches of

the New Jerusalem (2 bodies), 8,427; Communist societies (2 bodies), 948; Congregational Holiness, 2,083; Divine Science, 7,000; Evangelistic associations (11 bodies), 25,855; Fellowship of the Universal Design, 410; Free Christian Zion Church of Christ, 187; Free Church of God in Christ, 874; Gospel church, 210; Holiness church, 454; House of David, 350; Independent congregations, 40,381; Italian Church of God, 660; Liberal Catholic, 2,034; Liberal Church of America, 358; Lithuanian National Catholic Church in America, 445; Mayan Temple, 556; Moravians (3 bodies), 43,361; New Apostolic, 4,761; Old Catholic (3 groups), 25,000; Original Church of God, 2,597; Pentecostal (3 bodies), 44,064; Reformed Episcopal, 8,900; Schwenkfelders, 1,896; Social Brethren, 1,214; Spiritualists (3 bodies), 16,651; Temple Society in America, 75; Theosophical societies (3 bodies), 5,984; Vedanta society, 312; Volunteers of America, 28,329.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP TOTALS BY YEARS

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
1909	34,703,821	1916	39,941,811	1923	45,451,385	1930	50,037,245
1910	35,245,296	1917	41,281,368	1924	46,142,210	1931	59,797,851
1911	36,095,685	1918	41,435,688	1925	47,550,902	1932	60,886,445
1912	36,624,462	1919	41,491,989	1926	47,061,346	1933	60,812,874
1913	37,859,975	1920	42,761,479	1927	48,594,163	1934	62,035,688
1914	38,641,982	1921	43,523,206	1928	49,706,147	1935	62,655,632
1915	39,184,811	1922	44,777,351	1929	49,948,895	1936	63,493,036

Note: The 1930 figures represent only members over 13 years of age.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHURCH MEMBERS, 1926-1936

Denomination	Members		Increase 1936-1926	
	1936	1926	Number	Percent
Northern Baptist Convention	1,329,044	1,289,966	39,078	3.0
Southern Baptist Convention	2,700,155	3,524,378	-824,223	-23.4
Negro Baptists	3,782,464	3,196,623	585,841	18.3
Church of Christ, Scientist	268,915	202,098	66,817	33.1
Churches of Christ	309,551	433,714	-124,163	-28.6
Congregational and Christian Churches	976,388	994,491	-18,103	-1.8
Disciples of Christ	1,196,315	1,377,595	-181,280	-13.2
Evangelical and Reformed Church	723,877	675,804	48,073	7.1
Evangelical Church	212,446	206,080	6,366	3.1
Jewish Congregations	4,641,184	4,081,242	559,942	13.7
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	678,217	542,194	136,023	25.1
American Lutheran Church	499,899	474,923	24,976	5.3
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America	327,472	311,425	16,047	5.2
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America	516,400	496,707	19,693	4.0
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states	1,192,553	1,040,275	152,278	14.6
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and other states	235,402	229,242	6,160	2.7
United Lutheran Church in America	1,286,612	1,214,340	72,272	6.0
African Methodist Episcopal Church	493,357	545,814	-52,457	-9.6
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	414,244	456,813	-42,569	-9.3
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	269,915	202,713	67,202	33.2
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,509,763	4,080,777	-571,014	-14.0
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	2,061,683	2,437,694	-426,011	-17.1
Presbyterian Church in the United States	449,045	451,043	-1,998	-.4
Presbyterian Ch. in the United States of America	1,797,927	1,894,030	-96,103	-5.1
Protestant Episcopal Church	1,735,335	1,859,036	-123,751	-6.7
Roman Catholic Church	19,914,937	18,605,003	1,309,934	7.0
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	376,905	377,436	-531	-.1

¹ A minus sign denotes a decrease.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM

HIERARCHY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Source: Official Catholic Directory

Pius XII

The two hundred and sixty-first successor of St. Peter was born Eugenio Pacelli on March 2, 1876. He was ordained a priest on April 2, 1899. On April 23, 1917, he was appointed Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria and promoted to the Titular See of Sardes. He was consecrated Archbishop by Pope Bene-

dict XV on May 13, 1917. He became Apostolic Nuncio to Germany on June 22, 1940. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal December 16, 1929, appointed Secretary of State for the Vatican on Feb. 7, 1930. He was elected Pope on March 2, 1939, and was crowned on March 12, 1939.

College of Cardinals

Cardinal Bishops		Nationality	Office	Born	Created Cardinal
Name					
Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte, Januarius	Italian	Bishop of Albano and Ostia; Dean of the Sacred College; Prefect of the Ceremonial Congregation	1851	1911	
Sibilla, Enrico	Italian	Bishop of Sabinax and Poggio Marteto	1861	1935	
Gasparri, Henry	Italian	Bishop of Velletri; Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura	1871	1925	
Marchetti-Selvaggiani, Francis	Italian	Bishop of Frascati; Vicar General of His Holiness	1871	1930	
Solatti, Carlo	Italian	Bishop of Palestrina; Prefect of the Congregation of Rites	1870	1935	
Cardinal Priests		Nationality	Office	Born	Created
Name					
Ascalesi, Alexius	Italian	Archbishop of Naples	1872	1916	
Bertram, Adolph	German	Prince Bishop of Breslau	1859	1919	
De Faulhaber, Michael	German	Archbishop of Munich	1869	1921	
Dougherty, Dennis, J.	American	Archbishop of Philadelphia	1865	1921	
Nasalli-Rocca, John Baptist	Italian	Archbishop of Bologna	1872	1923	
Verde, Alexander	Italian	Archbishop of the Basilica of St. Mary Major	1865	1925	
Van Roey, Joseph Ernest	Belgian	Archbishop of Malines	1874	1927	
Hlond, Augustus	Polish	Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen	1881	1927	
Segura y Saenz, Peter	Spanish	Archbishop of Seville	1880	1927	
Seredi, Justin George	Hungarian	Archbishop of Strigonia	1884	1927	
Schuster, Ildephons	Italian	Archbishop of Milano	1880	1929	
Cerejeira, Emmanuel	Portuguese	Patriarch of Lisbon	1888	1929	
Lienart, Achille	French	Bishop of Lille	1884	1930	
Rossi, Raphael Charles	Italian	Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation	1876	1930	
Fumasoni-Biondi, Peter	Italian	Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	1872	1933	
Tedeschini, Frederick	Italian	Datary of His Holiness; Archbishop of the Basilica of St. Peter	1873	1933	
Fossati, Maurice	Italian	Archbishop of Turin	1876	1933	
Villeneuve, John Marie	Canadian	Archbishop of Quebec	1883	1933	
Dalla Costa, Elias	Italian	Archbishop of Florence	1872	1933	
Innitzer, Theodore	Austrian	Archbishop of Vienna	1875	1933	
Labitrano, Luigi	Italian	Archbishop of Palermo	1874	1929	
Tappouni, Ignatius	Syrian	Patriarch of Antioch	1879	1935	
Marmaggi, Francis	Italian	Prefect of the Congregation of the Council	1876	1935	
Suhard, Emmanuel	French	Archbishop of Paris	1874	1935	
Copello, James	Argentinian	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	1880	1935	
Piazzi, Giovanni	Italian	Patriarch of Venice	1884	1937	
Gerlier, Pierre	French	Archbishop of Lyons	1880	1937	
Boetto, Peter	Italian	Archbishop of Genoa	1871	1935	
Cardinal Deacons		Nationality	Office	Born	Created
Name					
Caccia, Dominioni, Camillus	Italian	Prefect of the Pontifical Commission	1877	1935	
Canali, Nicholas	Italian	Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments	1874	1935	
Jorio, Dominic	Italian	Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments	1867	1935	
Massimo, Maximus	Italian	Prefect of the Vatican Library	1877	1935	
Mercati, John	Italian	Secretary, S. Oriental Congregation	1866	1936	
Tisserant, Eugene	French	Secretary, S. Oriental Congregation	1884	1936	

Patriarchs

Patriarchy	Name	Elected
Constantinople (Turkey)	Rossi, Antonio Anastasio	1927
Alexandria (Egypt)	de Huyn, Paul	1921
Coptic Rite (Egypt)	Khouzam, Marco	
Antioch (Syria, Turkey in Asia)	Tappuni, Cardinal Ignazio	1929
Maronite Rite	Arida, Anton	1932
Latin Rite	Vincentini, Robert	1925
Melchite Rite	Mogabgad, Cyril IX	1925
Jerusalem (Palestine, Turkey in Asia)	Barlassina, Luigi	1920
Babylon of the Chaldeans (Turkey in Asia)	Thomas, Joseph Emmanuel	1900
Cilicia of the Armenians (Turkey in Asia)	Gregory Peter XV Agagianan	1937
West Indies		
East Indies (Indostan, Portuguese Colony)	Ribeira, Teotonio Emanuel	1929
Lisbon (Portugal)	Cerejeira, Emmanuel	
	Goncalves, Cardinal	1929
Venice	Addeodato Giovanni, Cardinal Piazza	1935

LIST OF ROMAN PONTIFFS

Source: Official Catholic Directory

No.	Name and Birthplace	Date of Accession	No.	Name and Birthplace	Date of Accession
1.	St. Peter, Galilee	33	59.	St. Agapitus, Rome	535
2.	St. Linus, Volterra	67	60.	St. Silverius, Forinone	536
3.	St. Cletus, Rome	78	61.	Vigilius, Rome	538
4.	St. Clement I, Rome	90	62.	Pelagius I, Rome	555
5.	St. Anaclethus, Greece	100	63.	John III, Rome	560
6.	St. Evaristus, Syria	112	64.	Benedict I, Rome	574
7.	St. Alexander, Rome	121	65.	Pelagius II, Rome	578
8.	St. Sixtus I, Rome	132	66.	St. Gregory I (the Great), Rome	590
9.	St. Telesphorus, Greece	142	67.	Sabinian, Volterra	604
10.	St. Hyginus, Greece	154	68.	Boniface III, Rome	607
11.	St. Pius I, Aquileia	158	69.	St. Boniface IV, Marso	608
12.	St. Anicetus, Syria	167	70.	St. Deusdedit I, Rome	615
13.	St. Soterus, Naples	175	71.	Boniface V, Naples	619
14.	St. Eleutherius, Epirus	182	72.	Honorius I, Capua	625
15.	St. Victor I, Africa	193	73.	Serwerinus, Rome	639
16.	St. Zephyrinus, Rome	203	74.	John IV, Dalmatia	640
17.	St. Callistus I, Rome	221	75.	Theodore I, Greece	642
18.	St. Urban I, Rome	227	76.	St. Martin I, Todi	649
19.	St. Pontian, Rome	233	77.	St. Eugene I, Rome	655
20.	St. Anterus, Greece	238	78.	St. Vatalian, Segni	657
21.	St. Fabian, Rome	239	79.	Addeodatus II, Rome	672
22.	St. Cornelius, Rome	253	80.	Donus I, Rome	676
23.	St. Lucius I, Rome	255	81.	St. Agatho, Greece	678
24.	St. Stephen I, Rome	257	82.	St. Leo II, Sicily	682
25.	St. Sixtus II, Greece	260	83.	St. Benedict II, Rome	684
26.	St. Dionysius, Turin	261	84.	John V, Antioch	685
27.	St. Felix I, Rome	272	85.	Conon, Thracia	686
28.	St. Eutychian, Tuscany	275	86.	St. Sergius I, Siculiana	687
29.	St. Caius, Dalmatia	283	87.	John VI, Greece	701
30.	St. Marcellinus, Rome	296	88.	John VII, Greece	705
31.	St. Marcellus I, Rome	304	89.	Sisiniius, Syria	708
32.	St. Eusebius, Calabria	309	90.	Constantine, Syria	708
33.	St. Melchiades, Africa	311	91.	St. Gregory II, Rome	715
34.	St. Sylvester I, Rome	314	92.	St. Gregory III, Syria	731
35.	St. Mark, Rome	337	93.	St. Zachary, Greece	741
36.	St. Julius I, Rome	341	94.	Stephen II, Rome	752
37.	St. Liberius, Rome	352	95.	Stephen III, Rome	752
38.	St. Felix II, Rome	363	96.	St. Paul I, Rome	757
39.	St. Damascus I, Spain	367	97.	Stephen IV, Syracuse	768
40.	St. Siricius, Rome	384	98.	Adrian I, Rome	771
41.	St. Anastasius I, Rome	399	99.	St. Leo III, Rome	795
42.	St. Innocent I, Albano	402	100.	St. Stephen V, Rome	816
43.	St. Zozimus, Greece	417	101.	St. Paschal I, Rome	817
44.	St. Boniface I, Rome	418	102.	Eugene II, Rome	824
45.	St. Celestine I, Rome	423	103.	Valentine, Rome	827
46.	St. Sixtus III, Rome	432	104.	Gregory IV, Rome	827
47.	St. Leo I (the Great), Tuscany	440	105.	Sergius II, Rome	844
48.	St. Hilary, Sardinia	461	106.	St. Leo IV, Rome	847
49.	St. Simplicius, Tivoli	468	107.	Benedict III, Rome	855
50.	St. Felix III, Rome	483	108.	St. Nicholas I (the Great), Rome	858
51.	St. Gelasius I, Africa	492	109.	Adrian II, Rome	867
52.	St. Anastasius II, Rome	496	110.	John VIII, Rome	872
53.	St. Symmachus, Rome	498	111.	Marinus I, Gallicia	882
54.	St. Hormisdas, Forinone	514	112.	St. Adrian III, Rome	884
55.	St. John I, Tuscany	523	113.	Stephen VI, Rome	885
56.	St. Felix IV, Benevento	526	114.	Formosus, Ostia	891
57.	Boniface II, Rome	530	115.	Stephen VII, Rome	896
58.	John II, Rome	532	116.	Romanus, Gallese	897

No.	Name and Birthplace	Date of Accession	No.	Name and Birthplace	Date of Accession
117.	Theodore II, Rome	898	190.	Honorius IV, Rome	1285
118.	John IX, Tivoli	898	191.	Nicholas IV, Ascoli	1288
119.	Benedict IV, Rome	900	192.	St. Celestine V, Lavoro	1294
120.	Leo V, Ardea	903	193.	Boniface VIII, Anagni	1294
121.	Christopher, Rome	903	194.	B. Benedict X or XI, Rome	1303
122.	Sergius III, Rome	904	195.	Clement V, France	1305
123.	Anastasius III, Rome	911	196.	John XX or XXI or XXII, France	1316
124.	Landus, Sabina	913	197.	Benedict XI or XII, France	1334
125.	John X, Ravenna	915	198.	Clement VI, France	1342
126.	Leo VI, Rome	928	199.	Innocent VI, France	1352
127.	Stephen VIII, Rome	929	200.	B. Urban V, France	1362
128.	John XI, Rome	931	201.	Gregory XI, France	1370
129.	Leo VII, Rome	936	202.	Urban VI, Naples	1378
130.	Stephen IX, Rome	939	203.	Boniface IX, Naples	1389
131.	Marinus II, Rome	942	204.	Innocent VII, Sulmona	1404
132.	Agapitus II, Rome	946	205.	Gregory XII, Venice	1406
133.	John XII, Rome	956	206.	Alexander V, Bologna	1409
134.	Benedict V, Rome	964	207.	John XXII or XXIII or XXIV, Naples	1410
135.	John XIII, Rome	965	208.	Martin III or V, Rome	1417
136.	Benedict VI, Rome	972	209.	Eugene IV, Venice	1431
137.	Donus II, Rome	973	210.	Nicholas V, Sarzana	1447
138.	Benedict VII, Rome	975	211.	Callistus III, Spain	1455
139.	John XIV, Pavia	984	212.	Pius II, Siena	1458
140.	John XV, Rome	985	213.	Paul II, Venice	1464
141.	Gregory V, Germany	996	214.	Sixtus IV, Savona	1471
142.	Sylvester II, France	999	215.	Innocent VIII, Genoa	1484
143.	John XVI or XVII, Rome	1003	216.	Alexander VI, Spain	1492
144.	John XVII or XVIII, Rome	1003	217.	Pius III, Siena	1503
145.	Sergius IV, Rome	1009	218.	Julius II, Savona	1503
146.	Benedict VIII, Rome	1012	219.	Leo X, Florence	1513
147.	John XVIII or XIX or XX, Rome	1024	220.	Adrian VI, Utrecht	1522
148.	Benedict IX, Rome	1033	221.	Clement VII, Florence	1523
149.	Gregory VI, Rome	1044	222.	Paul III, Rome	1534
150.	Clement II, Saxony	1046	223.	Julius III, Tuscany	1550
151.	Damasus II, Bavaria	1048	224.	Marcellus II, Montepulciano	1555
152.	St. Leo IX, Germany	1049	225.	Paul IV, Naples	1555
153.	Victor II, Svevia	1055	226.	Pius IV, Milan	1559
154.	Stephen X, Germany	1057	227.	St. Pius V, Bosco	1566
155.	Nicholas II, France	1059	228.	Gregory XIII, Bologna	1572
156.	Alexander II, Milan	1061	229.	Sixtus V, Ancona	1585
157.	St. Gregory VII, Soana	1073	230.	Urban VII, Rome	1590
158.	B. Victor III, Benevento	1087	231.	Gregory XIV, Cremona	1590
159.	B. Urban II, Rheims	1088	232.	Innocent IX, Bologna	1591
160.	Paschal II, Tuscany	1099	233.	Clement VIII, Florence	1592
161.	Gelasius II, Gaeta	1118	234.	Leo XI, Florence	1605
162.	Callistus II, Burgundy	1119	235.	Paul V, Rome	1605
163.	Honorius II, Bologna	1124	236.	Gregory XV, Bologna	1621
164.	Innocent II, Rome	1130	237.	Urban VIII, Florence	1623
165.	Celestine II, Citta di Castello	1143	238.	Innocent X, Rome	1644
166.	Lucius II, Bologna	1144	239.	Alexander VII, Siena	1655
167.	B. Eugene III, Montemagno	1145	240.	Clement IX, Pistoia	1667
168.	Anastasius IV, Rome	1153	241.	Clement X, Rome	1670
169.	Adrian IV, England	1154	242.	Innocent XI, Como	1676
170.	Alexander III, Siena	1159	243.	Alexander VIII, Venice	1689
171.	Lucius III, Lucca	1181	244.	Innocent XII, Naples	1691
172.	Urban III, Milan	1185	245.	Clement XI, Urbino	1700
173.	Gregory VIII, Benevento	1187	246.	Innocent XIII, Rome	1721
174.	Clement III, Rome	1187	247.	Benedict XIII, Rome	1724
175.	Celestine III, Rome	1191	248.	Clement XII, Florence	1730
176.	Innocent III, Anagni	1198	249.	Benedict XIV, Bologna	1740
177.	Honorius III, Rome	1216	250.	Clement XIII, Venice	1758
178.	Gregory IX, Anagni	1227	251.	Clement XIV, St. Angelo in Vado	1769
179.	Celestine IV, Milan	1241	252.	Pius VI, Cesena	1775
180.	Innocent IV, Genoa	1243	253.	Pius VII, Cesena	1800
181.	Alexander IV, Anagni	1254	254.	Leo XII, Spoleto	1823
182.	Urban IV, Troyes	1261	255.	Pius VIII, Angoli	1829
183.	Clement IV, France	1265	256.	Gregory XVI, Belluno	1831
184.	B. Gregory X, Piacenza	1271	257.	Pius IX, Sinigaglia	1846
185.	B. Innocent V, Savoy	1276	258.	Leo XIII, Carpineto	1878
186.	Adrian V, Genoa	1276	259.	Pius X, Piese	1903
187.	John XIX or XX or XXI, Rome	1276	260.	Benedict XV, Genoa	1914
188.	Nicholas III, Rome	1277	261.	Pius XI, Desio	1922
189.	Martin IV, France	1281	262.	Pius XII, Rome	1939

THE GIDEONS ASSOCIATION

The Gideons Association, 202 South State street, Chicago, reports that in the past year they placed 114,003 Bibles in the United States; 16,944 in Canada; 6,300 in foreign countries; making a total distribution of 137,247 for the year, and a grand total of

2,335,850 Bibles since the organization's founding 46 years ago.

During the past three years, the Gideons distributed 9,300,800 Testaments to members of the Armed Forces all over the world.

Source: Official Catholic Directory

PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Includes the states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and eastern part of Florida
Archbishop Michael J. Curley

Dioceses

Wheeling, W. Va.....Most Rev. John J. Swint
Wilmington, Del.....
.....Most Rev. Edmond J. Fitzmaurice
Abbatia Nullius of Belmont Abbey.....
.....Rt. Rev. Vincent George Taylor

Includes the New England States

Dioceses

Portland, Me. Most Rev. Joseph Edward McCarthy
Providence, R. I. Most Rev. Francis P. Keough
Springfield, Mass. Most Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary

Includes the State of Illinois

Dioceses

Dioceses

Rockford, Ill. Most Rev. John J. Boylan
Springfield, Ill. Most Rev. James A. Griffin

Archbishop John T. MacNicholas

Dioceses

Dioceses

Toledo, Ohio.....Most Rev. Karl J. Alter
Youngstown, Ohio.....Most Rev. James A. McFadden

Includes State of Indiana

Dioceses

Dioceses

Fort Wayne, Ind. Most Rev. John F. Noll
Lafayette, Ind. Most Rev. John G. Bennett

Includes the States of Colorado and Wyoming

Archbishop Urban J. Vehr

Dioceses.

Dioceses

Pueblo, Colo. . . . Most Rev. Joseph C. Willging

Includes the State of Michigan

His Eminence, Cardinal Edward Mooney

Dioceses

Dioceses

Marquette, Mich..Most Rev. Francis J. Magner
Saginaw, Mich...Most Rev. William F. Murphy

Includes the States of Iowa and Nebraska

Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman

Dioceses

Dioceses

Lincoln, Neb. Most Rev. Louis B. Kucera
Little Rock, Ark. Most Rev. John B. Morris
Mobile, Ala. Most Rev. Thomas J. Toolen
Natchez, Miss. Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow

Includes the State of New York

His Eminence, Cardinal Francis J. Spellman

Dioceses

Dioceses

Ogdensburg, N. Y. Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart
Rochester, N. Y. Most Rev. James E. Kearney
Syracuse, N. Y. Most Rev. Walter A. Foery

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued**PROVINCE OF PHILADELPHIA**

Includes the State of Pennsylvania

His Eminence, Dennis, Cardinal Daugherty

Dioceses

Altoona, Pa. Most Rev. Richard T. Guilfoyle
 Erie, Pa. Most Rev. John M. Gannon
 Harrisburg, Pa. Most Rev. George L. Leech

Dioceses

Pittsburgh, Pa. Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle
 Scranton, Pa. Most Rev. William J. Hafey

PROVINCE OF PORTLAND IN OREGON

Includes the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Territory of Alaska

Archbishop Edward D. Howard

Dioceses

Baker City, Ore. Most Rev. Joseph F. McGrath
 Boise, Idaho. Most Rev. Edward J. Kelly
 Great Falls, Mont. Most Rev. William J. Condon
 Helena, Mont. Most Rev. Joseph M. Gilmore

Dioceses

Seattle, Wash. Most Rev. Gerald Shaughnessy
 Spokane, Wash. Most Rev. Charles D. White
 Vicariate-Apostolic of Alaska.
 Most Rev. Joseph R. Crimont

PROVINCE OF ST. LOUIS

Includes the States of Missouri and Kansas

His Eminence, Cardinal John J. Glennon

Dioceses

Kansas City, Mo. Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara
 Leavenworth, Kans. Most Rev. Paul C. Schulte
 St. Joseph, Mo. Most Rev. Charles Hubert LeBlond

Dioceses

Wichita, Kans.
 Most Rev. Christian H. Winkelmann
 Salina, Kans. Most Rev. Frank A. Thill

PROVINCE OF ST. PAUL

Includes the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota

Archbishop John Gregory Murray

Dioceses

Bismarck, N. Dak. Most Rev. Vincent J. Ryan
 Crookston, Minn. Most Rev. Francis J. Schenk
 Duluth, Minn. Most Rev. Thomas A. Welch
 Fargo, N. Dak. Most Rev. Aloysius J. Muench
 Rapid City, S. Dak. Most Rev. John J. Lawler

Dioceses

St. Cloud, Minn. Most Rev. Joseph F. Busch
 Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 Most Rev. William O. Brady
 Winona, Minn. Most Rev. Francis M. Kelly

PROVINCE OF SAN ANTONIO

Includes the States of Texas (except the Diocese of El Paso) and Oklahoma

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey

Dioceses

Amarillo, Tex. Most Rev. Laurence J. Fitzsimon
 Corpus Christi, Tex.
 Most Rev. Emmanuel B. Ledvina
 Dallas, Tex. Most Rev. Joseph P. Lynch

Dioceses

Galveston, Tex.
 Most Rev. Christopher E. Byrne
 Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.
 Most Rev. Francis C. Kelley

PROVINCE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Includes Northern California and the States of Nevada and Utah

Archbishop John J. Mitty

Dioceses

Reno, Nev. Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman
 Sacramento, Calif.
 Most Rev. Robert J. Armstrong

Dioceses

Omaha, Neb. Most Rev. James H. Ryan
 Sioux City, Iowa. Most Rev. Edmond Heelan

PROVINCE OF LOS ANGELES

Includes Southern California and the State of Arizona

Archbishop John J. Cantwell

Dioceses

Monterey-Fresno, Calif.
 Most Rev. Philip G. Scher

Dioceses

San Diego, Calif. Most Rev. Charles F. Buddy
 Tucson, Ariz. Most Rev. Daniel J. Gercke

PROVINCE OF LOUISVILLE

Includes the States of Kentucky and Tennessee

Archbishop John A. Floersch

Dioceses

Covington, Ky. Most Rev. William T. Molloy
 Nashville, Tenn. Most Rev. William L. Adrian

Dioceses

Owensboro, Ky. Most Rev. Francis R. Cotton

PROVINCE OF MILWAUKEE

Includes the State of Wisconsin

Archbishop Moses E. Kiley

Dioceses

Green Bay, Wis. Most Rev. Stanislaus V. Bona
 LaCrosse, Wis.
 Most Rev. Alexander J. McGavick

Dioceses

Superior, Wis. Most Rev. William P. O'Connor

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

PROVINCE OF NEWARK

Includes the State of New Jersey

Archbishop Thomas J. Walsh

Dioceses

Camden, N. J. Most Rev. Bartholomew J. Eustace

Dioceses

Paterson, N. J. Most Rev. Thomas H. McLaughlin
Trenton, N. J. Most Rev. William A. Griffin

PROVINCE OF NEW ORLEANS

Includes the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and the western part of Florida

Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel

Dioceses

Alexandria, La. Most Rev. Daniel F. Desmond
Lafayette, La. Most Rev. Jules B. Jeanmard

Dioceses

Salt Lake City, Utah. Most Rev. D. G. Hunt
Honolulu, Hawaii. Most Rev. James J. Sweeney

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

Includes the States of New Mexico, Northern Arizona, and the diocese of El Paso, Texas

Dioceses

El Paso, Tex. Most Rev. Sidney M. Metzger
Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese.
Pittsburgh Greek Rite.

Dioceses

Gallup, N. M. Most Rev. Bernard T. Espelage
Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky
Most Rev. Basil Takach

THE MEANING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS

The Roman Catholic Mass is a Sacrifice which commemorates daily Christ's suffering, passion and death, by which He gave His life to redeem mankind from its sins. Climax of the Mass comes in the Consecration, in which, by virtue of the power vested in the apostles at the Last Supper and transmitted through them to the ordained priests of the church, the substance of the bread and wine of the Mass is transformed into the substance of the Body and Blood of Christ.

When the Priest	Christ
Goes to the altar.	Goes to Mount Olivet
Commences Mass.	Begins to pray
Says the Confiteor.	Falls down and sweats blood
Goes up and kisses the altar.	Is betrayed by Judas with a kiss
Goes up to the Epistle side.	Is captured, and taken to Annas
Reads the Introit.	Is falsely accused by Annas
Says the Krie Eleison.	Is three times denied by Peter
Says the Dominus Vobiscum.	Looks at Peter and converts him
Reads the Epistle.	Is brought to Pilate
Says the Munda cor meum.	Is taken to Herod and mocked
Reads the Gospel.	Is taken back to Pilate
Uncovers the chalice.	Is shamefully exposed
Offers bread and wine.	Is cruelly scourged
Covers the chalice.	Is crowned with thorns
Washes his hands.	Is declared innocent by Pilate
Says the Orate Fratres.	Is shown to the people by Pilate
Prays in a low voice.	Is mocked and spat upon
Says the Preface and Sanctus.	Is condemned to crucifixion
Makes the Memento for the living.	Carries the cross to Mount Calvary
Continues to pray in a low voice.	Meets His Mother, other pious women
Blesses the bread and wine.	Is nailed to the cross
Elevates the Sacred Host.	Is raised on the cross
Elevates the chalice.	Sheds blood from the five wounds
Prays in a low voice.	Prays on the cross for men
Says aloud the Pater Noster.	Says the seven words on the cross
Breaks and separates the Host.	Gives up His spirit and dies
Drops a portion into the chalice.	Descends into Limbo
Says the Agnus Dei.	Is acknowledged as the Son of God
Administers Holy Communion.	Is laid in the sepulchre
Cleanses the chalice.	Is anointed by pious women
Prepares the chalice again.	Arises from the dead
Says the Dominus Vobiscum.	Appears to Mary and the disciples
Says the last prayers.	Ascends into heaven
Gives the blessing to the people.	Sends down the Holy Ghost
Says the Ite missa est.	Sends the apostles into the world
Reads the last Gospel.	Tells apostles to preach the Gospel

EASTERN SEPARATED CATHOLIC BODIES

Armenian Apostolic Church in America—Pres., Acting Primate, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mampré Calfayan; Chmn., Very Rev. H.

Toumayan; Sec., Vartan Dirad. Hdqts., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Russian Orthodox Church—Presiding bishop, Archbishop Metropolitan Theophilus, 1520 Green street, San Francisco, Calif.; Archbishops: Adam, Philadelphia and Carphato-Russians; Vitaly, eastern states and Jersey City; Bishops: Arseny, Detroit

and Cleveland; Alexis, Alaska and Aleutian islands; Iosaf, western Canada; Leonty, Chicago and Minneapolis; Veniamin, Pittsburgh and West Virginia; Ieronim, eastern Canada; Makary, Boston. Hdqts., 51 E. 121st street, New York, N. Y.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESSES

Source: Franciscan Almanac

Eucharistic congresses are gatherings of the clergy and laity for the purpose of glorifying the Holy Eucharist by public adoration and general communions and for discussion of means to increase devotion to Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament throughout the world. They may be national or international. The first congress owed its inspiration to Bishop de Segur of Lille, France. Since then the international Eucharistic congresses have been as follows:

Lille, France	1881	Angers, France	1901
Avignon, France	1882	Namur, Belgium	1902
Liege, Belgium	1883	Angoulême, France	1904
Freiburg, Switzerland	1885	Rome, Italy	1905
Toulouse, France	1886	Tournai, Belgium	1906
Paris, France	1887	Metz, Lorraine	1907
Antwerp, Belgium	1890	London, England	1908
Jerusalem, Palestine	1893	Cologne, Germany	1909
Reims, France	1894	Montreal, Canada	1910
Paray-le-Monial, France	1897	Madrid, Spain	1911
Brussels, Belgium	1898	Vienna, Austria	1912
Lourdes, France	1899	Malta	1913
		Lourdes, France	1914
		Rome, Italy	1922
		Amsterdam, Holland	1924
		Chicago, United States	1926
		Sydney, Australia	1928
		Carthage, Tunis	1930
		Dublin, Ireland	1932
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	1934
		Manila, Philippine Islands	1937
		Budapest, Hungary	1938

LAETARE MEDAL AWARDS

On Laetare or Rose Sunday, Notre Dame university awards the Laetare medal to some leader of the Catholic laity in the United States. Given in recognition of merit and as an inspiration to greater achievement, the award first was suggested in 1882 by Prof. James F. Edwards, of Notre Dame, and was sponsored by the Rev. Edward F. Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the university, and the Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., president. Inspiration for the practice came from the custom of popes bestowing each year the Golden Rose on some member of Catholic royalty.

The medal, a gold disc suspended from a gold bar, bearing in black enamel the words "Laetare Medal" has been awarded to the following:

1883	John Gilmary Shea, historian	1908	James C. Mohaghan, economist
1884	Patrick J. Keeley, architect	1909	Mrs. Frances Tiernan (Christian Reid), novelist
1885	Eliza Allen Starr, art critic	1910	Maurice Francis Egan, author and diplomat
1886	General John Newton, engineer	1911	Agnes Repplier, author
1887	Edward Preuss, publicist	1912	Thomas M. Mulry, philanthropist
1888	Patrick V. Hickey, editor, founder of the Catholic Review	1913	Charles B. Herberman, editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia
1889	Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist	1914	Edward Douglas White, jurist, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court
1890	William J. Onahan, organizer of the First American Catholic congress	1915	Mary V. Merrick, philanthropist
1891	Daniel Dougherty, orator	1916	James Joseph Walsh, physician and author
1892	Henry F. Brownson, philosopher and author	1917	William Shepherd Benson, admiral and Chief of Naval Operations
1893	Patrick Donohue, founder of the Boston Pilot	1918	Joseph Scott, lawyer
1894	Augustine Daly, dramatic producer	1919	George L. Duval, philanthropist
1895	Mrs. James Sadlier, novelist	1920	Lawrence F. Flick, physician
1896	Gen. William S. Rosencrans, soldier	1921	Elizabeth Nourse, artist
1897	Thomas Addis Emmett, physician	1922	Charles P. Neill, economist
1898	Timothy E. Howard, jurist	1923	Walter George Smith, lawyer
1899	Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, philanthropist	1924	Charles D. Maginnis, architect
1900	John A. Creighton, philanthropist	1925	Albert Francis Zahm, scientist
1901	William Bourke Cochran, orator	1926	Edward N. Hurley, business man
1902	John B. Murphy, surgeon	1927	Margaret Anglin, actress
1903	Charles J. Bonaparte, lawyer	1928	Jack J. Spalding, lawyer
1904	Richard Kearns, diplomat	1929	Alfred E. Smith, statesman
1905	Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, philanthropist	1930	Frederick P. Kenkel, publicist
1906	Francis Quinlan, physician	1931	James J. Phelan, banker
1907	Katherine E. Conway, journalist and author	1932	Stephen J. Maher, physician
		1933	John McCormack, concert singer
		1934	Mrs. Genevieve Garvan Brady, philanthropist
		1935	Frank Spearman, author
		1936	Richard Reid, journalist
		1937	Prof. Jeremiah D. Ford, Harvard university professor
		1938	Irvin William Abell, surgeon
		1939	Josephine Van Dyke Brownson, catechist
		1940	General Hugh Aloysius Drum, soldier
		1941	William Thomas Walsh, journalist and author
		1942	Helen Constance White, author and teacher
		1943	Thomas Francis Woodlock, editor
		1944	Anne O'Hare McCormick, journalist
		1945	Gardiner H. Shaw, diplomat

400 VARIETIES OF CHEESE

There are 400 varieties of domestic and foreign cheese. Only exporters are familiar with all of them.

LEADING PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

Source: Yearbook of American Churches, 1943

Disciples of Christ:

In the revival period of the early 19th century, a movement under Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, resulted in the establishment of a fellowship called Christians, or Disciples. They believe that sects are unscriptural, and are biblicalists and immersionists.

Headquarters: Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Officers: Pres., C. E. Lemmon; Gen. Sec., Graham Frank; Treas., J. H. Nance; Rec. Sec., Elizabeth Jameson; Transportation Sec., H. B. Holloway.

Congregational and Christian:

Congregational churches date back to the Pilgrim Fathers and the early colonists of New England in 1620. The Christian churches date back to the Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the 18th century. These two groups of churches were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931.

Headquarters: 287 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. Officers: Mod., Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard; Ass't Mods., John V. Sees, Rev. Russell H. Stafford, Rev. Alfred Grant Walton, Prof. William J. Faulkner; Chaplain, Glenn J. Witherspoon; Sec., Rev. Douglas Horton; Assoc. Sec., Rev. Frederick L. Fagley; Treas., L. Nelson Nichols.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church:

In 1870 the General Conference of the M.E. Church-South approved the request of its colored membership for the formation of their conferences into a separate ecclesiastical body.

Officer: Sec., Prof. W. A. Bell, 141½ Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states:

This body, the largest constituent part of the Synodical Conference, was organized in 1847, holds to an unwavering confessionalism, and is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans.

Officers: Pres., Rev. J. W. Behnken; Sec., Rev. M. F. Kretzman; Treas., W. H. Schlueter; Dir. Publ., Rev. L. Meyer; Sec., Miss., Rev. F. C. Streufert; Stat., Rev. S. Michael; Aud., A. W. Huges; Fin. Sec., Theo. W. Eckhart.

Churches of Christ:

A church founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879 to restore the healing power of original Christianity. As defined by Mrs. Eddy her religion is the scientific system of divine healing.

Headquarters: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Officers: Bd. of Dir., W. Stuart Booth, Mrs. Nelia E. Ritchie, George Wendell Adams, Charles E. Heitman, Francis Lyster, Jandron; Pres., Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood; Treas., Roy Garrett Watson; Clk., Mary G. Ewing; First Reader, Gordon V. Comer; Sec. Reader, Margaret Crawford.

United Lutheran Church in America

This body dates back to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, organized in 1748, and beyond that to early Colonial days. It represents the union of the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod of the South in 1918.

Headquarters: 39 East 35th St., New York, N. Y.

Officers: Pres., Rev. F. H. Knubel; Sec., Rev. W. H. Greever; Treas., E. Clarence Miller.

Presbyterian Church in the United States:

This body is the branch of the Presbyterian Church which separated from the main body at the time of the Civil War. It is often called the "Southern" Presbyterian Church.

Officers: Mod., Dr. Donald W. Richardson; Stat. Clk.-Treas., Rev. E. C. Scott, 1120 Liberty Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Evangelical and Reformed Church:

This body was formed on June 26, 1934, by a union of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church in the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio. The union was unique in that it left all details to be adjusted after the union. The Constitution was declared in effect at the General Synod which met at Lancaster, Pa., in June, 1940. The merged boards were organized and on February 1, 1941, took over the work carried on by the two former denominations.

Officers: Pres., Rev. L. W. Goebel, 77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Rev. George W. Richards, Lancaster, Pa.; 2nd Vice-Pres., Hon. D. J. Snyder; Sec., Rev. William E. Lampe; Treas., F. A. Keck.

Assembles of God:

An evangelical, pentecostal body formed in Arkansas in 1914.

Headquarters: 336 West Pacific Street, Springfield, Mo.

Officers: Gen. Supt., Rev. E. S. Williams; Asst. Supt., Fred Vogler; Gen. Sec.-Treas., Rev. J. R. Flower; Miss. Sec., Rev. Noel Perkin; Edit. Publ., Rev. Stanley H. Frods-ham.

Baha'i Faith:

Followers of Baha'u'llah, a Persian prophet (1817-1892). The Faith has no clergy, nor churches for ritualistic worship but each community constructs its own Mashriqu'l-Adhkar, or House of Worship, for prayer, meditation and reading of the Sacred Scriptures.

Officer: Sec., Horace Holley, 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ:

Under the leadership of Philip William Otterbein, a German Reformed minister, and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite, an evangelistic movement among the Germans in Pennsylvania, resulted in the establishment of this body in 1800.

Headquarters: United Brethren Building, Dayton, Ohio.

Board of Administration: Pres., Bishop A. R. Clippinger; Exec. Sec., Rev. D. T. Gregory; Gen. Mgr., Preach. Pension Bur., Prof. H. H. Baish.

National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.:

The older and parent convention of Negro Baptists. This body is to be distinguished from the National Baptist Convention of America, usually referred to as the "unincorporated" body. The "incorporated" convention is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Officers: Pres., Rev. D. V. Jemison, 1605 Lapsley St., Selma, Ala.; Vice-Pres.-at-Large, Rev. A. L. Boone; Reg. Vice-Pres., Rev. T. S. Harten, Rev. E. W. Perry, Rev. W. D. Carter; Sec., Rev. J. M. Nabrit; Treas., Rev. B. J. Perkins; Stat., Rev. Roland Smith; Hist., Rev. T. S. Boone.

The Methodist Church:

In April, 1939, the Uniting Conference forming the Methodist Church was held by representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Church in the United States originated with the efforts of John and Charles Wesley, leaders of the revival movement in England in the 18th century.

Methodist emigrants from Ireland planted Methodism in America about 1760. In 1771 Francis Asbury, one of Wesley's preachers, later a Bishop, landed in Philadelphia. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1784-85. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dates from 1846, the separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church having taken place over the slavery issue. The Methodist Protestant Church dated from 1830, and was organized over the issue of lay representation.

Officers: The Bishops preside in turn; Sec. of General Conference, Lud H. Estes, 1120 Faxon Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Council of Bishops: Pres., Bishop W. W. Peele; Sec., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

Southern Baptist Convention:

In 1845 Southern Baptists withdrew from the General Missionary Convention over the question of slavery and other matters and formed the Southern Baptist Convention. Officers: Pres., Hon. Pat M. Neff, Baylor Univ., Waco, Tex.; Secs., (Rev. Hight C. Moore, J. Henry Burnett; Exec. Sec., Dr. Austin Crouch; Sec. Prom., Dr. J. E. Dillard; Pub. Dir., Dr. Walter M. Gilmore.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

This body, distinguished by its representative form of government and its Calvinistic theology, appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640 and its presbytery in 1706.

General Assembly Headquarters: Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers: Mod., Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin,

Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.; Sta. Clk., Rev. William Barrow Pugh; Treas., Fidelity-Phila. Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Protestant Episcopal Church:

This body entered the colonies with the earliest settlers (Jamestown, Va., 1607), as the Church of England. It became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Headquarters: 281 4th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Officers: Presiding Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker; Sec., Ho. of Bish., Rev. John H. Fitzgerald; Pres., Ho. of Deputies, Vacant; Sec., Ho. of Deputies, Dr. Franklin J. Clark; Treas. Conv., Dr. Raymond F. Barnes.

Northern Baptist Convention:

The early historic local independency of Baptist Churches in America tended to impede the formation of any general organization until in 1814 a General Missionary Convention was formed to permit Baptists to express themselves in terms of missionary activities. In 1845 the state conventions in the south withdrew to organize the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1907 the Northern Baptist Convention was organized, a delegated body, under whose direction the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate.

Headquarters: 152 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Officers: Pres., Rev. Joseph C. Robbins; Vice-Pres., Rev. R. C. Walker; Mrs. O. R. Judd; Cor. Sec., Rev. Joseph C. Hazen; Treas., Harold J. Manson.

Jewish Congregations:

Jews arrived in the colonies before 1650. The first congregation is recorded in 1656, in New York City, the Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel).

Headquarters for Congregational and Rabbinical Organizations: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Pres., Robert P. Goldman; Sec., Nelson Glueck.

DESMET MEDAL AWARDS

The DeSmet Medal was awarded annually from 1930 until 1943 by Gonzaga University of Spokane, Washington, to a Catholic layman in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the Catholic Church. The award was announced each year on March 16, date of Gonzaga's founding. The medal commemorates Father Peter DeSmet, S.J., pioneer missionary priest among the Flat-head Indians.

Recipients have been:

- 1930 James A. Walsh, Helena, Mont.
- 1931 John P. Kavanaugh, Portland, Oregon
- 1932 Dr. Louis W. Allard, Billings, Montana
- 1933 James D. Farrell, Los Angeles, California

- 1934 Thomas A. Bradley, New York, N. Y.
- 1935 Hon. Francis A. Garrecht, San Francisco, California
- 1936 James F. McCarthy, Wallace, Idaho
- 1937 Alfred J. Talley, New York, N. Y.
- 1938 Mother Katherine Drexel, Cornwell Heights, Pennsylvania
- 1939 Hon. Anthony J. Diamond, delegate to Congress from Alaska
- 1940 Herbert Cory, Seattle, Wash.
- 1941 John H. Wourms, Wallace, Ida.
- 1942 Dr. E. S. Murphy, Missoula, Montana

Presentation of the medal has been halted temporarily due to war conditions.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CATHOLIC BODIES

Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic)—

Pres., Most Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras; Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bishop Callistos; Vice Pres., Rev. Basil Efthimious; Sec., Rev. Basil Lokis; Treas., Michael Thierry; Trust-

ees, Rev. Germanos Polyzoides, Polyvios Koryllos, Paul Demos, John Plastropoulos, Anthony Anastasiades, Hdqts., 25-19 30th drive, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

LOBSTER TAILS

In 1940 Americans ordered two million pounds of lobster tails, ice-packed for shipping 7,810 miles to New York City from

Africa. These rock or Cape spiny lobsters are really sea crawfish, lacking the big pincers of the lobster.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

ASSIGNED TO DOMESTIC AREAS

Baker, James C., 125 East Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, 12, Calif.
 Baxter, Bruce R., 408 Artisan's Bldg., Portland, 5, Ore.
 Brashares, Charles W., 302 Old Colony Bldg., Des Moines, 9, Iowa.
 Brooks, Robert N., 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, 13, La.
 Corson, Fred P., 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, 3, Pa.
 Cushman, Ralph S., 1987 Summit Ave., St. Paul, 5, Minn.
 Decell, J. Lloyd, Box 2009, Jackson, Miss.
 Flint, Charles W., 100 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, 2, D. C.
 Garth, Schuyler E., 1st National Bank Bldg., Room 516, Madison, 1, Wis.
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BRaille INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.

The Braille Bible Society, Inc. was merged with the Braille Institute of America, Inc., in 1937, and the name of the latter group is now used. The organization carries on printing and distribution of the Bible in Braille on an even wider basis than previously.

The Institute publishes the King James version of the Bible. In Braille it forms 21 volumes, 11 inches by 11 inches, varying from two to four inches in thickness. Sixteen volumes are required for the Old Testament and five for the New Testament. Present

cost of producing the Bible in Braille is \$52.50 per set, an average of \$2.50 a volume.

Since 1923, when the work was started, nearly 18,000 volumes of the Scriptures in Braille have been distributed by the society to the English reading blind throughout the world. The blind who can pay are charged a nominal sum for the books, or, if they are unable to pay, the set is given to them free.

Headquarters of the organization is at 741 North Vermone avenue, Los Angeles 27, California.

CORN NUTRIENTS

It takes about 150 pounds of nitrogen, 25 pounds of phosphorus and 75 pounds of

potassium delivered into the corn plants to produce 100 bushels of corn.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Headquarters of the Christian Endeavor movement is in the World's Christian Endeavor Building, Mount Vernon and Joy Streets, Boston 8, Mass. The building was erected in 1918 by the contributions of one hundred thousand young people throughout the world.

Present officers are: President, Rev. Daniel A. Poling, D.D.; Honorary Vice-president, Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, D.D.; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Helen Lyon Jones; Rev. J. Gordon Howard, D.D.; Rev. Lawrence W. Bash; Rev. Clifford Earle; Mr. Arch J. McQuilkin; Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Carroll M. Wright; Associate Secretary, Rev. Stanley B. Vandersall, D.D.; Educational Secretary, Rev. P. M. Simms; Field Secretary, Ernest S. Marks.

Christian Endeavor was formed February 2, 1881, in the Williston Congregational Church, Portland, Maine, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, pastor, for the purpose of training a large number of young people in the duties of church membership and the activities of the Christian life. Earliest societies

were for the young approaching maturity, but on March 29, 1883, the first Junior Christian Endeavor Society was organized, and in 1891 the first Intermediate society was established. Now, under graded Christian Endeavor, there are societies adapted to all ages, beginning with Juniors and including adults and graduate members, called Alumni.

Christian Endeavor Societies total about 80,000, with a total of more than 4,000,000 members. Groups are found in eighty or more religious denominations, and in practically every country in the world.

Purpose of the society, as expressed in its constitution is "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, to train them for work in the church, and in every way to make them useful in the service of God and their fellow men."

The International Society of Christian Endeavor serves as clearing-house, for all forms of Christian Endeavor activity.

WHERE TO LOOK IN THE BIBLE

Source: American Bible Society

When "things look blue," read Isaiah, chapter 40.

When tempted to do wrong, read the 139th Psalm.

If you are facing a crisis, read the 46th Psalm.

When you are discouraged, think over Psalm 23.

If you are "bored," read Psalms 103 and 104, or Job, chapters 38-40.

When business is poor, read Psalm 37.

When you are lonely, or fearful, read over Psalm 27.

When you are anxious for dear ones, read the 107th Psalm.

When you plan your budget, read St. Luke's Gospel, chapter 19.

To live successfully with your fellowmen, follow Romans, chapter 12.

If you are sick or in pain, read Psalm 91.

When you leave home for labor or travel, carry Psalm 121 with you.

When you are very weary, seek St. Matthew 11:28-30, Romans 8:31-39.

When everything seems to be going from bad to worse, try II Timothy 3.

The best investment is described in St. Matthew's Gospel, chapter 6.

Does God figure in our national life? Read Deuteronomy 8.

When your friends seem to go back on you, hold fast to I Corinthians 13.

For an inward peace, consider the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel.

Have you been placed in a position of great responsibility? Read Joshua, chapter 1.

If you have been bereaved, there is a message for you in I Corinthians 15 and Revelation 21.

For a stirring record of what trust in God can do, turn to the 11th chapter of Hebrews.

If you are satisfied with being "well-to-

do," read chapters 15 and 16 of St. Luke's Gospel.

If you have experienced severe losses, read the last paragraphs of chapter 8 of Romans.

If you are having to put up a stiff fight, there is a fine equipment listed at the end of Ephesians.

When you have sinned, read I John 1, St. John 3:1-21, Isaiah 53, and make Psalm 51 your prayer.

The way of prayer—I Kings 8; Psalms 42, 51; St. Luke's Gospel, chapters 11:1-13, 18:1-14; St. John's Gospel, chapter 17; Ephesians, 3.

If you have a fear of death, read St. John, chapters 11, 17 and 21; II Corinthians, chapters 4, 5; Romans, chapter 8; Revelations, Chapters 7, 21 and 22.

The Ten Commandments—Exodus 20; Deuteronomy 5.

The Shepherd Psalm—Psalm 23.

The Birth of Jesus—St. Matthew 1, 2; St. Luke 2.

The Sermon on the Mount—St. Matthew 5, 6, 7.

The Beatitudes—St. Matthew 5:1-12.

The Parable of the Sower—St. Matthew 13; St. Mark 4; St. Luke 8.

The Parable of the Good Samaritan—St. Luke 10.

The Great Commandments—St. Matthew 22:34-40.

The Lord's Prayer—St. Matthew 6; St. Luke 11.

The Last Judgment—St. Matthew 25.

The Parable of the Prodigal Son—St. Luke 15.

The Crucifixion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus—St. Matthew 26, 27, 28; St. Mark 14, 15, 16; St. Luke 22, 23, 24; St. John 13-21.

Faith, Hope and Love—I Corinthians 13.

The Seven Last Words of Christ

"My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?"—Matthew 27:46; Mark 15:34.

"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."—Luke 23:34.

To one of the malefactors: "Verily, I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with me in paradise."—Luke 23:43.

"Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."—Luke 23:46.

To his mother: "Woman, behold thy son."

To John: "Behold thy mother."—John 19:26, 27.

"I thirst."—John 19:28.

"It is finished."—John 19:30.

Ecclesiastical Abbreviations

- A.A.—Augustinians of the Assumption (Assumptionists).
 B.C.—(ante Christum)—Before Christ.
 Abb.—Archbishop.
 A.M.D.G.—Ad Majorem Di Gloria (For the Greater Glory of God).
 A.R.—Augustinian Recollect Fathers.
 B.C.L.—Bachelor of Canon Law, or Bachelor of Civil Law.
 Bp.—Bishop.
 Bro.—Brother.
 B.V.M.—Blessed Virgin Mary.
 Card.—Cardinal.
 C.C.F.—Congregation of the Brothers of Charity.
 C.C.J.—Congregation of Charity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
 C.F.A.—Alexian Brothers.
 C.F.C.—Brothers of Charity.
 C.F.P.—Brothers of the Poor of St. Francis.
 C.F.X.—Brothers of St. Francis Xavier.
 C.I.C.M.—Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.
 C.J.M.—Congregation of Jesus and Mary (Eudists).
 C.M.—Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians, or Lazarists).
 C.M.F.—Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart (Claretians).
 C.M.Mh.—Missionaries of Marianhill.
 Conf.—Confessor.
 Cong. Orat.—Congregation of the Oratory (Oratorians).
 C.P.—Congregation of the Passion (Passionists).
 C.P.P.S.—Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.
 C.P.S.—Stigmatine Fathers.
 C.R.—Congregation of the Resurrection (Resurrectionist Fathers).
 C.R.—Clerks Regular (Theatine Fathers).
 C.R.C.S.—Clerks Regular of the Congregation of Somaschi.
 C.R.I.C.—Canons Regular of the Immaculate Conception.
 C.R.M.D.—Clerks Regular of the Mother of God.
 C.R.M.I.—Clerks Regular Ministering to the Infirm (Camillians).
 C.S.B.—Congregation of St. Basil (Basilians).
 C.S.C.—Congregation of the Holy Cross.
 C.S.C.B.—Congregation of St. Charles Borromeo.
 C.S.P.—Congregation of St. Paul (Paulists).
 C.SS.CC.—Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary.
 C.SS.R.—Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists).
 C.S.Sp.—Congregation of the Holy Ghost (Holy Ghost Fathers).
 S.C.V.—Clerks of St. Viator (Viatorians).
 D.O.M.—Deo Optimo Maximo (To God, the Best and Greatest).
 D.V.—Deo volente (God willing).
 F.D.P.—Sons of Divine Providence.
 F.M.S.—Marist Brothers.
 Fr.—Father.
 F.S.C.—Brothers of the Christian Schools (Christian Brothers).
 F.S.C.J.—Congregation of the Sons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
 I.C.—Fathers of the Institute of Charity.
 I.C.—Brothers of Christian Instruction (La Mennais Brothers).
 I.H.S.—First three letters of the name Jesus in Greek, erroneously interpreted as Jesus Hominum Salvator.
 I.N.R.I.—Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum.
 J.M.J.—Jesus, Mary, Joseph.
 M.E.—Methodist Episcopal.
 M.I.C.—Marian Fathers.
 MM.—Martyrs.
 M.M.—Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, or Maryknoll Missioners.
 M.M.—Foreign Mission Brothers of St. Michael.
 M.P.—Methodist Protestant.
 M.S.—Missionary Fathers of La Salette.
 M.S.C.—Missionaries of the Sacred Heart.
 M.S.C.—Missionaries of St. Charles.
 M.S.F.—Missionaries of the Holy Family.
 Msgr.—Monsignor.
 M.S.SS.T.—Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity.
 N.D.—Our Lady.
 N.T.—New Testament.
 O.C.—Order of Charity.
 O.Camald.—Camaldolese Order.
 O.Carm.—Carmelite Order.
 O.Cart.—Carthusian Order.
 O.C.C.—Order of Calced Carmelites.
 O.C.D.—Order of Discalced Carmelites.
 O.Cist.—Cistercian Order.
 O.C.R.—Order of Cistercian Reform, or Trappists.
 O.C.S.O.—Order of the Cistercians of the Strict Observance (Trappists).
 O.D.M.—Mercedarian Fathers.
 O.F.M.—Order of Friars Minor (Franciscans).
 O.M.—Order of Minims.
 O.M.C.—Order of Friars Minor, Conventual.
 O.M.Cap.—Order of Friars Minor, Capuchin.
 O.M.I.—Oblates of Mary Immaculate.
 O.Merced.—Order of Mary for the Redemption of Captives (Mercedarians).
 O.P.—Order of Preachers (Dominicans).
 O.Praem.—Order of Premonstratensians.
 O.S.—Order of Servites.
 O.S.A.—Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine (Augustinians).
 O.S.B.—Order of St. Benedict (Benedictines).
 O.S.B.M.—Order of St. Basil the Great.
 O.S.C.—Oblates of St. Charles.
 O.S.Cam.—Order of St. Camillus (Camillian Fathers).
 O.S.C.R.—Canons Regular of the Holy Cross.
 O.S.F.—Missionary Brothers of St. Francis.
 O.S.F.C.—Order of Friars Minor Capuchin of St. Francis.
 O.S.F.S.—Oblates of St. Francis de Sales.
 O.S.H.—Order of St. Jerome (Hieronymites).
 O.S.J.—Oblates of St. Joseph.
 O.S.M.—Order of the Servants of Mary (Servites).
 O.SS.T.—Order of the Most Holy Trinity (Trinitarians).
 O.S.U.—Order of St. Ursula (Ursulines).
 O.T.—Old Testament.
 P.A.—Prothonotary Apostolic.
 P.E.—Protestant Episcopal.
 P.C.—Pax Christi (Peace of Christ).
 Pont. Max.—Pontifex Maximus (Supreme Pontiff).
 P.S.C.J.—Society of Priests of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
 P.S.M.—Pious Society of Missions (Pallottine Fathers).
 P.S.S.—Priests of St. Sulpice (Sulpicians).
 P.S.S.C.—Pious Society of the Missionaries of St. Charles.
 Rev.—Reverend.

- R.I.P.—Requiescat in Pace (May he, or she, rest in peace).
 R.M.M.—Religious Missionaries of Marianhill.
 R.P.—Reverendus Pater (Reverend Father).
 R.S.H.—Religious of the Sacred Heart.
 Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
 S.A.—Franciscan Friars of the Atonement.
 S.C.—Congregation of St. Francis de Sales (Salesians).
 S.C.J.—Society of Priests of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
 S.D.S.—Society of the Divine Saviour (Saviorians).
 S.F.S.C.—Brothers of the Sacred Heart.
 S.J.—Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
 S.M.—Society of Mary (Marists).
 S.M.—Society of Mary, of Paris (Marianists).
 S.M.A.—Society of the African Missions.
 S.M.M.—Fathers of the Company of Mary.
 S.O.S.B.—Sylvestrine Benedictines.
 S.P.M.—Society of the Fathers of Mercy.
 Sr.—Sister.
 S.S.C.—Chinese Mission Society of St. Columban.
 S.S.C.—Society of the Holy Cross, an Anglican order.
 SS.D.N.—Our Most Holy Lord; also a title of the Pope.
 S.S.E.—Society of St. Edmund.
 S.S.J.—St. Joseph's Society, of the Sacred Heart (Josephites).
 S.S.P.—Pious Society of St. Paul.
 S.S.S.—Society of Fathers of Blessed Sacrament.
 S., St.; Sts. SS.—Saint; Saints.
 S.T.D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
 S.V.D.—Society of Fathers of the Divine Word.
 T.O.R.—Third Order Regular of St. Francis.
 U.P.—United Presbyterian.
 V.F.—Vicar Forane.
 V.G.—Vicar General.
 Virg.—Virgin.
 V. Rev.—Very Reverend.
 V.T.—Old Testament.
 W.F.—White Fathers (Missionaries of Africa).

GOTTHEIL MEDALISTS

The Gottheil Medal is presented by Zeta Beta Tau fraternity annually for distinguished service to Jewry. National headquarters for the organization are at 45 West 45th Street, New York City, 19; N. Y.

Recipients of the award have been:

- 1925 Dr. Stephen S. Wise
 1926 Aaron Sapiro
 1927 David Brown
 1928 Julius Rosenwald
 1929 Felix M. Warburg
 1930 Herbert H. Lehman
 1931 No award
 1932 Rev. John Haynes Holmes

- 1933 Pilgrimage team of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, Father J. Elliot Ross and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron)
 1934 No award
 1935 James J. McDonald
 1936 Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 1937 Judge Julian Mack
 1938 Dorothy Thompson

Since 1938 no medal has been presented, because, in the words of the trustees of the medal, "In times of war, when the entire nation is geared to heroic sacrifice, it would be inappropriate to attempt to select individual candidates for honor."

The award will probably be revived in 1946.

STATISTICS OF THE BIBLE

According to the Rev. J. H. Vincent in **Curiosities of the Bible**, a convict serving a long term in solitary confinement discovered the following regarding the Bible:

It contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

The word and appears 46,277 times, the word **Lord** 1,855 times, the word **reverend** only once (9th verse of the 11th Psalm).

The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm.

The 21st verse of Ezra VII contains all the letters of the alphabet except J.

The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike.

The longest verse is the 9th verse of Esther VIII. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of John XI.

There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

During 1944, the American Bible Society, Park avenue and 57th street, New York City, 22, N. Y., distributed the largest number of volumes in its 129-year history. Totals were 819,287 Bibles; 2,584,048 Testaments; 8,768,804 Portions; a grand total of 12,172,139 books.

The society's work was done in 119 lan-

guages in 1944, a smaller language total than in previous years because of the war situation. The Bible, in entirety or some portion of it, has now been translated into 1068 languages, six having been added in 1944.

The total number of Scriptures distributed by the society since its organization in 1816 is 343,877,046.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY

The Chicago Bible Society, with offices at 35 East Wacker drive, Chicago, reports through its associate secretary, the Rev. Harvey Clark, that during 1944, 23,744 copies of the Bible were distributed. The society also distributed, in the same year, 26,624 New Testaments, 262,484 Portions, and 298 Concordances. Total distribution for the society, since its founding in 1840, has

been 5,636,732 volumes.

The same society reports that the American Bible Society, in 129 years of service, has distributed 34,079,206 Bibles; 309,979,850 Testaments and Portions, making a total number of volumes of Scripture of 343,877,056. In the past year, that society distributed 12,172,139 volumes, of which 8,900,287 were whole Bibles.

TAXATION

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO PROPERTY TAXES, BY STATES, 1922, 1932, 1940

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

STATE	1922		1932		1940		Percent change in per capita	
	Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita	1922- 1940	1932- 1940
Total	\$124,616,675	\$1,146	\$163,317,104	\$1,312	\$144,636,317	\$1,098	-4.2	-16.3
Alabama.....	943,516	394	1,210,876	452	976,110	446	13.2	-1.5
Arizona.....	733,995	2,034	674,729	1,513	395,774	793	-61.0	-47.6
Arkansas.....	578,462	323	554,835	298	443,104	227	-29.7	-23.6
California.....	4,201,148	1,153	7,951,085	1,346	8,609,315	1,246	-8.1	-7.4
Colorado.....	1,550,762	1,591	1,447,170	1,384	1,112,976	991	-37.7	-28.4
Connecticut.....	1,962,764	1,367	3,151,284	1,933	3,147,258	1,841	-34.7	-4.8
District of Col.....	1,175,867	2,637	1,845,090	3,750	1,402,011	2,114	-21.3	-43.6
Delaware.....	227,070	994	292,169	1,217	326,374	1,441	44.9	13.4
Florida.....	421,449	412	520,454	343	1,373,828	724	75.9	111.3
Georgia.....	1,191,569	401	1,267,790	436	1,518,942	486	21.2	11.6
Idaho.....	477,897	1,047	428,018	960	387,240	738	-29.5	-23.1
Illinois.....	4,000,497	601	7,268,880	938	5,302,045	671	-11.8	-28.4
Indiana.....	5,225,700	1,751	5,073,241	1,551	5,078,592	1,482	-15.4	-4.5
Iowa.....	1,766,003	723	1,463,741	591	3,316,640	1,307	80.6	121.2
Kansas.....	3,554,813	1,991	3,666,275	1,938	2,798,972	1,551	-22.1	-19.9
Kentucky.....	2,404,147	984	3,059,586	1,161	2,737,688	962	-2.2	-17.2
Louisiana.....	1,561,581	851	1,666,140	781	1,377,531	583	-31.5	-25.4
Maine.....	637,403	824	756,860	946	698,220	824	0.0	-12.9
Maryland.....	1,686,496	1,135	2,761,586	1,674	2,480,390	1,362	20.0	-18.6
Massachusetts.....	5,677,715	1,429	7,442,795	1,735	6,436,784	1,491	4.4	-14.1
Michigan.....	5,929,615	1,542	8,262,954	1,665	6,362,550	1,211	-21.5	-27.3
Minnesota.....	2,353,695	960	2,307,881	894	2,128,248	762	-20.6	-14.7
Mississippi.....	708,396	396	692,655	341	575,304	263	-33.4	-22.7
Missouri.....	4,633,400	1,350	4,788,878	1,311	3,825,631	1,011	-25.1	-22.9
Montana.....	460,843	779	410,635	764	321,985	576	-26.1	-24.7
Nebraska.....	3,202,706	2,422	2,675,864	1,931	2,039,748	1,550	-36.0	-19.7
Nevada.....	195,835	2,530	206,991	2,250	198,880	1,804	-28.7	-19.8
New Hampshire.....	617,981	1,386	679,523	1,452	582,432	1,185	-14.5	-18.4
New Jersey.....	4,102,365	1,249	6,819,527	1,650	5,685,307	1,367	9.4	-17.2
New Mexico.....	329,899	895	334,301	777	317,430	597	-33.3	-23.2
New York.....	15,390,399	1,445	29,559,936	2,307	25,752,029	1,911	32.2	-17.2
North Carolina.....	2,521,115	952	2,830,758	876	3,244,202	908	-4.6	3.7
North Dakota.....	1,308,315	1,979	880,432	1,287	446,873	696	-64.8	-45.9
Ohio.....	10,406,661	1,745	13,452,947	2,018	9,180,877	1,329	-23.8	-34.1
Oklahoma.....	1,637,490	802	1,753,601	721	1,629,332	697	-13.0	-3.2
Oregon.....	1,009,499	1,248	1,092,772	1,125	896,787	823	-34.0	-26.9
Pennsylvania.....	9,767,274	1,087	12,762,317	1,312	11,240,051	1,135	4.4	-13.5
Rhode Island.....	1,046,691	1,687	1,447,034	2,079	1,485,927	2,083	23.4	0.2
South Carolina.....	436,000	252	407,909	234	675,939	356	40.9	52.1
South Dakota.....	1,977,128	3,054	1,508,676	2,158	944,501	1,469	-51.9	-31.9
Tennessee.....	1,730,823	730	1,663,892	629	1,431,802	491	-32.8	-21.9
Texas.....	3,382,110	700	4,241,683	714	4,273,322	666	-4.8	-6.7
Utah.....	630,073	1,345	618,405	1,203	513,814	934	30.6	22.4
Vermont.....	307,255	872	440,931	1,225	356,745	990	13.6	-19.1
Virginia.....	1,826,263	772	2,353,629	967	2,290,894	856	10.9	-11.6
Washington.....	1,111,890	791	1,250,040	789	1,175,567	677	-14.4	-14.2
West Virginia.....	2,092,557	1,382	1,877,968	1,069	1,840,425	968	-30.0	-9.5
Wisconsin.....	5,106,126	1,896	5,073,701	1,708	4,959,534	1,581	-16.6	-7.5
Wyoming.....	366,412	1,782	418,660	1,828	341,389	1,362	-23.6	-25.5

U. S. INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS, BY QUARTERS, 1945

Quarter ended	Corporation	Individual	Withholdings	Total Income Taxes
September 30, 1944.....	\$ 1,195,884,664.28	\$ 1,560,644,660.41	\$ 2,455,083,907.71	\$ 5,211,613,232.40
December 31, 1944.....	1,229,102,455.57	440,717,080.73	2,454,197,759.79	4,124,017,296.09
March 31, 1945.....	1,247,190,995.37	4,522,593,174.35	2,642,268,850.33	8,412,053,020.05
June 30, 1945.....	1,207,537,265.64	2,246,139,118.66	2,712,668,822.35	6,166,345,206.65
Total, fiscal year 1945.....	\$ 4,879,715,380.86	\$ 8,770,094,034.15	\$10,264,219,340.18	\$23,914,028,755.19

*Represents amounts withheld by employers under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and amounts withheld as Victory Tax under the Revenue Act of 1942.

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES, 1922, 1932, 1941

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

State	Total			Per capita		Percent change 1932-1941
	1922	1932	1941	1932	1941	
Grand Total	\$3,321,484	\$4,684,784	\$4,473,545	\$37.62	\$33.98	-9.7
Alabama	22,706	32,395	27,852	12.10	9.83	-18.8
Arizona	18,558	21,211	16,229	47.56	32.51	-31.6
Arkansas	16,718	19,979	16,700	10.71	8.57	-20.0
California	157,507	310,696	311,843	52.61	45.15	-14.2
Colorado	42,550	43,757	41,571	41.83	37.01	-11.5
Connecticut	46,610	73,943	85,282	45.36	49.89	10.0
Delaware	4,478	5,310	4,547	22.13	17.06	-22.9
Dist. of Columbia	10,554	24,697	23,591	47.31	35.58	-24.8
Florida	30,156	48,497	54,797	31.93	28.88	-9.6
Georgia	34,362	41,169	43,351	14.15	13.88	-1.9
Idaho	17,233	19,447	17,859	43.60	34.03	-21.9
Illinois	217,694	332,913	319,584	42.97	40.47	-5.8
Indiana	113,467	140,318	108,711	42.91	31.71	-26.1
Iowa	96,601	93,683	98,884	37.81	38.96	3.0
Kansas	65,961	79,028	70,737	41.77	39.28	-6.0
Kentucky	39,686	48,157	36,948	18.28	12.98	-29.0
Louisiana	43,092	50,705	44,173	23.78	18.69	-21.4
Maine	21,511	28,896	29,922	36.12	35.32	-2.2
Maryland	36,293	53,999	61,571	32.73	33.81	3.3
Massachusetts	155,222	219,913	228,085	51.26	52.84	3.1
Michigan	163,271	244,261	186,692	49.23	35.52	-27.8
Minnesota	100,654	112,446	110,500	43.55	39.57	-9.1
Mississippi	30,713	33,776	29,923	16.62	13.70	-17.6
Missouri	79,077	99,586	82,511	27.27	21.80	-20.1
Montana	22,067	23,466	26,052	43.62	46.57	6.8
Nebraska	54,348	46,635	42,204	33.65	32.07	-4.7
Nevada	5,241	5,965	7,099	64.84	64.39	-0.7
New Hampshire	14,662	22,087	25,319	47.19	51.51	9.2
New Jersey	135,342	235,824	265,163	57.07	63.74	11.7
New Mexico	10,262	10,225	7,356	23.78	13.83	-41.8
New York	463,851	779,530	825,366	60.84	61.23	0.6
North Carolina	35,252	55,785	54,363	17.26	15.22	-11.8
North Dakota	27,485	23,310	21,245	34.08	33.10	-2.9
Ohio	219,668	278,928	198,674	41.40	28.76	-30.5
Oklahoma	44,319	52,658	41,591	21.64	17.80	-17.7
Oregon	35,405	41,198	40,161	42.43	36.86	-13.1
Pennsylvania	224,975	340,372	317,463	35.00	32.07	-8.4
Rhode Island	18,413	27,435	28,629	39.42	40.13	1.8
South Carolina	19,558	25,045	24,462	14.36	12.88	-10.3
South Dakota	30,374	29,627	21,390	42.38	33.27	-21.5
Tennessee	35,202	40,243	44,975	15.21	15.42	1.4
Texas	94,890	145,822	147,696	24.54	23.02	-6.2
Utah	15,398	17,436	18,601	33.92	33.80	-0.4
Vermont	9,075	11,133	14,093	30.93	39.23	26.8
Virginia	32,093	40,498	41,500	16.65	15.50	-6.9
Washington	60,186	67,274	48,747	42.47	28.08	-33.9
West Virginia	35,038	50,050	26,533	28.50	13.95	-51.1
Wisconsin	106,248	125,709	124,600	42.33	39.71	-6.2
Wyoming	7,438	9,747	8,400	42.56	33.50	-21.3

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, BY CLASS OF PROPERTY, SELECTED YEARS 1902-1939

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Total	Real property	Personal property	Mixed property	Percent of real to total
1902	\$ 35,338,317	\$ 26,415,301	\$ 7,456,818	\$ 1,466,198	74.8
1912	69,452,936	51,854,010	12,135,881	5,241,115	74.7
1922	124,616,675	92,369,378	27,400,288	4,847,009	74.1
1932	163,317,104	125,933,195	30,514,526	6,869,383	77.1
1938	141,357,503	110,390,902	23,099,931	7,866,671	78.1
1939	142,847,539	108,129,957	26,919,374	7,798,238	75.7

PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES FROM PROPERTY TAXES, 1941

State	State and local governments	State governments	Local governments	State	State and local governments	State governments	Local governments
United States Total.	40.5	4.3	59.9	Montana.....	47.1	6.9	76.2
Alabama.....	23.0	6.6	32.1	Nebraska.....	46.5	12.9	56.8
Arizona.....	35.1	12.4	49.9	Nevada.....	45.9	13.5	76.3
Arkansas.....	24.3	6.9	45.0	New Hampshire.....	50.8	3.9	81.5
California.....	38.5	3.5	55.9	New Jersey.....	54.4	13.1	68.4
Colorado.....	39.6	8.7	50.4	New Mexico.....	19.5	8.0	32.5
Connecticut.....	44.8	1.8	75.2	New York.....	46.5	.3	61.0
Delaware.....	21.1	—	42.1	North Carolina.....	29.1	2.3	51.3
District of Columbia.....	42.7	—	42.7	North Dakota.....	48.7	15.5	68.0
Florida.....	35.8	4.5	52.0	Ohio.....	31.3	2.0	47.8
Georgia.....	34.1	6.0	51.8	Oklahoma.....	30.5	.0	55.6
Idaho.....	41.3	11.8	64.5	Oregon.....	39.8	—	77.2
Illinois.....	44.1	.2	66.4	Pennsylvania.....	37.2	2.4	69.9
Indiana.....	42.8	4.8	61.9	Rhode Island.....	43.6	—	75.1
Iowa.....	46.5	3.9	67.1	South Carolina.....	27.9	1.6	49.9
Kansas.....	53.3	8.9	72.0	South Dakota.....	41.1	.1	76.7
Kentucky.....	31.0	8.3	58.8	Tennessee.....	29.6	1.7	43.3
Louisiana.....	29.0	7.1	48.5	Texas.....	41.9	9.8	62.1
Maine.....	44.3	13.7	63.3	Utah.....	37.9	12.8	60.8
Maryland.....	42.7	7.8	63.0	Vermont.....	40.3	3.4	60.5
Massachusetts.....	49.0	7.8	62.1	Virginia.....	29.5	4.3	54.3
Michigan.....	37.6	4.7	57.6	Washington.....	30.1	4.0	46.7
Minnesota.....	45.0	9.0	59.9	West Virginia.....	24.2	.6	54.0
Mississippi.....	34.8	5.3	50.5	Wisconsin.....	45.6	10.8	56.5
Missouri.....	34.7	3.5	66.0	Wyoming.....	31.5	3.4	51.1

PROPERTY TAX AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS REVENUE, CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION 1941 AND 1932

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

CITY	PROPERTY TAX REVENUE				SPECIAL ASSESSMENT REVENUE			ASSESSED VALUATION		
	1941		1932		1941	1932	Per- cent change	1941	1932	Per- cent change
	Amount	Per- cent of total rev- enue	Amount	Per- cent change						
Total.....	\$1,381,932	63.4	\$1,323,383	4.4	\$25,003	\$99,492	-74.9	\$55,588,223	\$66,344,265	-16.2
Group I. over 1,000,000.....	684,624	61.0	664,972	3.0	8,816	49,566	-82.2	29,937,374	32,590,691	-20.4
Group II. 500,000-1,000,000.....	259,397	63.4	251,690	3.1	3,965	12,237	-68.0	10,191,962	12,603,207	-19.1
Group III. 250,000-500,000.....	223,162	67.4	198,814	12.2	6,474	22,458	-71.2	9,883,757	10,257,981	-3.6
Group IV. 100,000-250,000.....	214,749	67.8	207,907	3.3	5,748	15,231	-62.3	9,575,130	10,892,386	-12.1

SAVINGS FOR 2 YEARS WILL CURB INFLATION

Individual savings in the next two years should continue at a high level and thus aid inflation control efforts, says the Institute of Life Insurance. Aggregate individual savings represents more than \$1 out of every \$5 of national income since 1942, it said.

In World War I, individual savings were approximately \$1 out of \$6 of total income

payments to individuals. The rate was the same in 1919. In 1920 it was \$1 out of \$8, lower than the preceding year, but higher than other peace time years, including 1929 when only \$1 out of \$10 of aggregate individual incomes was saved, about half the current rate.

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS, OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Total	State governments	Local governments			
			Total	County	Municipal	School and other districts
1902	\$ 706,660	\$ 82,320	\$ 624,340	\$143,265	\$ 315,862 ¹	\$ 165,413 ²
1912	1,317,148	139,750	1,177,398	282,077	661,127 ³	234,194 ⁴
1922	3,321,484	348,293	2,973,191	687,286	1,344,763 ⁵	941,142 ⁶
1932	4,684,784	323,477	4,361,307	945,154 ⁷	2,184,914 ⁸	1,231,239
1941	4,473,545	249,812	4,223,733	925,072 ⁷	2,213,085 ⁸	1,085,576
Percent of total						
1902	100.0	11.6	88.4	20.3	44.7	23.4
1912	100.0	10.6	89.4	21.4	50.2	17.8
1922	100.0	10.5	89.5	20.7	40.5	28.3
1932	100.0	6.9	93.1	20.2	46.6	26.3
1941	100.0	5.6	94.4	20.7	49.5	24.2
Percent change						
1902-1912	86.4	69.8	88.6	96.9	109.4	41.6
1912-1922	152.2	149.2	152.5	143.7	103.4	301.9
1922-1932	41.0	-7.1	46.7	37.5	62.5	30.8
1932-1941	-4.5	-22.8	-3.2	-2.1	1.3	-11.8

¹ Incorporated places over 8,000 population.² Other minor civil divisions.³ Incorporated places over 2,500 population.⁴ Statistics are of tax levies; tax collections not reported.⁵ Incorporated places, excluding towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut of less than 2,500 population.⁶ Includes school and special districts and towns of less than 2,500 population in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut.⁷ Includes all townships not classified as municipal by footnote 8.⁸ Includes townships of New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, SUBJECT TO STATE OR LOCAL PROPERTY TAX, SELECTED YEARS 1902-1940

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Amount	Per capita	Percent of 1929 valuation
1902	\$ 35,338,317	\$ 448	21.4
1912	69,452,936	715	42.0
1922	124,616,675	1,146	75.3
1929	165,449,295	1,369	100.0
1932	163,317,104	1,312	98.7
1935	135,436,752 ¹	1,064 ¹	81.9
1938	141,357,503	1,093	85.4
1940	144,636,317	1,098	87.4

¹ A Decade of Assessed Valuations; 1929-1938; Bureau of the Census, 1941.

STATE AND LOCAL TAX AND OTHER REVENUES, UNITED STATES TOTALS, 1932, 1941

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Type of Revenue	State		Local	
	1932	1941	1932	1941
Total revenue	\$2,420,670	\$5,746,571	\$6,087,540	\$7,045,918
Property tax	323,477	249,812	4,361,307	4,223,733
All other revenue	2,097,193	5,496,759	1,726,233	2,822,185
Per capita				
Total revenue	\$19.52	\$43.56	\$48.88	\$53.14
Property tax	2.61	1.91	35.02	32.08
All other revenue	16.92	41.66	13.86	21.06

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS, BY STATES, WITH
POPULATION AND PERCENT OF TOTAL

Year Ending June 30, 1945

Source: Internal Revenue Bureau

States	Population as of July 1, 1944 (Bureau of the Census estimate)	Total internal revenue collections	Per cent of total internal revenue payments
Alabama.....	2,818,083	\$ 253,910,580.80	.58
Alaska.....	61,500	19,862,708.80	.04
Arizona.....	638,412	71,282,174.97	.16
Arkansas.....	1,776,446	98,538,418.24	.22
California.....	8,746,989	3,722,459,219.40	8.50
Colorado.....	1,147,259	226,947,255.85	.52
Connecticut.....	1,776,807	875,705,288.92	2.00
Delaware.....	283,802	466,299,089.39	1.06
District of Columbia.....	926,260	415,128,315.36	.95
Florida.....	2,367,217	384,764,376.90	.88
Georgia.....	3,223,727	418,996,774.32	.96
Hawaii.....	425,900	173,999,227.22	.40
Idaho.....	531,573	59,805,443.67	.14
Illinois.....	7,729,720	3,766,335,175.71	8.60
Indiana.....	3,419,707	943,139,223.48	2.15
Iowa.....	2,269,759	321,171,179.70	.73
Kansas.....	1,774,447	423,925,765.87	.97
Kentucky.....	2,630,194	698,954,573.64	1.59
Louisiana.....	2,535,385	350,546,549.28	.80
Maine.....	793,600	150,087,932.57	.34
Maryland.....	2,127,874	848,696,128.72	1.94
Massachusetts.....	4,162,815	1,490,938,451.44	3.40
Michigan.....	5,429,641	2,579,823,895.34	5.89
Minnesota.....	2,508,663	651,966,414.75	1.49
Mississippi.....	2,175,877	91,060,202.92	.21
Missouri.....	3,589,538	1,146,082,235.67	2.62
Montana.....	464,999	61,653,136.69	.14
Nebraska.....	1,213,792	245,214,598.26	.56
Nevada.....	156,445	33,862,403.96	.08
New Hampshire.....	457,231	81,153,495.50	.18
New Jersey.....	4,167,840	1,439,127,165.75	3.29
New Mexico.....	532,212	37,685,762.63	.09
New York.....	12,632,890	8,261,525,191.12	18.86
North Carolina.....	3,534,545	874,983,614.65	2.00
North Dakota.....	528,071	41,473,969.46	.09
Ohio.....	6,836,667	3,055,951,071.09	6.98
Oklahoma.....	2,064,679	307,278,298.71	.70
Oregon.....	1,214,226	318,918,694.72	.73
Pennsylvania.....	9,247,088	3,712,318,581.82	8.48
Rhode Island.....	778,972	246,342,330.13	.56
South Carolina.....	1,923,354	181,578,035.40	.41
South Dakota.....	558,629	37,981,520.17	.09
Tennessee.....	2,870,158	335,249,947.08	.77
Texas.....	6,876,248	1,152,529,149.12	2.63
Utah.....	606,994	84,635,031.07	.19
Vermont.....	310,941	52,495,261.05	.12
Virginia.....	3,199,115	823,090,895.98	1.88
Washington.....	2,055,378	625,723,377.32	1.43
West Virginia.....	1,715,984	191,324,617.70	.44
Wisconsin.....	2,975,910	916,168,246.94	2.09
Wyoming.....	257,108	29,410,347.68	.07
Puerto Rico.....		2,286,228.97	
Total.....	133,050,671	\$43,800,387,575.90	100.00

Rail Improvement

Air conditioning is the greatest single contribution to travel by railroad, and 72 degrees is ideal winter temperature, according to a survey recently completed by the New York Central Railroad. One hundred-sixty

thousand sleeping car passengers participated in the survey, which also indicated that summer temperatures within cars should vary according to outside heat.

SOURCES OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS **Years Ended June 30, 1944 and 1945**

Sources	1944	1945
Corporation income taxes.....	\$ 5,284,145,852.31	\$ 4,879,715,380.86
Individual income taxes.....	10,437,570,433.53	8,770,094,034.15
Income taxes withheld.....	7,823,434,977.46	10,264,219,340.18
Excess profits taxes—declared value.....	136,979,571.41	143,797,827.17
Excess profits taxes—Vinson Act.....	39,036.47	
Excess profits taxes—Revenue Acts of 1940-41-42.....	9,345,198,293.03	11,003,519,622.76
Unjust enrichment, (Title III, Revenue Act of 1936).....	433,723.98	179,995.24
Income, excess profits, and unjust enrichment taxes—Total.....	33,027,801,888.19	35,061,526,200.36
Capital stock tax—Total.....	380,702,005.85	371,999,130.71
Estate tax—Total.....	473,465,605.12	596,137,494.42
Gift tax—Total.....	37,744,731.75	46,917,582.55
Distilled spirits (imported), excise tax.....	286,871,176.22	199,690,666.79
Distilled spirits (domestic), excise tax.....	612,565,608.93	1,284,614,946.97
Distilled spirits rectification tax.....	18,874,169.23	32,549,440.40
Wines, cordials, etc. (imported), excise tax.....	4,027,490.19	2,121,524.89
Wines, cordials, etc. (domestic), excise tax.....	30,067,871.04	45,269,285.38
Brandy used for fortifying sweet wines (repealed 6/24/40).....	11,519.16	51,224.32
Rectifiers; liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills (special taxes).....	8,109,220.46	8,308,462.40
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	2,101.60	6,364.80
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	1,369,157.83	885,676.47
Container stamps (Liquor Taxing Act of 1934).....	8,515,931.44	11,213,301.59
Floor taxes, wines and liquors.....	85,834,272.82	83,343,159.15
Fermented malt liquors.....	559,151,627.85	638,682,102.13
Brewers; dealers in malt liquors (special taxes).....	3,375,009.16	3,129,634.78
Liquor taxes—Total.....	1,618,775,155.93	2,309,865,790.07
Cigars (large).....	30,152,076.91	36,593,490.47
Cigars (small).....	107,283.84	84,179.72
Cigarettes (large).....	88,462.35	695,271.15
Cigarettes (small).....	903,957,882.53	836,057,645.11
Snuff of all descriptions.....	7,692,236.61	7,740,870.07
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	45,269,250.33	49,574,476.19
Cigarette papers and tubes.....	1,164,377.58	1,390,251.61
Leaf dealer penalties, etc.....	1,706.51	904.59
Cigarette and cigar floor taxes.....	49,960.23	7,733.41
Tobacco—Total.....	988,483,236.89	932,144,822.32
Documentary stamps on deeds, bonds, etc.....	26,243,240.34	33,157,134.53
Capital stock and similar interest sales or transfers.....	17,096,097.89	24,852,469.21
Sales of produce (future delivery), (repealed 6/30/38).....		
Playing cards.....	7,413,576.66	7,492,873.63
Silver bullion sales or transfers.....	46,772.38	25,037.28
Documentary, etc., stamp taxes—Total.....	50,799,687.27	65,527,514.65
Lubricating oils.....	52,473,093.61	92,865,058.19
Matches.....	8,726,093.12	9,352,890.69
Gasoline.....	271,216,501.79	405,563,011.25
Electrical energy.....	51,238,653.30	57,003,655.93
Tires and inner tubes.....	40,333,746.92	75,257,203.34
Rubber articles.....	294,920.19	228,229.35
Phonograph records.....	1,889,456.28	2,015,452.09
Musical instruments.....	633,040.46	927,223.69
Luggage (manufacturers' excise tax).....	4,777,176.00	6,312.12
Electric, gas, and oil appliances.....	5,026,905.40	12,060,107.06
Electric signs.....	255,320.50	54,783.06
Business and store machines.....	3,759,980.70	10,119,968.50
Washing machines.....	31,908.17	4,245.57
Optical equipment and photographic apparatus.....	11,914,954.26	19,361,140.62

SOURCES OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS—Continued

Sources	1944	1945
Electric light bulbs and tubes	\$ 5,367,788.18	\$11,035,319.69
Automobile trucks	3,246,727.35	20,847,485.33
Other automobiles and motorcycles	1,221,736.93	2,558,201.98
Parts and accessories for automobiles	31,551,319.19	49,439,742.82
Radio sets, phonographs, components, etc.	3,402,467.98	4,753,418.34
Refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.	2,406,231.93	1,637,263.71
Sporting goods	2,498,209.92	4,247,751.87
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	1,061,044.95	3,132,402.04
Pistols and revolvers	37,218.92	4,944.77
Repealed manufacturers' excise taxes	97,674.31	34,827.69
Manufacturers' excise taxes—Total	\$503,462,170.36	\$782,510,639.70
Bituminous Coal Act of 1937	\$ 1,402,697.10	\$ 35,408.94
Telephone, telegraph, radio, leased wires, etc.	141,275,266.52	208,018,146.35
Local telephone service	90,198,986.83	133,569,036.46
Transportation of oil by pipe line	15,850,856.83	16,286,295.17
Use of motor vehicles	134,325,537.83	128,700,713.02
Use of boats	351,662.94	336,446.86
Bowling alleys, pool tables, etc.	2,208,422.24	4,159,820.16
Coin-operated devices	18,475,491.99	19,100,311.80
Transportation of persons	153,682,607.58	234,181,651.34
Transportation of property	215,487,851.87	221,087,660.18
Leases of safe deposit boxes	6,593,674.78	7,311,450.27
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	205,289,025.61	357,466,115.28
Club dues and initiation fees	9,181,516.71	14,159,650.19
Adulterated, process or renovated butter, mixed flour, and filled cheese	17,928.64	58,034.45
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	4,083,663.13	5,503,474.24
Narcotics and marihuana, including special taxes	779,415.31	756,018.69
Coconut, etc., oils processed	8,710,142.54	6,255,562.59
National Firearms Act	16,133.87	15,960.69
Sugar Act of 1937	68,788,910.31	73,293,966.35
Miscellaneous repealed taxes	201,258.43	180,341.08
Miscellaneous taxes—Total	\$1,076,921,051.06	\$1,430,476,064.11
Retailers' excise tax—jewelry	\$113,372,750.85	\$184,219,868.93
Retailers' excise tax—furs	58,725,694.05	79,418,428.87
Retailers' excise tax—toilet preparations	44,790,353.37	86,615,198.00
Retailers' excise tax—luggage	8,343,466.19	73,851,428.73
Retailers' excise taxes—Total	\$225,232,264.46	\$424,104,924.53
Employment taxes:		
Federal Unemployment Tax Act (employment of 8 or more)	\$ 183,336,565.38	\$ 186,488,616.60
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (2 per cent of taxable wages)	1,290,024,857.45	1,307,931,218.36
Carriers taxes (old-age benefits, 6½ per cent of taxable compensation)	265,011,013.06	284,757,577.52
Total	\$1,738,372,435.89	\$ 1,779,177,412.48
Grand total internal revenue receipts	\$40,121,760,232.77	\$43,800,387,575.90
Note—Collections for credit to trust accounts, included in the table above, were as follows:		
Corporation income tax (Alaska railways)	\$ 1,995.57	\$6,559.24
Distilled spirits (domestic)	730,463.80	2,163.30
Distilled spirits rectification tax	.96	2.92
Wines (domestic)	20.00	13.60
Fermented malt liquors		
Cigars (large)		
Cigarettes (large)		
Cigarettes (small)		
Manufactured tobacco		
Coconut oil	1,519,908.22	47,739.85
Playing cards		
Brandy		
Sugar		
Total trust fund collections (included above)	\$2,252,388.55	\$56,478.91

INCOME TAX

TAX REDUCTION BILL OF 1945

President Truman signed a bill on November 9 to reduce taxes on individuals and business \$5,920,000,000 in 1946. It was the first piece of legislation to lower taxes in sixteen years. The last tax-slashing bill was signed by President Hoover just before Christmas, 1929.

This bill removed about 12 million low income persons from the income tax rolls and established a general reduction of 10 percent for all persons making less than \$50,000.

Other provisions of the bill were:

1.—In addition to removing 12,000,000 from the tax rolls and assuring 10 per cent reduction for individuals making up to \$50,000, provided smaller cuts for those with incomes over \$50,000. Total reductions for individuals will amount to \$2,644,000,000. In effect Jan. 1.

2.—Provided special tax treatment for veterans of World War II, forgiving all levies on service pay of enlisted men in wartime and giving officers three years in which to settle with the government.

3.—Took \$3,136,000,000 off taxes on business in 1946, principally through repeal of the war-imposed 85.5 per cent excess profits tax on corporations.

4.—Repealed \$5 use tax on automobiles and boats at saving of \$140,000,000, effective July 1, 1946.

5.—Froze Social Security tax in 1946 at 1 per cent on employees' pay and employers' payrolls. Without the "freeze" this tax would have increased Jan. 1 to 2.5 per cent for each.

The bill made no change in the excise levies on so-called luxury items such as liquor, luggage, furs, jewelry and cosmetics.

Estimates for 1946 are that the Treasury will collect approximately \$26,500,000,000. The national debt is expected to increase about \$12,000,000,000 in 1946.

Revenues hit more than \$45,000,000,000 in 1944. They were about \$5,000,000,000 a year before the war.

Persons removed from the tax rolls next

year are 12,000,000 who now pay only the 3 per cent normal tax levied on all net income above \$500, regardless of dependents.

Under the new law the individual surtax exemptions—\$500 for the taxpayer and \$500 tax for each of his dependents—is applied to the normal tax.

A married man pays no income tax until his earnings pass \$1,000. The exemption increases by \$500 with each dependent.

Comparison of present withholding taxes and those of 1946 under new tax bill:

Wkly. wage. 1945	Single. 1946	Married		Married with 2 dependents	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
\$10					
15	\$1.00	\$.80	\$.10	\$.10	
20	2.00	1.70	.30	.30	
25	3.10	2.50	1.10	\$.70	
30	4.10	3.40	2.20	1.60	.40
35	5.10	4.20	3.20	2.40	.50
40	6.20	5.10	4.20	3.30	.70
45	7.20	6.00	5.30	4.10	.80
50	8.20	6.80	6.30	5.00	1.40
55	9.30	7.70	7.40	5.80	2.50
60	10.60	8.70	8.50	6.80	3.50
65	11.50	9.50	9.30	7.50	4.60
70	12.80	10.60	10.70	8.60	5.50
75	13.70	11.40	11.60	9.40	6.70
80	15.10	12.50	12.90	10.50	7.50
85	16.00	13.30	13.80	11.30	8.80
90	17.30	14.40	15.20	12.40	9.60
95	18.20	15.20	16.10	13.10	11.00
100	19.90	16.60	17.80	14.60	11.90
105	21.00	17.50	18.90	15.50	13.50
110	22.10	18.50	20.00	16.50	14.70
115	23.30	19.40	21.10	17.40	15.80
120	24.40	20.40	22.30	18.30	16.90
125	25.50	21.30	23.40	19.30	18.00
130	26.60	22.30	24.50	20.20	19.20
135	27.80	23.20	25.60	21.20	20.30
140	28.90	24.10	26.80	22.10	21.40
145	30.00	25.10	27.90	23.10	22.50
150	31.70	26.50	29.60	24.50	23.70
160	34.00	28.40	31.80	26.40	25.40
170	36.20	30.30	34.10	28.30	27.60
180	38.50	32.20	36.30	30.20	29.90
190	40.70	34.10	38.60	32.00	32.10
				34.40	28.00

UNITED STATES INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS, BY QUARTERS FISCAL YEARS, 1943 AND 1944

Quarter ended	Corporation	Individual	Withholdings*	Total Income Taxes
September 30, 1942.....	\$ 969,461,453.47	\$ 773,701,116.08		\$ 1,743,162,569.55
December 31, 1942.....	993,490,929.77	616,042,095.19		1,609,533,024.96
March 31, 1943.....	1,294,529,609.47	2,231,793,073.54	\$ 1,824,754.66	3,528,147,437.67
June 30, 1943.....	1,263,369,717.17	2,322,380,693.78	684,190,255.81	4,269,940,666.76
Total, fiscal year 1943....	\$ 4,520,851,709.88	\$ 5,943,916,978.59	\$ 686,015,010.47	\$11,150,783,698.94
September 30, 1943.....	\$ 1,202,907,727.58	\$ 2,652,056,037.83	\$ 778,454,364.93	\$ 4,633,418,130.34
December 31, 1943.....	1,373,259,989.17	2,297,655,752.27	2,111,912,888.09	5,782,828,629.53
March 31, 1944.....	1,329,295,765.47	2,483,720,004.14	2,545,282,482.87	6,358,298,252.48
June 30, 1944.....	1,378,682,370.09	3,004,138,639.29	2,387,785,241.57	6,770,606,250.95
Total, fiscal year 1944....	\$ 5,284,145,852.31	\$10,437,570,433.53	\$ 7,823,434,977.46	\$23,545,151,263.30

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES: RATES

July 1, 1945

Source: U. S. Treasury Dept., Division of Tax Research

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Special rates or features
Alabama	First \$1,000 \$1,001 - 3,000	1.5 3	\$3,001 - \$5,000 Over 5,000	4.5 5	
Arizona	First 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000 5,001 - 6,000	1 1.25 1.5 2 2.5	6,001 - 7,000 7,001 - 8,000 8,001 - 9,000 Over 9,000	3 3.5 4 4.5	
Arkansas	First 3,000 3,001 - 6,000 6,001 - 11,000	1 2 3	11,001 - 25,000 Over 25,000	4 5	
California ¹	First 10,000 10,001 - 15,000 15,001 - 20,000 20,001 - 25,000 25,001 - 30,000 Over 30,000	1 2 3 4 5 6	An optional simplified tax return is available to individuals who file on a cash basis and who have gross incomes of \$5,000 or less from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest or annuities.		
Colorado	First 2,000 2,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 6,000	1 2 3	6,001 - 8,000 8,001 - 10,000 Over 10,000	4 5 6	2 percent surtax on gross income in excess of \$200 derived from dividends, royalties, interest.
Delaware	First - 3,000 3,001 - 10,000	1 2	Over 10,000	3	
Georgia	First 1,000 1,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 5,000 5,001 - 7,000	1 2 3 4	7,001 - 10,000 10,001 - 20,000 Over 20,000	5 6 7	
Idaho	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000	1.5 3 4	3,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000 Over 5,000	5 6 8	
Iowa	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000	1 2 3	3,001 - 4,000 Over 4,000	4 5	The amount of taxes payable under these rates is reduced by 50 percent for income years 1942-1945.
Kansas	First 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 5,000	1 2 2.5	5,001 - 7,000 Over 7,000	3 4	
Kentucky	First 3,000 3,001 - 4,000	2 3	4,001 - 5,000 Over 5,000	4 5	
Louisiana	First 10,000 10,001 - 50,000	2 4	Over 50,000	6	
Maryland ²	Ordinary income Investm't income	2 5	The amount of taxes payable under these rates is reduced by 33 1/3 percent for taxable years 1942-45.		
Massachusetts	Earned income and annuities Capital gains Interest and dividends	1.5 3 6	A temporary additional tax equal to 10 percent of normal tax, first levied in 1935, has been extended through the year 1946; a second additional tax of 3 percent of normal tax, first levied in 1942, applies to all succeeding years.		
Minnesota	First \$1,000 \$1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000	1 2 3 4 5	\$5,001 - \$7,000 7,001 - 9,000 9,001 - 12,500 12,501 - 20,000 Over 20,000	6 7 8 9 10	
Mississippi	First 4,000 4,001 - 7,000 7,001 - 10,000	1 2 3	10,001 - 15,000 15,001 - 25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES: RATES—Continued

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Special rates or features
Missouri.....	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 5,000	1 1.5 Less \$ 5 2 Less 15 2.5 Less 30		5,001 - 7,000 3 7,001 - 9,000 3.5 Over 9,000 4	Less 55 Less 90 Less 135
Montana.....	First 2,000 2,001 - 4,000	1 2	4,001 - 6,000 Over 6,000	3 4	
New Hampshire	Income from intangibles	Average property tax rate.			Interest from savings deposits exempt.
New Mexico....	First 10,000 10,001 - 20,000	1 2	20,000 - 100,000 Over 100,000	3 4	
New York ²	First 1,000 1,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 5,000	2 3 4	5,001 - 7,000 7,001 - 9,000 Over 9,000	5 6 7	Capital gains taxed at one-half the regular rates; income of unincorporated businesses, 4 percent.
North Carolina..	First 2,000 2,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 6,000	3 4 5	6,001 - 10,000 Over 10,000	6 7	
North Dakota...	First 2,000 2,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000 5,001 - 6,000	1 2 3 5	6,001 - 8,000 8,001 - 10,000 10,001 - 15,000 Over 15,000	7.5 10 12.5 15	
Oklahoma.....	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000	1 2 3 4 5	5,001 - 6,000 6,001 - 7,000 7,001 - 8,000 Over 8,000	6 7 8 9	
Oregon.....	First 500 501 - 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 4,000 Over 4,000	2 3 4 5 6 7	Provision is made for reduction in taxes in case revenues exceed a prescribed amount. The amount of tax payable under these rates is reduced 75 percent for the taxable year 1943 and 30 percent for 1944. An optional simplified tax table is provided for individuals whose "adjusted gross income" is \$5,000 or less.		
South Carolina..	First 2,000 2,000 - 4,000	2 3	4,001 - 6,000 Over 6,000	4 5	
Tennessee.....	Interest and dividends	6	Dividends from corporations at least 75 percent of the property of which is assessable for ad valorem taxation in Tennessee—4 percent.		
Utah.....	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000	1 2 3	3,001 - 4,000 Over 4,000	4 5	
Vermont.....	Interest and dividends All other income	4 2			
Virginia.....	First 3,000 3,001 - 5,000	1.5 2.5	Over 5,000	3	
Wisconsin.....	First 1,000 1,001 - 2,000 2,001 - 3,000 3,001 - 4,000 4,001 - 5,000 5,001 - 6,000 6,001 - 7,000	1 1.25 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5	7,001 - 8,000 8,001 - 9,000 9,001 - 10,000 10,001 - 11,000 11,001 - 12,000 Over 12,000	4 4.5 5 5.5 6 7	Surtax: Normal tax less \$37.50 divided by 6.
District of Columbia.....	First 5,000 5,001 - 10,000 10,001 - 15,000	1 1.5 2	15,001 - 20,000 Over 20,000	2.5 3	

¹ Rates shown are applicable to calendar years 1943-1946. Permanent rates are: 1st \$5,000—1%; \$5,001-\$10,000—2%; \$10,001-\$15,000—3%; \$15,001-\$20,000—4%; \$20,001-\$25,000—5%; Over \$25,000—6%.

² An optional simplified return is available to individuals whose gross income is \$5,000 or less and consists only of (1) salary; (2) wages; (3) compensation for personal services; or (4) dividends, interest and annuities, not in excess of \$100.

³ The tax payable under these rates is reduced by 25 percent for taxable years 1941-1944. Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research.

STATE SALES TAXES: TYPES AND RATES—July 1, 1945

Source: U. S. Treasury Dept., Div. of Tax Research

TAXATION

607

State	Type of tax ¹	Use tax	Rates on retail sales					Public utilities	Rates on receipts from other specific sources
			Tangible personal property	Automobiles	Amusement places	Restaurants			
Ala.	Retail sales.	x	2	1, 2	2	1	1	Manufacturing, preparation for sale of agricultural and horticultural products, slaughtering animals for food, sales of feed to poultrymen or stockmen for own use, 1/4%; extracting, processing, printing and publishing, contractors, advertising, transportation, 1%; hotels and garages, credit and collection agencies, 2%; Printing and photography, 2%.	
Ariz.	General sales.		2		2				
Ark. ²	Retail sales.		2	2 ²	2	2	2 ⁴		
Calif.	Retail sales.	x	2 1/2	2 1/2			2 ⁵		
Colo.	Retail sales.	x	2	2		2	3 ⁵		
Ill.	Retail sales.		2 ⁶	2 ⁶	1	1	1	All other income, 1%, except that received from wholesale sales, display advertising, and industrial processing, 1/4 of 1%.	
Ind.	Gross income.		1-2						
Ia.	Retail sales.	x	2	2	2	2	2		
Kans.	Retail sales.	x	2	2	2	2	2		
La.	Retail sales.		1	1		1	3 ⁷		
Mich.	Retail sales.	x	3	3		3	2 ¹⁰	Wholesaling, 1/8%; manufacturing, 1/8-1%; contractors, 1%; extracting, 2-2 1/2%; all other businesses and professions not specifically exempted, 2%.	
Miss.	Gross receipts.	x	2 ⁸	1 ⁹		2			
Mo.	Retail sales.		2	2	2	2	2		
New Mex.	Gross receipts.	x	2 1/2	1 ¹¹	2	2	2		
N. Car. ¹²	General sales.	x	3	3	3		2	Wholesaling, 1/8%; extracting, 1/2 or 2%; processing and manufacturing, 1/4 or 1/2%; contractors, 2%; transportation, real estate commissions, factors, agents, brokers, advertising, personal and professional services, 2%. Wholesaling, 1/20%.	
N. Dak.	Retail sales.	x	2	2	2				
Ohio.	Retail sales.	x	3	3	3				
Okla.	Retail sales.	x	2	1 ¹⁴	2	2	2 ¹⁶		
S. Dak.	Retail sales.	x	2	2	2	2	2		
Utah.	Retail sales.	x	2	2	2	2	2	Printing and publishing, transportation (of passengers only), advertising, hotel service, auto storage, 2%. Transportation (except intrastate movements of freight and express or street railway fares), 2%.	
Wash.	Retail sales.	x	3 1/2	3				Wholesalers (except wholesalers of wheat, oats and barley, which are 1/100%), extractors, manufacturers, printers and publishers, 1/4%; all other businesses and professions not specifically exempted, 1 1/2%.	

W. Va.	Retail sales ¹⁸	2	65/100	2	1.3-5.2	Wholesaler, 195/1000%; extracting, 1.3-7.8%; manufacturing, 39/100%; contractors, 2%; industrial bean companies, 1%; all other businesses not specifically exempted, 1%.
Wyo.	Retail sales	2	65/100	2	2	

¹ Type of tax: (1) Retail sales—imposed upon sales of tangible personal property at retail or for consumption. In most States applies also to admissions and restaurant and public utility sales. (2) General sales—applies to wholesaling, extractive industries and manufacturing in addition to sales at retail. (3) Gross receipts—include sales of public services and personal and professional services in addition to transactions and receipts under (1) and (2). (4) Gross income—applies, in addition to all transactions and receipts under (1), (2), and (3), to receipts from non-business activities such as wages and salaries of employees, interest, rents and dividends. ² New automobiles and telegraph services, gas and electricity sales. In Illinois the rates on utilities are imposed under a separate act. ³ Rate applies to all public utilities except transportation. ⁴ Telephone and telegraph services. ⁵ On gas and electricity only. ⁶ Retail sales of pasteurized milk. ⁷ 1%. ⁸ Automobiles and trucks. ⁹ Industrial sales receive a preferential rate of 1%. ¹⁰ Automobiles, trucks or tractors. ¹¹ Tax applies to rentals as well as sales. ¹² Maximum tax of \$15 on a single article. ¹³ A special excise tax of 2% is applied to an automobile at the time it is transferred, used or first registered in the State. ¹⁴ Applies not only to sales of tangible property but also to all services except professional and personal services, services rendered by an employer, and services furnished by corporations subject to the control of the Public Service Commission and State Road Commission. ¹⁵ Applies to all public utilities except water.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURES, SAVINGS, TAXES, TOTAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1929-1944

(In Billions of Dollars)

Source: U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Year	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services	Net savings of individuals	Personal taxes	Total income payments
1929	26.6	34.3	9.9	8.8	3.0	82.6
1930	26.2	30.6	8.1	5.8	2.6	73.3
1931	21.5	26.4	6.3	5.4	2.4	62.0
1932	18.2	20.6	4.2	2.6	1.9	47.5
1933	18.3	20.7	3.4	2.1	1.8	46.3
1934	20.1	22.8	4.8	3.3	1.9	52.9
1935	21.0	25.5	5.7	4.1	2.3	58.6
1936	23.7	28.7	6.7	6.1	2.9	68.1
1937	23.9	31.0	7.6	6.7	3.1	72.3
1938	22.3	30.2	6.0	4.4	3.3	66.2
1939	22.7	32.6	6.4	6.0	3.2	70.8
1940	23.9	34.4	7.4	7.3	3.3	76.2
1941	25.4	40.1	9.1	14.2	3.9	92.7
1942	27.6	48.0	6.4	28.0	6.6	116.6
1913	29.2	55.2	6.5	38.0	18.3	142.3
1944 ¹	30.3	58.9	6.3	35.6	23.4	154.5

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumer expenditures for nondurable goods and services for the years 1929-38 are estimates made by BAE. ¹ Estimated.

AS GOES MAINE, SO GOES THE NATION

POPULAR VOTES IN RECENT YEARS		THE NATION	
Year	For Governor	For President	Dem.
*1944	130,204	54,420	22,006,278
*1940	161,303	90,934	22,304,755
1936	172,511	132,783	16,679,583
1932	118,000	121,158	15,760,195
1928	148,053	65,572	21,392,190
1924	145,281	108,626	15,725,003
1920	135,393	70,047	16,152,200
1916	81,760	67,930	8,538,221
1912	70,931	67,702	3,483,922
			6,286,214

PERCENTAGES OF RECENT VOTES

Maine		The Nation	
Year	For Governor	For President	Per-centage Difference
1944	70.52	45.82	24.70
1940	64.00	44.77	19.23
1936	55.41	36.32	19.09
1932	49.34	40.58	8.76
1928	69.30	58.75	10.55
1924	57.22	65.22	8.00
1920	65.95	63.83	2.12
1916	54.62	48.33	6.29
1912	51.18	35.65	15.53

*State election figures incomplete, unofficial.

REVENUE ACT OF 1943

The Revenue Act of 1943 became law February 25, 1944, over presidential veto.

INDIVIDUAL

1. Rates, Exemptions and Credits.

No changes were made in the normal and surtax rates on the income of individuals from the Revenue Act of 1942.

The personal exemptions and the dependent credit were left unchanged: \$500 for single persons; \$1,200 for married persons and heads of families; and \$350 for each dependent.

2. Victory Tax.

The Victory Tax rate was reduced from 5 to 3 percent of Victory Tax net income in excess of \$624, regardless of family status. Credits allowed against the Victory Tax were repealed.

3. Deductions

The Revenue Act of 1943 provided a special \$500 deduction from the gross income for blind persons; amounts received as mustering-out payments for World War II veterans as deductible from the gross income; and amounts received as cost-of-living allowances or post allowances were excluded for those of the Diplomatic or Foreign service.

Excise taxes paid are not deductible, except where the tax paid is a trade or business expense or is incurred in the production of income.

For sole proprietors and partners, business losses of more than \$50,000 for five consecutive years are limited to a net loss of \$50,000 in any such year.

4. Other Changes.

Another provision of the Revenue Act of 1943 limits the tax on back pay. If back pay exceeds 15 per cent of gross income for the taxable year, the maximum tax on it is the amount it would have increased taxes in the years to which it applied.

CORPORATIONS

1. Rates, Exemptions, and Credits

No changes in corporate normal or surtax rates were made in the Act of 1943.

However, under the Revenue Act of 1943, the excess-profits tax rate was raised from 90 to 95 per cent, thus increasing the net rate (after the 10 per cent post war credit) from 81 per cent to 85.5. The specific exemption was increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The invested capital credit with respect to invested capital in excess of \$5,000,000, was revised as follows:

Invested Capital

	Rev. Act of 1941	Rev. Act of 1942	Rev. Act of 1943
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
First \$ 5,000,000.....	8	8	8
Next \$ 5,000,000.....	7	7	6
Next \$190,000,000.....	7	6	5
Over \$200,000,000.....	7	5	5

2. Relief Provisions

A number of extensions were made in the relief afforded coal and iron mines by the 1942 Act, to owners of gas, mineral and timber properties.

3. Estate and Gift Taxes.

No changes were made in the exemptions and rates of estate and gift taxes.

4. Excise Taxes

Liquor tax rates: distilled spirits, \$9 per proof gallon; still wines, not more than 14% alcohol: 15c per wine gallon; still wines, more than 14% and not over 21%: 60c per

wine gallon; still wines, more than 21% and not over 24%: \$2.00 per wine gallon; champagne, or sparkling wine, 15c per half pint; artificially carbonated wine, 10c per half pint; liqueurs, cordials, and the like, 10c per half pint; fermented malt liquors, \$8 per barrel.

Imported perfumes containing distilled spirits, \$9 per wine gallon.

Floor stocks taxes on distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors were imposed at rates equal to the tax rate increases on these commodities.

Tax on admissions increased to 1c for each 5c or major fraction thereof paid. Tax on permanent use or lease of boxes or seats in amusement places and the sale of tickets outside of box offices: 20%.

Cabaret tax, 30 per cent—Reduced to 20 per cent under the Public Debt Act of 1944, effective July 1, 1944.

Club dues, initiation fees: 20 per cent. Bowling alleys, \$20 per alley.

Pool halls, \$20 per table.

Furs, toilet preparations, electric light bulbs and tubes, and jewelry: 20 per cent.

Retailer's tax on luggage: 20 per cent.

Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities: telephone conversations of a charge of more than 24c, domestic telegraph, cable or radio dispatches, leased wire, typewriters: 25 per cent; wire and equipment service: 8 per cent; local telephone service: 15 per cent.

Transportation of persons: 15 per cent.

These increased taxes are scheduled to end the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

5. Renegotiation of War Contracts.

The Act of 1942 created a joint War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. It exempted (a) contractors whose aggregate annual sales under war contracts were not in excess of \$500,000; (b) agricultural commodities up to the first stage where they have an established market; (c) contractors, exempted by the Federal income tax law; and (d) construction contractors awarded under competitive bidding.

Title VIII, "Repricing of War Contracts", gives the head of the department or agency contracting power to reprice any contract or sub-contract when excessive profits are being earned under it. The contractor, of course, has a cause of action through the

courts for appeal.

6. Postal Rates (See Postal Information elsewhere in the National Almanac.)

Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 Changes

1. The Individual Income Tax Law of 1944 broadened the scope of the simplified table method of tax computation (a) by raising the upper limit of the table from \$3000 to \$5000, (b) by extending its use to all types of income, and (c) by raising the standard allowance for deductions incor-

porated in the table from 6 to 10 per cent. Other provisions included:

2. A revised wage-bracket withholding table to increase the exactness of withholding (a) by narrowing the wage brackets, (b) by incorporating to 10 per cent standard deductions allowance, and (c) by graduating tax withholding to cover both the first and second brackets of surtax.

3. Persons with gross incomes of less than \$5,000 derived entirely from wages, interest, and dividends, and including not more than \$100 from sources not subject to withholding have the option of having collectors of internal revenue compute their tax.

4. Optional \$500 standard allowance for deductions for persons with gross incomes of \$5,000 or more.

5. Repeal of the Victory Tax for a new 3 percent normal tax on the net income of each person in excess of a flat exemption of \$500 (husband and wife filing joint return being allowed an exemption of \$500, plus an additional \$500 or the amount of the smaller of the two incomes, whichever is less.)

6. Combining levies previously known as

normal tax and surtax into a new surtax ranging from 20 percent on the first \$2000 of surtax net income to 91 percent on the portion of surtax net income over \$200,000.

7. Personal exemption for surtax purposes was changed to a uniform \$500 for the taxpayer, for his spouse, and for each dependent.

8. Dependent was defined as any closely related person for whom the taxpayer furnishes over half of the support, provided that such person does not receive an annual gross income of \$500 or more, and is a citizen of the United States or a resident of the United States or of a contiguous country.

9. Provided that declarations of estimated tax had to be filed whenever anticipated wages and salaries exceeded \$5,000 plus an additional \$500 for the taxpayer's spouse and dependents.

10. Changed date for filing final declaration and for payment of final installment of estimated tax for December 15 to January 15 of following year, with additional provision that on or before January 15 taxpayers may file final return in lieu of a declaration.

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS, CREDITS FOR DEPENDENTS, JULY 1, 1945

Source: U. S. Treasury, Division of Tax Research

States	Personal Exemptions		Credit for Dependents
	Single	Married or head of family	
Alabama	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$300
Arizona	10 ¹ (1000)	20 ¹ (2000)	4 ¹ (320)
Arkansas	1,500	2,500	400
California	3,000 ²	4,500 ³	400
Colorado	1,000	2,500	400
Delaware	1,000	2,000	200
Georgia	1,000	2,500	400
Idaho	700	1,500	200
Iowa	10 ¹ (1000)	20 ¹ (1500)	5 ¹ (250) ⁴
Kansas	750	1,500	200
Kentucky	1,000	2,500	400
Louisiana	1,000	2,500	400
Maryland	1,000	2,000	400
Massachusetts	2,000	2,500	250
Minnesota	10 ¹ (1000)	30 ¹ (2000)	10 ¹ (334)
Mississippi	1,000	2,500	400
Missouri	1,000	2,000	200
Montana	1,000	2,000	300
New Hampshire	200	200	
New Mexico	1,500	2,500	200
New York	1,000	2,500	400
North Carolina	1,000	2,000 ³	200
North Dakota	500	1,500	500
Oklahoma	850	1,700	300
Oregon	750	1,500	300
South Carolina	1,000	1,800	200
Tennessee			
Utah	600	1,200	300
Vermont	1,000 ¹⁰	2,000 ¹⁰	250
Virginia	1,000	2,000	200
Wisconsin	8 ¹ (800)	17.50 ¹ (1600)	4 ¹ (320)
District of Columbia	1,000	2,500	400

¹ Tax credit deductible from amount of tax rather than from net income. Sum in parenthesis expresses tax credit as income exemption on assumption that latter is always deducted from lowest income bracket. ² Tax credit deductible from amount of tax rather than from net income. Sum in parenthesis is the amount by which the first dependent raises the level at which a married person or head of family will first become taxable. ³ Exemptions shown are applicable to calendar years 1945-1946. Exemptions for calendar years 1943 and 1944 were \$2,000 and \$3,500. Permanent exemptions are: \$1,000 and \$2,500. ⁴ See state laws for specific application of exemptions.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Source: Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice

CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

Quota.....	Preference up to 50 per cent of quota.	1a. Parents, of American citizens 21 years of age or over, or husbands by marriages on or after July 1, 1932. Sec. 6(a)(1)(A). 1b. In quotas of 300 or over; skilled agriculturists, their wives and dependent children under 18 years of age. Sec. 6(a)(1)(B). 2. Wives and unmarried minor children of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Sec. 6(a)(2). 3. Remainder after (1) and (2) available for other quota immigrants. Sec. 6(a)(3).
	Remainder of quota	1. Wives, unmarried minor children, husbands by marriages before July 1, 1932, of American citizens. Sec. 4(a). 2. Aliens returning from temporary visit abroad. Sec. 4(b). 3. Aliens born in certain countries of the western hemisphere, their wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age. Sec. 4(c). 4. Ministers, professors, their wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age. Sec. 4(d). 5. Students, at least 15 years of age. Sec. 4(e). 6. American women who have lost their citizenship. Sec. 4(f). 7. Immigrants who also have lost their citizenship.
Nonquota.....		1. American Indians born in Canada. Act of April 2, 1928. 2. Certain Spanish nationals returning to Puerto Rico. Act of May 26, 1926. 3. Aliens born in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.
Other classes not subject to quota restrictions.		1. Aliens considered non-immigrants are (1) government officials, (2) temporary visitors, (3) aliens in transit, (4) alien seamen, (5) treaty aliens, (6) aliens entering from transit across foreign contiguous territory.

WHO MAY IMMIGRATE TO THE UNITED STATES

An "alien" is any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, including the mainland and all water and territory subject to its jurisdiction except the Isthmian canal zone. Filipinos now are aliens.

A tax of \$8 is assessed on every alien entering the United States except children under 16 accompanied by a parent. It is not required of aliens who have been residing continuously for one year in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, or Mexico, who are coming for a temporary stay, nor to aliens in transit through the United States to foreign countries.

The following classes of aliens are excluded: (1) idiots, (2) imbeciles, (3) other feebleminded, (4) epileptics, (5) insane, (6) persons who have suffered attacks of insanity, (7) persons with constitutional psychopathic inferiority, (8) chronic alcoholics, (9) paupers or beggars, (10) persons with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease,

(11) physical or mental defectives, (12) polygamists or persons who believe in polygamy, (13) former or present criminals, (14) anarchists or persons who advocate overthrow of the government, or assassination of public officials, (15) procurers or prostitutes, (16) persons induced to come by offers of employment, except certain restricted professional and artistic classes, (17) persons likely to become public charges, (18) Asiatics in general, (19) children under 16 unless accompanied by or destined for parents, (20) with some exceptions, all aliens over 16 who cannot read some language or dialect.

Severe penalties are provided for persons who assist immigrants to enter the United States in violation of these and other provisions of the immigration code, or for transportation companies who solicit immigrant passengers, or for companies which prepay transportation on promises to perform labor.

ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

Immigrants entering the United States must present unexpired passports or official documents in the nature of passports issued by the governments of the countries to which they owe allegiance, or other travel documents showing their origin and identity and valid immigration visas, quota or nonquota, in accordance with the requirements of the law, with certain exceptions.

Aliens ordinarily apply for immigration visas to the consul in whose district they reside, though they may apply outside their home districts if proof of admissibility is shown. Two forms are used, one for nonquota immigrants, another for quota immigrants. The visas are numbered.

Attached to the visas must be photographs, documents in duplicate which are copies of public records "kept by the government to which he owes allegiance," which are available. Included are police and prison records, if any, and if none, a certificate to that effect; military record, birth certificate, and so forth. Medical certificates must be

presented, if there is no medical officer of the public health service attached to the consulate. Visa cost is \$9 plus \$1 for clerical work.

An immigration visa is valid for a maximum period of four months. New visas may be applied for. Upon arrival and admission of the immigrant, the admitting immigration officer will endorse in the space provided on the immigration visa presented by the immigrant to show the details of entry. The visa is then forwarded to the Central office of this service and filed there. The passport presented by the immigrant with his immigration visa is always endorsed by the admitting officer to show the complete details of his admission. The passport is retained by the immigrant.

An alien's name may not be carried on a waiting list while he is in the United States. Names of quota immigrants are placed upon the waiting list only upon request of the alien or some other person authorized to act for him.

LEAVING THE UNITED STATES

An alien who has entered the United States lawfully and who desires to depart temporarily may obtain a permit to re-enter, valid for not more than one year, though it may be extended by the commissioner with good cause. Such permit relieves the immigrant of the necessity to obtain an immigration visa for the return journey to the United States, if return is made during the time specified in the permit.

No immigrant may be admitted to the United States unless he (1) has an unexpired

immigration visa or was born after the issuance of the immigration visa to his accompanying parent, (2) is of the nationality specified in such visa, (3) is a nonquota immigrant if specified as such in visa, and (4) is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. Any person who enters in violation of these provisions may be deported. Any person who returns after he has been deported or ordered deported, is subject to a fine of \$1,000 and two years in prison.

MARRIAGE TO CITIZENS

An alien girl who comes to the United States to marry an American citizen, if possessed of the proper immigration visa and meeting other requirements, can proceed to her fiancé in the interior, but it is advisable for him to meet her.

Marriage of an alien woman to a citizen of the United States does not confer citizenship upon her, but she can enter as a nonquota immigrant. If she desires to accompany her husband to the United States, she should obtain a passport from her own government, and present this to the American consul with evidence of the marriage and of her husband's American citizenship. Personal affidavits will be accepted if her own govern-

ment refuses a passport. A nonquota immigration visa may be applied for after marriage. The woman will be subject to all other immigration requirements on arrival.

First and second class passengers are examined by immigration authorities aboard ship. If they fail to pass the necessary mental and physical requirements, they are sent to Ellis island or the immigrant station of point of entry, to be held for further examination. If they pass the examinations, however, they are allowed to land with few exceptions. Steerage or third class passengers are not examined on board ship, but are sent directly to the immigrant station at port of entry.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY

Any alien eligible to citizenship who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, who has lived here continuously since such entry, who is of good moral character, who is not subject to deportation, can apply for

a record of registry if there is no immigration record of permanent admission for him. Such a record may be created in his behalf by the department of immigration and naturalization on his payment of a fee of \$10.

BORDER CROSSING CARDS

Aliens and citizens residing on either side of the international boundaries who habitually cross and recross the boundaries upon legitimate pursuits may apply to the immigration and naturalization service, at the

border port where last admitted, for a border-crossing identification card. These may be taken up or cancelled by the officer at his discretion.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

Within three years of entry, aliens may be deported for the following reasons:

1. If they entered by water at a time or place other than designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place not designated as a port of entry for aliens, or without inspection.

2. If they require public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry if they wish to be removed to their native land.

3. If they are alien seamen landing in a port of the United States contrary to provisions of the act, who are brought before a board of inquiry and ordered deported. Such a board also may permit them to stay.

Aliens in the following situations may be deported at any time:

1. If found advocating unlawful destruction of the property or overthrow of the government of the United States, or assassination of officials.

2. If sentenced since May 1, 1917, more than once to a term of imprisonment of one year or more in this country, or upon conviction of crime involving moral turpitude committed any time after entry.

3. If they become public charges within five years of entry from causes "not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to landing."

4. If hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more in this country, or upon conviction of crime involving moral turpitude committed within five years after entry.

5. If an inmate of a house of prostitution, or if connected with such a house, or if found practicing prostitution after entry, or if found receiving benefits from such a house or place where prostitutes gather, or if found attempting to import prostitutes.

6. If convicted or admitting the commission prior to entry of felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

7. If undesirable as defined by act of May 10, 1920.

8. If convicted of importing or bringing narcotic drugs into the United States after termination of imprisonment.

9. If the alien at any time is found to have been at the time of entry not entitled, under the Immigration Act of 1924, to enter the United States, or to have remained therein for a longer time than permitted under said act or later regulations.

Under the present interpretation of this act, an alien who entered the country illegally before July 1, 1924, cannot be deported if he has resided here continuously since such entry and has committed no act which under the law would make him deportable.

Any alien who entered illegally after July 1, 1924, is subject to arrest and deportation at any time.

Deserting seamen who entered illegally prior to July 1, 1924, also must be convicted twice of crime as above stated, but the alien

must remain in the United States. If he goes outside the limits of the country, he again must enter subject to the immigration laws.

Joining the army or navy will not legalize the standing of a person who entered this country illegally.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO U. S., BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE¹

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

	IMMIGRANT							
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
All countries.....	67,895	82,998	70,756	51,776	28,781	23,725	28,551	38,119
Europe.....	44,495	63,138	50,454	26,541	11,153	4,920	4,509	5,943
Albania.....	254	229	152	2			1	1
Belgium.....	478	683	1,713	1,816	346	120	126	71
Bulgaria.....	123	129	87	135	15	3	6	3
Czechoslovakia.....	3,203	2,806	1,074	314	137	102	136	64
Denmark.....	366	306	250	244	84	100	61	43
Estonia.....	46	93	75	41	14	14	26	16
Finland.....	421	411	233	244	44	49	29	29
France.....	1,475	1,907	2,575	4,801	4,430	1,201	387	201
Germany.....	17,199	33,515	21,520	4,028	2,150	248	238	172
Great Britain { England.....	1,890	2,739	5,850	7,368	838	901	1,210	2,784
{ Scotland.....	338	277	263	295	51	71	96	192
{ Wales.....	34	42	45	51	18	2	15	53
Greece.....	1,009	907	811	268	174	229	226	176
Hungary.....	973	1,348	1,902	330	186	75	87	54
Ireland (Eire).....	914	1,101	749	211	70	132	68	125
Italy.....	7,712	6,570	5,302	450	103	49	120	213
Latvia.....	125	168	288	97	27	21	24	16
Lithuania.....	305	290	262	242	52	43	37	19
Netherlands.....	698	1,259	2,097	823	139	77	71	50
Northern Ireland.....	171	88	90	61	13	33	44	302
Norway.....	635	527	488	369	72	71	127	61
Poland.....	2,403	3,072	702	451	343	394	292	195
Portugal.....	374	422	448	1,101	437	395	431	570
Rumania.....	346	421	333	122	67	45	70	77
Soviet Russia.....	63	59	40	41	60	32	41	18
Spain.....	379	257	259	300	234	254	271	156
Sweden.....	385	342	518	518	205	58	58	45
Switzerland.....	617	1,237	1,211	1,375	585	123	33	39
Yugoslavia.....	1,019	1,090	652	142	73	29	93	88
Other Europe.....	540	753	465	301	186	49	85	110
Asia.....	2,376	2,162	1,913	1,801	564	334	227	442
China.....	613	642	643	1,003	179	65	50	71
Japan.....	93	102	102	289	44	20	4	1
Palestine.....	1,291	1,066	850	268	150	107	45	133
Syria.....	227	207	111	14	24	9	8	18
Other Asia.....	152	145	207	227	167	133	120	219
Canada.....	14,070	10,501	10,806	11,280	10,450	9,571	9,821	11,079
Newfoundland.....	334	312	272	193	149	190	322	451
Mexico.....	2,502	2,640	2,313	2,824	2,378	4,172	6,598	6,702
West Indies.....	2,110	2,231	2,675	4,687	1,599	2,312	3,198	5,452
Central America.....	582	530	639	1,239	805	1,218	1,985	3,359
South America.....	885	915	1,115	2,216	989	693	1,160	1,609
Africa.....	174	218	202	564	473	141	112	406
Australia.....	179	159	156	137	100	97	461	1,261
New Zealand.....	49	54	51	57	20	23	116	364
Other countries ²	139	138	160	237	101	54	42	1,051

¹ Years ended June 30, 1938 to 1945.

² Chiefly Philippine Islands.

LIQUOR TAXES

Federal revenues from distilled spirits have increased steadily from the \$163,998, in 1934 up to \$1,408,368,230 in 1944.

EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM U. S., BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE¹

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

	EMIGRANT							
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
All countries.....	25,210	26,651	21,461	17,115	7,363	5,107	5,669	7,442
Europe.....	13,185	13,770	9,143	3,326	1,091	1,719	2,666	3,997
Albania.....	46	31	21		1			
Belgium.....	129	121	61	14	3		1	29
Bulgaria.....	26	36	21	3				
Czechoslovakia.....	224	145	39	11				3
Denmark.....	223	199	140	20	105			1
Estonia.....	18	17	17	3				
Finland.....	267	197	231	36	5	17	13	8
France.....	477	469	542	78	31	9	11	242
Germany.....	2,270	4,211	1,978	1,758	2		2	2
Great Britain { England.....	2,034	1,639	998	372	632	1,405	2,199	2,709
{ Scotland.....	892	651	312	99	64	47	116	296
{ Wales.....	65	47	18	6	2	10	8	17
Greece.....	460	470	261	77	6	1		3
Hungary.....	119	124	136	18	9			
Ireland (Eire).....	652	676	322	52	18	10	11	38
Italy.....	1,788	1,829	1,534	104	21	3	1	8
Latvia.....	20	18	13					
Lithuania.....	99	43	24	4				
Netherlands.....	209	165	108	17	4	2	9	13
Northern Ireland.....	168	158	75	10	5	3	7	22
Norway.....	506	455	276	5	1		9	17
Poland.....	400	315	81	4		1	1	
Portugal.....	187	283	448	185	56	100	143	191
Rumania.....	152	126	83	10				
Soviet Russia.....	108	112	114	138	17	23	19	73
Spain.....	132	133	447	200	50	25	29	78
Sweden.....	976	557	437	44	28	24	35	79
Switzerland.....	171	163	119	36	21	23	2	32
Yugoslavia.....	290	302	192	6	2		5	6
Other Europe.....	77	78	95	16	8	16	40	130
Asia.....	1,665	1,627	2,368	2,318	817	12	95	329
China.....	672	524	998	816	135	4	44	176
Japan.....	726	804	1,078	1,823	618			
Palestine.....	70	62	66	14	7	1	10	43
Syria.....	47	42	29				4	3
Other Asia.....	150	195	197	165	57	7	37	107
Canada.....	1,018	965	769	835	595	439	451	567
Newfoundland.....	58	69	35	46	14	6	9	38
Mexico.....	3,667	5,117	4,584	4,392	2,889	2,498	1,732	1,170
West Indies.....	1,919	1,453	1,300	1,430	770	35	58	123
Central America.....	453	425	470	637	266	123	238	246
South America.....	980	922	1,004	1,352	737	224	196	346
Africa.....	97	101	93	98	67	26	76	124
Australia.....	88	66	126	106	16	15	121	138
New Zealand.....	39	23	36	50	12	3	12	23
Other countries ²	2,041	2,113	1,533	2,025	89	7	15	341

¹ Years ended June 30, 1938 to 1945.

² Chiefly Philippine Islands.

ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO CITIZENSHIP

The following classes of persons cannot be naturalized in the United States:

Persons belonging to the yellow race, such as Japanese and other Asiatics, including Hindus but excepting Chinese.

Persons who do not understand and cannot speak the English language.

Anarchists or other persons who do not believe in or are opposed to organized gov-

ernment, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization teaching the same.

Polygamists and persons who believe in the practice of polygamy.

Criminals and fugitives from justice.

Deserters and draft evaders who went abroad during the 2nd World War to escape such draft.

INCREASE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, AND NUMBER OF ALIENS DEBARRED AND REPORTED

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Year	Immigrant aliens admitted	Emigrant aliens departed	Aliens debarred	Aliens reported	Net Increase
1920	621,576	428,062	11,795	2,762	193,514
1921	978,163	426,031	13,779	4,517	552,132
1922	432,505	345,384	13,731	4,345	87,121
1923	673,406	200,586	20,619	3,661	472,820
1924	879,302	216,745	30,284	6,409	662,557
1925	458,435	225,490	25,390	9,945	232,945
1926	496,106	227,755	20,550	10,904	268,351
1927	538,001	253,508	19,755	11,662	284,493
1928	500,631	274,356	18,839	11,625	226,275
1929	479,327	252,498	18,127	12,908	226,829
1930	446,214	272,425	8,233	16,631	173,789
1931	280,679	290,916	9,744	18,142	-10,237
1932	174,871	287,657	7,064	19,426	-112,786
1933	150,723	243,802	5,527	19,865	-93,074
1934	163,904	177,172	5,384	8,879	-13,268
1935	179,721	189,050	5,558	8,319	-9,329
1936	190,899	193,284	7,000	9,195	-2,385
1937	231,884	224,582	8,076	8,829	7,302
1938	67,895	25,210	8,066	9,275	42,685
1939	82,998	26,651	6,498	8,202	56,347
1940	70,756	21,461	5,300	6,954	49,295
1941	51,776	17,115	2,929	4,407	34,661
1942	28,781	7,363	1,833	3,709	21,418
1943	23,725	5,107	1,495	4,207	18,618
1944	28,551	5,669	1,642	7,179	22,882
1945	38,119	7,442	2,341	11,270	30,677

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES: 1821 TO 1945

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Period or Year	Number	Period or Year	Number	Period or Year	Number	Period or Year	Number
1821-1830*	143,439	1904	812,870	1919	141,132	1934	29,470
1831-1840†	599,125	1905	1,026,499	1920	430,001	1935	34,956
1841-1850‡	1,713,251	1906	1,100,735	1921	805,228	1936	36,329
1851-1860§	2,598,214	1907	1,285,349	1922	309,556	1937	50,244
1861-1870§	2,314,824	1908	782,870	1923	522,919	1938	67,895
1871-1880	2,812,191	1909	751,786	1924	706,896	1939	82,998
1881-1890	5,246,613	1910	1,041,570	1925	294,314	1940	70,756
1891-1900	3,687,564	1911	878,587	1926	304,488	1941	51,776
1901-1910	8,795,386	1912	838,172	1927	335,175	1942	28,781
1911-1920	5,735,811	1913	1,197,892	1928	307,255	1943	23,725
1921-1930	4,107,209	1914	1,218,480	1929	279,678	1944	28,551
1900	448,572	1915	326,700	1930	241,700	1945	38,119
1901	487,918	1916	298,826	1931	97,139		
1902	648,743	1917	295,403	1932	35,576	Total, 126 years	38,461,305
1903	857,046	1918	110,618	1933	23,068		

*Oct. 1, 1820, to Sept. 30, 1830.

†Oct. 1, 1830, to Dec. 31, 1840.

‡Calendar years.

§Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1870.

Note: For 1820 to 1867 the above figures are

for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 and thereafter, for immigrant aliens admitted.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION

Average annual immigration and emigration during specified periods was as follows:

Period	Total Immigration	Total Emigration	Average Immigration	Average Emigration
7 years, 1908-1914 (Open door)	6,709,357	2,063,767	1,285,349	294,824
7 years, 1915-1921 (War period)	2,407,908	1,154,256	343,987	164,894
3 years, 1922-1924 (Act, 1921)	1,848,933	356,951	616,311	118,984
8 years, 1925-1932 (Act, 1924)	1,895,325	605,594	236,916	75,698
5 years, 1933-1937*	174,067	221,239	34,813	44,248

*Issuance of visas curtailed because of unemployment in U. S.

NATURALIZATION RECORD OF UNITED STATES BY YEARS¹

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Year	Declara- tions Filed	Petitions Filed	Certifi- cates Issued	Year	Declara- tions Filed	Petitions Filed	Certifi- cates Issued	Year	Declara- tions Filed	Petitions Filed	Certifi- cates Issued
1907 ²	73,858	21,113	7,941	1921...	303,904	195,534	181,292	1935...	136,524	131,378	118,945
1908...	137,571	44,032	25,975	1922...	273,511	162,638	170,447	1936...	148,118	167,127	141,265
1909...	145,745	43,141	38,374	1923...	296,636	165,168	145,084	1937...	176,195	165,864	164,976
1910...	169,348	55,750	39,448	1924...	424,540	177,117	150,510	1938...	150,673	175,413	162,078
1911...	189,249	74,740	56,683	1925...	277,218	162,258	152,457	1939...	155,691	213,413	188,813
1912...	171,133	95,661	70,310	1926...	277,539	172,232	146,331	1940...	203,536	278,028	235,260
1913...	182,095	95,880	83,561	1927...	258,295	240,339	199,804	1941...	224,123	277,807	277,294
1914...	214,104	124,475	104,145	1928...	254,588	240,321	233,155	1942...	221,796	343,487	270,364
1915...	247,958	106,399	91,848	1929...	280,645	255,519	224,728	1943...	115,664	377,125	318,933 ³
1916...	209,204	108,767	87,831	1930...	62,138	113,151	169,377	1944...	42,368	325,717	441,979 ³
1917...	440,651	130,865	88,104	1931...	106,272	145,474	143,495	1945...	31,195	195,917	238,450 ³
1918...	342,283	169,507	151,449	1932...	101,345	131,062	136,600	Total	7,926,870	6,586,863	6,079,379
1919...	391,156	256,858	217,358	1933...	83,046	112,629	113,363				
1920...	299,076	218,732	177,683	1934...	108,079	117,125	113,669				

1. Fiscal years ended June 30, 1907-1945.

2. From September 27, 1906 to June 30, 1907, inclusive.

3. Includes military or members of the armed forces naturalized in the United States and overseas, numbering, respectively: 1943-36,049 and 1,425; 1944-42,717 and 6,496; 1945-17,216 and 5,666.

ORIGIN OF ALIENS NATURALIZED, AND PRINCIPAL STATES OF RESIDENCE

Year	Principal Country of Origin					States of Residence				
	Br. Empire	Italy	Po- land	Germ- any*	U. S. S. R.	N. Y.	Ill.	Pa.	Mass.	N. J.
1927.....	28,276	45,262	34,983	6,881	14,934	57,578	19,492	26,261	14,035	14,157
1928.....	38,053	53,206	35,293	9,380	17,931	78,603	26,057	24,497	19,153	17,199
1929.....	41,014	44,843	31,801	16,700	18,291	78,591	22,469	20,220	17,230	17,451
1930.....	32,128	31,551	22,596	15,762	12,994	59,552	16,422	13,258	12,283	12,703
1931.....	32,519	22,756	15,401	17,592	9,521	46,061	13,850	10,966	12,356	9,290
1932.....	37,046	20,886	14,280	17,854	7,621	41,834	12,252	9,023	14,727	10,298
1933.....	31,529	16,331	12,091	16,405	6,747	44,650	7,880	6,693	10,306	7,572
1934.....	30,008	17,053	12,392	18,008	6,072	45,722	6,949	6,802	8,636	7,129
1935.....	34,084	17,559	11,845	18,305	6,254	38,985	7,506	7,482	9,722	7,366
1936.....	42,231	17,781	14,745	19,622	7,836	39,983	14,904	9,153	13,951	7,982
1937.....	44,528	23,534	19,013	20,092	10,604	57,279	13,345	10,781	13,601	8,284
1938.....	42,106	26,306	18,356	19,312	11,189	44,327	14,754	13,916	14,127	8,626
1939.....	47,500	31,933	21,585	19,940	11,499	44,392	16,792	17,563	18,509	9,691
1940.....	59,680	37,357	26,964	25,802	15,598	54,936	23,010	20,657	20,935	11,270
1941.....	72,760	40,827	31,654	27,719	19,939	57,025	33,069	27,467	21,433	13,033
1942.....	90,405	18,663	36,757	12,360	26,811	61,995	30,974	19,935	20,544	11,739

*Includes Austria after 1938.

NATURALIZATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURE

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

GENERAL INFORMATION

The naturalization laws apply to both men and women. They become citizens of the United States in the same way and under the same procedure. The words "he," "his," and "him" are used for convenience in this summary, but they refer to women as well as men.

Lawful Admission for Permanent Residence

An applicant for naturalization must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. A person who has

been admitted for temporary stay only—a visitor or a student, for instance—cannot become a citizen. Nor can a person who has entered the United States illegally, as a stowaway or deserting seaman or otherwise without examination, become a citizen.

Race

As a rule only persons belonging to the white race, the Negro race, the Chinese race, and the races that are natives of North and South America, such as American Indians and Eskimos, may, under the laws now in force, become citizens of the United States by naturalization.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION (The First Paper)

The first step toward becoming a citizen of the United States is to make a declaration of intention. The making of the declaration of intention is commonly called taking out

the first paper. Therefore, we shall refer to the declaration of intention as the first paper.

Who May Apply

1. An applicant for the first paper must be 18 years of age or older.

2. He may take out the first paper on the same day he arrives in this country as a legal permanent resident if he wants to. He cannot apply for his second paper until he has lived in the United States for a specified number of years but there is no such requirement in regard to the first paper.

3. He may apply for the first paper in any place he wants to. (He must apply for his second paper in a naturalization court in the district in which he lives.)

4. It does not matter if he cannot speak English when he applies for his first paper. Also, if he cannot write his name at that time, he may sign his first paper with a mark. He cannot become a citizen, however, until he can carry on an ordinary conversation in English (unless physically unable to talk) and sign his name in his own handwriting (unless physically unable to write).

How and Where to Apply

An applicant must use Form N-300 when he applies for the first paper. If he cannot get a copy of that form from a clerk of court, a teacher, or a social agency in the place where he lives, he can get it from the Immigration and Naturalization Office nearest his home. The form does not cost anything. After he has filled it out according to directions, he must take it, or mail it, to that same office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with three photographs of himself (see below).

The applicant must be sure to spell his name on Form N-300 exactly as it was spelled in his home country. If he does not do so, it will be hard to find the record of his admission to the United States and, therefore, hard to prove that he was legally admitted for permanent residence and is entitled to get a first paper.

Photographs Required

The three photographs that the applicant must enclose with his Form N-300 must be by 2 inches in size. They must have been taken within 30 days of the date of the application. They must have a light background, be unmounted, and not be retouched. They must show his head and shoulders only, front view, and without hat. He must write his name in the margin of each of these photographs; he must be careful not to write it so as to hide the face on the photograph. If he cannot write, he can make his mark on the margin of the photograph and have someone else write in his name. The directions in this section apply also to photographs needed in connection with other naturalization applications except the applicant must be able to sign his name on the photographs when he applies for his second paper.

Alien Registration Card and Immigrant Identification Card

The Law requires that every alien living in the United States be registered and have an alien registration card. Anyone who does not have such a card should at once take steps to get one. He can get information from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office. The alien registration number must be shown on Form N-300.

A person who was admitted to the United States as an immigrant on or after July 1, 1928, but before August 27, 1940, should also

have in his possession an "immigrant identification card"; that is, a small green card bearing his photograph, description, and certain other information.

Issuance of the First Paper

After the Government has found the record of the lawful admission of the applicant, a letter is sent to him telling him when and where he is to get his first paper. The clerk of the naturalization court fills out his first paper, the declaration of intention, using for this the information the applicant gave in his Form N-300. It is, therefore, very important that the information be correct. The applicant must sign the first paper with his name or his mark before the clerk of the court and swear that it contains the truth. If it is afterwards found out that an applicant has given wrong information on any important point, he may have serious trouble.

The applicant pays \$3 to the clerk of court for his declaration of intention. This fee of \$3 became effective September 28, 1944.

The first paper does not make an applicant a citizen of the United States, but it is important because it is proof of his lawful residence in the United States and it is the first step toward citizenship in this country. Likewise, many jobs are not open to aliens unless they have taken out a first paper. A first paper is good only for 7 years. If an alien has not applied for his second paper before the end of 7 years, he must take out another first paper.

Persons Not Required to Have a First Paper

Some persons may apply for their second paper without having taken out a first paper. Among them are the following:

1. The husband or wife of a citizen of the United States.

2. A young man or woman who is 21 years of age but not yet 22, who came to the United States before he or she was 16 years of age, and has lived here ever since.

3. A person who lived in the United States for at least the 5 years immediately before July 1, 1920, and who because of misinformation had reason to believe that he was a citizen of the United States and so exercised the rights of citizenship—voted, for instance—sometime before July 1, 1920.

4. A woman who lost citizenship in the United States through marriage to an alien before September 22, 1922, provided she has either lived in the United States ever since her marriage or else is no longer married to such alien.

5. A person who serves in time of war in the army or navy of the United States may become a citizen without having a first paper and so, under certain circumstances, may a person who serves in the army, navy, or merchant marine of the United States in time of peace. Further information on this point should be obtained from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office.

There are certain other persons who can become citizens without having taken out a first paper. They are less numerous than the five classes mentioned above. Because of lack of space, information about them cannot be furnished in this book but may be obtained from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office.

A Lost First or Second Paper

A person whose first paper or whose naturalization certificate has been lost or destroyed may apply for another copy of it, a duplicate it is called. He uses a special form when applying for such a duplicate,

Form N-565. He must enclose a post office money order for \$1 with his application (Form N-565). It must be made payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., but it must not be sent to Washington. Form N-565 and the money order should be taken or mailed to the Immigration and Naturalization Office.

Filing the petition for Naturalization— (Second paper)

The procedure for filing a petition for naturalization and becoming a citizen is frequently referred to as taking out the second paper. An alien who is required under the law to have a first paper may file his petition for naturalization as soon as his first paper is 2 years old, provided by that time he has lived in the United States continuously for 5 years. **The Government does not notify him that it is time to make his application.** He must be sure to apply for the second paper before his first paper is 7 years old. If the first paper is more than 7 years old, he will have to get another one and will once more have to wait 2 years before he is able to apply for his second paper.

Who May Apply for the Second Paper

1. The applicant must be 20 years of age or over.

2. He must be able to carry on an ordinary conversation in English and to sign his name (unless physically unable to talk or to write). Some naturalization courts require that an applicant for a second paper must be able to read English; the applicant should find out whether the court in his district has such a requirement.

3. He must have lived continuously in the United States for the number of years required by law; for aliens who are required to have a first paper, that is 5 years, and they must have lived at least the last 6 months of that 5-year period in the State where they apply for the second paper. For wives or husbands of citizens of the United States and some of the other aliens who do not need a first paper it means 1, 2, or 3 years, depending on the date of marriage or other facts of the case. Such persons should get further information on this point from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office.

4. He must be a person of good moral character. A man cannot become a citizen here if he is living with a woman who is not his lawful wife nor can a woman if she is living with a man who is not her lawful husband. A person who has a criminal record, especially a recent criminal record, may not be able to become a citizen of the United States.

5. He must be "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States." To find out if he knows what those principles are, the applicant will be asked questions about the history and Government of the United States and about the Constitution. The Federal Government has textbooks on citizenship to assist applicants for naturalization in preparing to answer these questions. In many places the public schools conduct citizenship classes. These textbooks are furnished free for the use of applicants for naturalization who are attending such classes or who are studying under the supervision of public-school officials. A list of these books may be obtained by writing to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office. Persons who are not attending public-school

classes may purchase the books at a very small cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

How and Where to Apply for the Second Paper

1. Application for a second paper must be made in the district in which the applicant lives.

2. Application must be made on Form N-400. The form does not cost anything. If the applicant cannot get the form from a clerk of court, a teacher, or a social agency in the place where he lives, he can get it from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office.

3. The applicant must take or mail Form N-400, after it has been filled out, to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office. He must enclose with it three signed photographs of himself and his first paper unless he is among those who do not need a first paper.

Notification of Hearing and the Filing of the Petition

1. The applicant will be notified by the Immigration and Naturalization Office to which he sent his Form N-400, when and where he is to come for his first hearing.

2. The applicant must take two citizen witnesses along to this hearing.

3. A naturalization examiner questions them separately to make sure the applicant meets the requirements of the naturalization laws.

4. If the examiner is satisfied that the applicant does, he helps him file a petition for naturalization. At this time the applicant pays \$8 to the clerk of the court (the fee was changed from \$5 to \$8 on September 28, 1944). This pays for the petition and also for the certificate of naturalization, if or when such a certificate is issued to the applicant.

5. If the examiner believes the applicant is not qualified for citizenship he suggests that the petition not be filed.

Final Court Hearing

1. Not less than 30 days after the petition was filed, the applicant is notified to appear in the naturalization court for a final hearing to renounce allegiance to the foreign government of which he is a subject or citizen and to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

2. In some State courts, the witnesses must also go with the applicant to this hearing, but in nearly all the Federal courts and many of the State courts they are needed only once; that is, for the first hearing. The applicant will be notified if he is to bring witnesses for the final hearing.

3. Most judges do not ask questions of the applicants at this court hearing; a naturalization examiner has already done so, and the judge usually follows the examiner's recommendation in regard to an applicant.

4. The examiner may recommend that an application for citizenship be granted, denied, or "continued" (that is, put off until the applicant is better prepared).

5. If the examiner recommends that the petition be denied, notice of this recommendation is sent to the applicant before the case is put on the court calendar for final hearing. The applicant is notified at the same time that he may ask to be examined by the judge in court if he feels that the examiner's recommendation is not just.

6. Where a large number of applicants are admitted to citizenship at a court session, they must not expect to get their certificates at once. They are usually asked to leave a

self-addressed, stamped envelope with the clerk of the court, and their certificates are sent to them by registered mail some time later.

Continuous Residence

The naturalization law requires an applicant for second paper to have lived continuously in the United States for a specified number of years; for most applicants this means 5 years.

Continuous residence does not mean that the applicant may not have been outside the United States during the required period of residence. If when leaving the United States he clearly intended to return, he may be absent as much as 6 months and, under certain circumstances, as much as a year. Absence of 1 year or more—even if it is only 1 day over a year—however, breaks the continuity of residence and makes it impossible for the applicant to get his second paper until 5 years (or 3 years or whatever other number of years are required in his case) after his return from that journey.

Under certain conditions permission may be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be absent for a year or more without affecting the continuity of residence. The application for such approval must as a general rule be made in advance of the absence for which exemption is claimed.

The Witnesses

Every applicant for a second paper must bring two witnesses to his first hearing. In some courts, he must also bring two witnesses with him to the final or court hearing. He must bring the same two witnesses unless it is for some good reason impossible to do so and he gets permission to bring another witness or witnesses instead.

The witnesses must be persons of good moral character. They must be citizens of the United States and, if naturalized, bring with them proof of their citizenship. They must know the applicant well and must have seen him at least once a month. They are required to testify to his good moral character, his attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, his residence in the United States, and other qualifications. If the applicant has lived in the same place during the entire period for which he must prove continuous residence, his witnesses must be persons who have known him for that entire period (5 years or whatever number of years are required in his case). If he has lived in two or more places during the required residence period, they must have known him ever since he arrived in his last place of residence. In that

case, he will be asked at his first hearing for the names and addresses of two citizen witnesses from each such other place of residence. These out-of-town witnesses do not have to go with the applicant to his hearing; they merely make a sworn statement before a naturalization examiner or other Government official in the place where they live, telling about his residence in that place and his conduct while there.

Legalizing Stay in the United States

There are foreign-born persons in the United States of whose legal admission to the United States there is no record or at least no record can be found. Such persons may have been brought here in childhood and never known just when or how they came; or they may have come here as visitors or as seamen and decided to stay; or they may have smuggled over the border, and so forth.

Since no proof of their legal admission for permanent residence can be found, they cannot become citizens of the United States until they have legalized their stay in this country. Anyone who can prove he came to the United States before July 1, 1924, has been here ever since, has shown himself to be of good moral character and is not subject to deportation can legalize his stay by getting a "record of registry." He uses Form N-105 when applying for a "record of registry"; he can get the form without cost, and also get information about the procedure he must follow from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office. An application for a record of registry costs \$18. The applicant must enclose a postal money order for that amount and three photographs with his Form N-105 when he takes it or mails it to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office. After he has such a record of registry, he can apply for citizenship.

Persons who came here illegally after July 1, 1924, cannot get a "record of registry" and they may be deportable. Some of them can, however, straighten out their difficulty through the so-called Canadian preexamination procedure. If such persons have a spouse, a minor child, or a parent in the United States who is dependent upon them for support, they may apply to the Attorney General to suspend their deportation and legalize their stay. They should get further advice and information from their teacher, a social agency, or the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office on these procedures.

For further information consult the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION

From 1784 to 1794, immigration to the United States averaged fewer than 4,000 per year, and from 1794 to 1810 not more than 1,000. Beginning in 1817, after a cessation from 1810 to 1816 due to the War of 1812, immigration accelerated. Twenty thousand immigrants arrived in 1817 and led persons to believe that regulation was needed. The first law passed in 1819 related to the carriage of teenage passengers at sea, and became the basis of the first statistical information. Probably not more than 250,000 aliens entered the country between 1776 and 1820.

The total recorded immigration beginning 1820 to date is 38,461,305. The countries contributing the largest immigration during single year and decade were, in numerical order:

Greatest in Single Year

Austria-Hungary	338,452 in 1907
Russian Empire	291,040 in 1913
Italy	285,731 in 1907
Germany	250,630 in 1882
Ireland	221,253 in 1851
Canada and Newfoundland	200,690 in 1924
Great Britain	108,692 in 1888

Greatest in Single Decade

Austria-Hungary	2,145,266 in 1901-10
Italy	2,045,877 in 1901-10
Russia	1,597,306 in 1901-10
Germany	1,452,970 in 1881-90
Canada and Newfoundland	924,515 in 1921-30
Great Britain	807,357 in 1881-90

LEGAL DEFINITION OF UNITED STATES NATIONALS AND CITIZENS

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service

Under the Act approved Oct. 14, 1940, effective January 13, 1941, the following persons are considered nationals and citizens of the United States at birth.

Sec. 201. The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth:

(a) A person born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof;

(b) A person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe; Provided, That the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property;

(c) A person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens of the United States and one of whom has resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(d) A person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States.

(e) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(f) A child of unknown parentage found in the United States until shown not to have been born in the United States;

(g) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who prior to the birth of such person, has had ten years' residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, at least five of which were after attaining the age of sixteen years, the other being an alien; Provided, That, in order to retain such citizenship, the child must reside in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling five years between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years: Provided further, That if the child has not taken up a residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions by the time he reaches the age of sixteen years, or if he resides abroad for such a time that it becomes impossible for him to complete the five years' residence in the United States or its outlying possessions before reaching the age of twenty-one years, his American citizenship shall thereupon cease.

The preceding provisos shall not apply to a child born abroad whose American parent is at the time of the child's birth residing abroad solely or principally in the employment of the Government of the United States or a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commer-

cial, or financial organization having its principal office or place of business in the United States, or an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates, for which he receives a substantial compensation.

(h) The foregoing provisions of subsection (g) concerning retention of citizenship shall apply to a child born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934.

Sec. 202. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, residing on the effective date of this Act in Puerto Rico or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty and not citizens of the United States under any other Act, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

Sec. 203. (a) Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after Feb. 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

(b) Any person born in the Republic of Panama on or after Feb. 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States employed by the Government of the United States or by the Panama Railroad Company, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 204. Unless otherwise provided in Section 201, the following shall be nationals, but not citizens of the United States at birth:

(a) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States;

(b) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are and have resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(c) A child of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the United States, until shown not to have been born in such outlying possession.

Sec. 205. The provisions of Section 201, subsections (c), (d), (e), and (g), and section 204 subsections (a) and (b), hereof apply, as of the date of birth, to a child born out of wedlock, provided the paternity is established during minority by legitimation or adjudication of a competent court.

In the absence of such legitimation or adjudication, the child, whether born before or after the effective date of this Act, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of the child's birth, and had previously resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, shall be held to have acquired at birth her nationality status.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Secretary of the Interior Ickes says that between January 1, 1940, and January 1, 1945, the United States mined some five billion tons of minerals and these included 3,061,060,000 tons of coal, 516,153,500 tons of iron ore, 2,278,000 tons of lead, 3,642,000

tons of zinc, 5,000,000 tons of copper, 14,169,000 tons of bauxite, 20,750 tons of tungsten, 112,000 tons of molybdenum, 17,118,000 tons of sulphur, 680,000 tons of salt, 3,155,000 tons of potassium, 1,000,000,000 tons of petroleum.

BUSINESS

U. S. BUSINESS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION OR CONTROL, 1939 AND 1929

Source: Census of Manufacturers

	Number of establish- ments	Wage earners (average for year)	Value of products	Value added by manu- facture
Total for the United States:				
1939.....	184,230	7,886,567	\$56,843,024,800	\$24,682,918,119
1929 (1).....	206,663	8,369,705	67,994,040,824	30,591,435,028
Percent of decrease.....	-10.9	-5.8	-16.4	-19.3
Type of operation:				
Central-administrative-office (plural-unit)				
1939.....	34,087	4,414,408	36,913,200,468	14,885,707,441
1929 (1).....	23,387	3,845,415	36,347,973,381	14,744,047,918
Percent of increase.....	45.8	14.8	1.6	1.0
Independent (single-unit)				
1939.....	150,143	3,472,159	19,929,824,332	9,797,210,678
1929 (1).....	183,276	4,524,290	31,646,067,443	15,847,387,110
Percent of decrease.....	-18.1	-23.3	-37.0	-38.2
Type of ownership or control:				
Corporate				
1939.....	95,187	7,050,684	52,660,808,652	22,789,574,409
1929 (1).....	97,994	7,481,250	62,520,208,695	(2)
Percent of decrease.....	-2.9	-5.8	-15.8	(2)
Noncorporate (individual) part- nership, etc.)				
1939.....	89,043	835,883	4,182,216,148	1,893,343,710
1929 (1).....	108,669	888,455	5,473,832,129	(2)
Percent of decrease.....	-18.1	-5.9	-23.6	(2)

(1) Changes in the scope of the Census of Manufactures between 1929 and 1939.

(2) No data.

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS, U. S., 1940-42

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

	Number			Current Liabilities		
Wholesale Trade	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
Food and Farm Products.....	487	406	297	7,651	8,744	4,237
Apparel.....	81	58	26	1,101	708	293
Dry Goods.....	54	32	25	506	502	370
Lumber, Building Material.....	117	85	79	2,899	2,295	1,923
Chemicals & Drugs.....	53	55	31	498	817	547
Motor Vehicles & Auto Equip.....	67	66	36	902	995	287
Miscellaneous.....	457	343	266	6,848	4,520	4,025
Totals.....	1,316	1,045	760	20,405	18,581	11,682
Retail Trade	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
Food & Liquor.....	2,547	2,470	1,844	12,074	11,004	8,584
General Merchandise.....	533	399	247	4,478	2,528	2,030
Apparel & Accessories.....	1,590	1,114	624	10,647	6,703	5,386
Furniture, Home Furnishings.....	537	484	365	4,852	4,755	2,945
Lumber, Building Material.....	439	418	278	4,363	4,146	2,468
Automotive Group.....	594	544	471	4,738	3,894	3,699
Eating & Drinking Places.....	1,219	1,140	1,074	9,616	8,132	8,998
Drug Stores.....	518	464	450	3,528	3,937	3,155
Miscellaneous.....	518	556	536	3,819	3,835	3,156
Totals.....	8,495	7,589	5,889	58,115	48,934	40,421

BUSINESS INDEXES

Source: U. S. Census of Business

(The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation).

Year and month	Income payments 1935-39 = 100	Industrial production 1935-39 = 100					Construction contracts 1923-25 = 100		
		Total		Manu- factures		Min- erals	Total	Resi- den- tial	All other
				Dur- able	Non- dur- able				
		Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed
1919.....			72	84	62	71	63	44	79
1920.....			75	93	60	83	63	30	90
1921.....			58	53	57	66	56	44	65
1922.....			73	81	67	71	79	68	88
1923.....			88	103	72	98	84	81	86
1924.....			82	95	69	89	94	95	94
1925.....			90	107	76	92	122	124	120
1926.....			96	114	79	100	129	121	135
1927.....			95	107	83	100	129	117	139
1928.....			99	117	85	99	135	126	142
1929.....	122.9		110	132	93	107	117	87	142
1930.....	109.1		91	98	84	93	92	50	125
1931.....	92.3		75	67	79	80	63	37	84
1932.....	70.6		58	41	70	67	28	13	40
1933.....	68.9		69	54	79	76	25	11	37
1934.....	78.7		75	65	81	80	32	12	48
1935.....	87.1		87	83	90	86	37	21	50
1936.....	101.3		103	108	100	99	55	37	70
1937.....	107.7		113	122	106	112	59	41	74
1938.....	98.5		89	78	95	97	64	45	80
1939.....	105.4		109	109	109	106	72	60	81
1940.....	113.5		125	139	115	117	81	72	89
1941.....	138.0		162	201	142	125	122	89	149
1942.....	174.6		199	279	158	129	166	82	235
1943.....	213.0		239	360	176	132	68	40	92
1944.....	223.4		235	353	171	140	41	16	61

(Continued on next page)

**RETAIL STORES AND COMPARISON OF SALES
BY BUSINESS GROUPS**

Business Group	Number of Stores			Net Sales		
	1929	1935	1939	1929	1935	1939
United States Total.....	1,476,365	1,587,718	1,770,355	\$48,329,652	\$32,791,212	\$42,041,790
Food Group.....	481,891	532,010	560,549	10,837,421	8,362,425	10,164,967
General Stores (with food).....	104,089	66,701	39,688	2,570,744	1,110,403	810,342
General merchandise group.....	54,636	44,651	50,267	6,444,101	4,619,751	5,665,007
Apparel group.....	114,296	95,968	106,959	4,240,893	2,656,242	3,258,772
Furniture—household— radio group.....	58,941	42,215	52,827	2,754,721	1,289,896	1,733,257
Automotive group.....	69,379	50,459	60,132	7,043,386	4,236,586	5,548,687
Filling Stations.....	121,513	197,568	241,858	1,787,423	1,967,714	2,822,495
Lumber—Building group.....	52,814	36,553	39,667	2,621,064	1,105,296	1,761,205
Hardware group.....	37,572	36,633	39,646	1,224,560	758,979	973,709
Eating places.....	134,293	153,468	169,792	2,124,890	1,666,899	2,135,020
Drinking places.....		98,005	135,594		723,961	1,385,032
Drug stores.....	58,258	56,697	57,903	1,690,399	1,232,593	1,562,502
Liquor stores.....		12,105	19,136		328,307	586,351
Other retail stores.....	173,618	139,135	172,375	4,841,982	2,618,820	3,496,437
Second-hand stores.....	15,065	22,550	23,962	148,068	113,340	138,007

BUSINESS INDEXES—Cont.

Year and month	Employment 1939 = 100			Factory pay rolls 1939 = 100	Freight carload- ings 1935-39 = 100	Depart- ment store sales (val- ue) 1935-39 = 100	Whole- sale com- modity prices 1926 = 100	Cost of living 1935-39 = 100
	Non- agri- cultural	Factory						
		Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed
19			103.8	103.2	120	83	138.6	124.5
20			104.2	123.5	129	99	154.4	143.2
21			79.8	79.7	110	92	97.6	127.7
22			88.2	85.5	121	94	97.7	119.7
23			101.0	108.4	142	105	100.6	121.9
24			93.8	101.2	139	105	98.1	122.2
25			97.1	106.6	146	110	103.5	125.4
26			98.9	109.9	152	113	100.0	126.4
27			96.8	107.9	147	114	95.4	124.0
28			96.9	109.1	148	115	96.7	122.6
29	102.6		103.1	116.4	152	117	95.3	122.5
30	95.5		89.8	94.1	131	108	86.4	119.4
31	86.1		75.8	71.2	105	97	73.0	108.7
32	75.5		64.4	49.2	78	75	64.8	97.6
33	76.0		71.3	52.8	82	73	65.9	92.4
34	83.8		83.1	67.8	89	83	74.9	95.7
35	87.6		88.7	78.0	92	88	80.0	98.1
36	94.9		96.4	90.5	107	100	80.8	99.1
37	100.9		105.8	108.2	111	107	86.3	102.7
38	94.4		90.0	84.2	89	99	78.6	100.8
39	100.0		100.0	100.0	101	106	77.1	99.4
40	104.7		107.5	114.5	109	114	78.6	100.2
41	117.5		132.1	167.5	130	133	87.3	105.2
42	126.7		154.0	245.2	138	150	98.8	116.5
43	130.9		175.7	330.4	137	168	103.1	123.6
44	127.5		166.7	334.2	140	186	104.0	125.5

RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

(In millions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Retail trade (millions of dollars):						
Sales, all retail stores	42,042	46,388	55,490	57,552	63,680	69,275
Durable goods stores	10,379	12,418	15,604	9,846	9,339	9,931
Nondurable goods stores	31,663	33,970	39,886	47,706	54,341	59,344
Inventories, Dec. 31, total	5,117	5,435	6,728	6,429	5,965	5,800
Durable goods stores	1,837	2,058	2,511	2,116	1,704	1,688
Nondurable goods stores	3,280	3,377	4,217	4,313	4,261	4,112
Wholesale trade (millions of dollars):						
Sales, service and limited function						
wholesalers, total	23,642	26,243	34,353	37,000	39,922	41,255
Durable goods establishments	7,086	8,670	12,289	10,571	9,922	10,079
Nondurable goods establishments	16,556	17,573	22,064	26,429	30,000	31,176
Inventories, Dec. 31, all wholesalers	3,549	3,730	4,697	3,992	3,965	4,002
Foreign trade (millions of dollars):						
Exports, including re-exports, total	3,177	4,021	5,147	8,035	12,714	14,257
Lend-lease exports			741	4,895	10,107	11,289
General imports	2,318	2,625	3,345	2,745	3,372	3,911

WORLD'S BIGGEST SKYSCRAPER

The world's tallest skyscraper is in the art of Moscow. The building is known as the Palace of the Soviets.

The main room of the structure, is a grand hall to seat 20,000 persons, designed for sessions of the Soviet congress. The building

rises more than 1,300 feet above the city, crowned by a statue of Lenin. New York's Empire State building is 102 stories and 1,248 feet tall.

The Palace of the Soviets is a memorial to the Bolshevik revolution.

NUMBER OF RETAIL STORES AND TOTAL RETAIL SALES BY STATES

Division and State	Number of Stores			Sales (Thousands of Dollars)		
	1929	1935	1939	1929	1935	1939
United States..	1,476,365	1,587,718	1,770,355	\$48,329,652	\$32,791,212	\$42,041,790
N. S.	104,618	109,382	121,888	3,732,087	2,687,620	3,318,214
Maine.....	10,453	11,936	13,455	300,010	226,911	281,356
N. H.....	6,181	6,797	7,435	180,248	149,654	183,100
Vt.....	4,831	4,626	5,423	148,281	96,724	123,309
Mass.....	52,661	53,606	59,217	2,031,839	1,446,212	1,737,680
R. I.....	9,155	8,791	10,485	313,978	217,728	275,447
Conn.....	21,337	23,626	25,875	757,731	550,391	717,262
M. A.....	372,026	389,405	412,819	12,527,796	8,374,439	10,291,937
N. Y.....	183,615	198,608	209,425	6,968,931	4,704,233	5,578,159
N. J.....	57,780	65,688	68,851	1,811,257	1,206,990	1,580,401
Pa.....	130,631	125,129	134,543	3,747,788	2,463,216	3,133,377
E. N. C.....	304,986	326,862	364,508	11,113,186	7,103,071	9,251,114
Ohio.....	80,155	89,303	93,041	2,829,354	1,940,031	2,441,293
Ind.....	39,402	40,318	47,317	1,200,458	771,377	1,066,383
Ill.....	93,432	95,033	109,132	3,658,560	2,152,432	2,857,646
Mich.....	53,952	59,820	67,414	2,202,405	1,377,122	1,820,798
Wis.....	38,045	42,388	47,604	1,222,409	863,109	1,064,994
W. N. C.....	161,393	182,051	197,909	5,178,845	3,471,806	4,138,883
Minn.....	29,206	35,481	40,448	1,036,012	808,857	1,017,195
Iowa.....	30,933	36,768	39,024	956,008	640,621	822,905
Mo.....	44,586	48,581	53,196	1,422,449	935,027	1,102,503
N. Dak.....	7,611	8,464	8,549	230,602	147,327	156,137
S. Dak.....	8,330	9,014	9,817	249,935	144,333	169,396
Nebr.....	16,682	17,990	19,330	553,611	354,520	397,196
Kans.....	24,045	25,753	27,545	730,228	441,121	473,551
S. A.....	162,295	176,036	199,371	4,138,337	3,267,937	4,368,947
Del.....	3,527	4,257	4,544	101,861	76,019	110,052
Md.....	20,371	22,515	25,566	610,967	457,305	619,279
D. C.....	5,815	6,341	6,893	332,393	329,034	402,768
Va.....	25,036	25,860	29,610	591,763	466,768	628,172
W. Va.....	16,501	18,285	18,928	441,072	329,383	403,989
N. C.....	27,660	28,654	33,826	642,550	460,083	633,240
S. C.....	14,452	16,196	18,520	296,674	246,214	332,224
Ga.....	27,640	30,355	32,870	627,171	481,197	624,765
Fla.....	21,293	23,573	28,614	493,886	421,934	614,464
E. S. C.....	85,315	90,688	101,065	2,137,499	1,371,619	1,845,037
Ky.....	25,927	28,139	30,919	577,929	382,761	520,135
Tenn.....	22,368	26,470	28,198	332,612	477,720	606,489
Ala.....	20,456	21,351	23,916	518,972	334,223	435,973
Miss.....	16,564	14,728	18,032	407,986	176,915	282,440
W. S. C.....	128,542	132,615	159,768	3,654,572	2,284,559	3,101,358
Ark.....	17,167	17,653	20,328	406,206	238,809	298,301
La.....	22,559	22,615	25,469	469,755	341,911	486,250
Okla.....	25,984	24,734	28,722	781,121	430,084	513,091
Tex.....	62,832	67,613	85,249	1,997,490	1,273,755	1,803,716
Mt.....	42,022	46,599	57,459	1,515,313	1,082,660	1,427,541
Mont.....	6,521	7,490	8,481	238,293	185,556	222,008
Idaho.....	4,624	5,553	6,804	165,352	137,855	175,873
Wyo.....	2,837	3,323	4,113	101,457	81,439	100,233
Colo.....	13,139	13,504	16,785	298,156	457,413	409,103
N. Mex.....	3,941	4,610	6,617	87,691	116,883	125,765
Ariz.....	4,766	4,939	6,242	118,874	193,818	162,003
Utah.....	4,964	5,565	6,372	130,050	193,286	170,728
Nev.....	1,230	1,615	2,045	43,039	48,861	61,828
Pac.....	115,168	134,080	155,568	4,331,837	3,147,501	4,298,759
Wash.....	20,836	23,887	26,682	745,891	521,186	668,790
Oreg.....	13,544	14,523	16,458	443,303	329,636	442,160
Calif.....	80,788	95,670	112,428	3,142,643	2,296,679	3,187,809

GREAT LAKES

The Great Lakes have a surface area of about 60.9 million acres. All of the Great Lakes except Erie have depths of more than 700 feet.

RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES AMONG INDEPENDENTS, CHAINS AND OTHER TYPES OF RETAIL STORES

Source: U. S. Census of Business

	Independents				Chains				Other Types			
	1939	1935	1933	1929	1939	1935	1933	1929	1939	1935	1933	1929
All stores.....	67.0	73.1	71.3	77.5	22.8	25.4	20.0	.....	4.1	3.3	2.5	.....
Grocery stores (without meats).....	67.0	60.8	54.3	53.6	32.4	38.2	45.0	45.7	.6	1.0	.7	.7
Combination stores (groc. and meats).....	61.3	60.5	56.1	67.6	38.4	39.1	43.7	32.2	.3	.4	.2	.2
Beer and liquor stores (packaged).....	54.1	48.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.4	1.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	42.5	50.2 ¹	(⁶)	(⁶)
Motor-vehicle dealers.....	97.3	95.6	94.6	(⁶)	2.7	4.4	5.3	(⁶)	.....	.....	.1	(⁶)
Accessories-fire-battery dealers.....	54.9	50.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	45.1	50.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	.....	.....	(⁶)	(⁶)
Filling stations.....	88.4	77.8	64.3	66.0	10.2	21.5	35.5	33.8	1.4	.7	.2	.2
Department stores.....	58.2	61.4	67.3	72.1	30.0	26.7	23.9	16.7	11.8	11.9 ²	8.8	11.2
Variety stores.....	13.2	9.2	8.8	9.8	86.8	90.8	91.2	90.1	.....	.....	.....	.1
Men's clothing and furnishing stores.....	77.4	78.0	76.5	77.9	22.2	21.0	22.0	21.2	.4	1.0	1.5	.9
Family clothing stores.....	82.1	78.9	79.2	71.5	17.8	20.6	20.3	27.3	.1	.5	.5	1.2
Women's ready-to-wear stores.....	68.8	72.3	74.5	74.3	26.1	25.2	23.3	22.7	5.1	2.5	2.2	3.0
Shoe stores.....	41.2	43.3	46.5	53.5	49.7	50.0	46.2	38.0	9.1	6.7 ³	7.3	8.5
Furniture stores.....	85.3	86.0	84.6	83.9	14.6	13.5	14.2	14.2	.1	.5	1.2	1.9
Household appliance-radio stores.....	31.4	48.1	33.2	(⁶)	18.3	12.6	21.5	(⁶)	50.3	39.3 ⁴	45.3	(⁶)
Radio dealers.....	80.4	75.6	82.7	79.0	19.1	23.1	15.6	19.1	.5	1.3	1.7	1.9
Lumber and bldg. material dealers.....	79.6	75.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.0	23.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	.4	.6	(⁶)	(⁶)
Hardware stores and imp. dealers.....	95.5	95.4	95.6	(⁶)	4.0	4.3	4.1	(⁶)	.5	.3	.3	(⁶)
Restaurants and eating places.....	85.7	84.0	84.8	86.1	13.9	14.5	14.9	13.6	.4	1.5	.3	.3
Cigar stores and cigar stands.....	72.2	61.1	65.1	73.5	27.1	35.8	33.9	25.1	.7	3.1	1.0	1.4
Fuel and ice dealers.....	84.6	82.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.1	16.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	.3	.8	(⁶)	(⁶)
Drug stores with fountain.....	72.8	74.1	74.0	81.2	27.1	28.8	25.1	18.5	.1	.1	.9	.3
Drug stores without fountain.....	79.2	81.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.6	15.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	.2	.5	(⁶)	(⁶)
Hay, grain and feed stores.....	71.5	71.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.9	16.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	16.6	12.4 ⁵	(⁶)	(⁶)
Farm and garden supply stores.....	68.7	75.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.1	4.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	23.2	20.3 ⁵	(⁶)	(⁶)
Jewelry stores.....	89.0	90.3	93.6	93.0	10.5	8.9	5.9	6.4	.5	.8	.5	.6

¹ Principally state liquor stores.² Principally mail order.³ Principally leased departments.⁴ Principally utility-operated stores.⁵ Principally consumer cooperatives.⁶ No true comparisons available.

BUSINESS—WAGE-EARNER SIZE GROUPS: 1939

Source: Census of Manufacturers: 1939

SIZE OF GROUP	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for year)	Wages	Value of products	Value added by manufacture	Average value of products per establishment
Total.....	184,230	7,886,567	\$9,089,940,916	\$56,843,024,800	\$24,682,918,119	\$308,544
No wage earners.....	8,315	.....	.....	543,585,313	255,850,565	65,374
1 to 5.....	75,930	203,052	216,830,096	2,045,512,419	887,511,057	26,939
6 to 20.....	49,015	542,679	562,074,974	4,098,372,282	1,824,457,016	33,615
21 to 50.....	23,646	764,814	789,160,274	5,179,458,854	2,314,867,176	219,042
51 to 100.....	11,908	848,423	831,850,645	5,499,768,820	2,494,710,978	431,855
101 to 250.....	9,458	1,472,651	1,562,082,179	9,479,230,702	4,273,984,591	1,002,245
251 to 500.....	3,653	1,268,983	1,391,493,980	8,148,486,957	3,601,322,501	2,230,629
501 to 1,000.....	1,495	1,024,297	1,201,832,971	7,395,603,663	3,118,114,108	4,946,892
1,001 to 2,500.....	634	937,136	1,222,749,465	7,924,430,287	3,130,234,302	12,499,101
2,501 and over.....	176	824,532	1,261,866,332	6,528,575,503	2,781,815,825	37,094,179

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

330 West 42nd Street

New York 18, N. Y.

Evans Clark, Executive Director

The Twentieth Century Fund was founded in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene as an endowed foundation for scientific research and public education on economic questions. Since 1937-1938 the entire income of the

Fund has been devoted to its own program of research and educational activities to help the American people solve some of their chief economic problems.

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1895-1944

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; excludes banks. (Calendar years)

Year	Failures	Liabilities	Year	Failures	Liabilities	Year	Failures	Liabilities
	Number	\$1,000		Number	\$1,000		Number	\$1,000
1944	1,222	31,660	1936	9,607	203,173	1929	22,909	483,252
1943	3,221	45,339	1935	12,244	310,580	1925	21,214	443,744
1942	9,405	100,763	1934	12,091	333,959	1920	8,881	295,121
1941	11,848	136,104	1933 B	19,859	457,520	1915	22,156	302,286
1940	13,619	166,684	1933 A	20,307	502,830	1910	12,652	201,757
1939 B	14,768	182,520	1932	31,822	928,313	1905	11,520	102,676
1939 A	11,408	168,204	1931	28,285	736,310	1900	10,774	138,496
1938	12,836	246,505	1930	26,355	668,282	1895	13,197	173,196
1937	9,490	183,253						

NOTE: In both 1939 and 1933 "B" figures are revised figures and should be used for comparisons with subsequent years, whereas the old "A" figures should be used for comparisons with preceding years.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA

Source: Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Year and Province	Manu- facturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Con- struction		Commercial Service		Totals	
	No.	Li- abilities	No.	Li- abilities	No.	Li- abilities	No.	Li- abilities	No.	Li- abilities	No.	Li- abilities
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Totals, 1936	260	4,459	63	1,454	806	4,331	37	574	72	496	1,238	11,314
Totals, 1937	190	2,875	51	925	630	3,041	33	228	48	357	952	7,426
Totals, 1938	225	4,760	55	1,229	699	4,464	39	267	31	316	1,049	11,036
Totals, 1939	234	3,829	77	1,293	874	4,946	53	793	61	774	1,299	11,635
Totals, 1940	197	3,482	72	1,128	774	3,949	56	569	59	450	1,158	9,578
Totals, 1941	130	2,419	42	539	614	3,118	55	519	41	364	882	6,959
Totals, 1942	87	5,630	33	516	393	2,499	61	526	35	173	609	7,344
Totals, 1943	36	2,357	7	137	96	500	32	519	15	121	186	3,634
1944												
P. E. Island					2	55					2	55
Nova Scotia											1	19
New Brunswick	1	19									1	19
Quebec	20	546	5	104	20	406	13	257	3	56	61	1,369
Ontario	7	146	4	90	6	41	1	3			18	280
Manitoba	1	209			1	1					2	210
Saskatchewan					3	7					3	7
Alberta	1	47	1	6	1	4					3	57
British Columbia	3	75	2	42			1	5			6	122
Totals	33	1,042	12	242	33	514	15	265	3	56	96	2,119

Figures of capital for the last nine years include advances of Dominion Government to Canadian National for operating expenses, interest charges and stock acquired by Dominion Government which at time of acquiring had relatively little value, also cost of constructing Government lines.

The single track mileage of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1942) was 17,034. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance of the government policy of nationalization, included in the Canadian National Railway System, which has a trackage (1942) of 21,770 miles.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND—Cont.

Since World War II began, a major part of the Fund's work has been concerned with problems of postwar reconstruction. Publications in this field include a summary of the plans of the United Nations, a study and discussion manual, a periodic directory of postwar planning organizations, and four popular reports in a series on "When the War Ends." Recent surveys have also been published on housing, labor relations, the power industry, and the cost of distributing goods.

Current research projects include a survey

of the estimated 1950-1960 needs and resources of the United States, a symposium of postwar fiscal and financial problems, a study of the foreign economic relations of the United States, and two related surveys, one on trends toward monopoly in domestic business, and the other on cartel arrangements in international trade.

The officers of the Fund are: John H. Fahey, President; Henry S. Dennison, Chairman, Executive Committee; Morris E. Leeds, Treasurer; Evans Clark, Executive Director; J. Frederic Dewhurst, Economist.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION DATA

(In millions of dollars)

Source: Department of Commerce

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Farm marketings, volume (1935-39=100), total	109	112	115	128	133	140
Crops	111	109	111	123	119	124
Livestock	108	114	119	132	144	152
Manufacturers' shipments (1939=100), total	100	116	164	213	261	275
Durable goods	100	127	198	279	371	385
Iron and steel and products	100	125	198	233	250	252
Nonferrous metals and products	100	121	176	213	258	273
Electrical machinery	100	129	205	276	427	498
Other machinery	100	129	207	328	468	411
Automobiles	100	130	172	172	270	310
Transportation equipment except automobiles	100	178	486	1,540	2,575	2,534
Nondurable goods	100	108	140	168	186	199
Chemical and allied products	100	113	154	173	200	210
Food and kindred products	100	106	134	177	194	215
Paper and allied products	100	115	151	156	167	178
Petroleum refining	100	102	123	130	152	183
Rubber products	100	109	156	177	282	300
Textile-mill products	100	106	160	199	205	193
Manufacturers' inventories, Dec. 31 (Avg. mo. 1939=100), total	107.2	119.9	158.4	177.6	178.8	168.1
Durable goods	108.8	129.8	175.5	210.1	212.8	191.7
Iron and steel and products	109.8	127.4	129.2	139.2	139.5	119.5
Nonferrous metals and products	97.0	106.5	142.6	151.9	153.0	152.8
Electrical machinery	110.3	140.8	234.1	324.1	346.0	322.1
Other machinery	107.0	125.4	180.0	219.6	214.5	215.9
Automobiles	124.3	144.6	193.3	232.9	245.3	209.0
Transportation equipment except automobiles	129.1	278.2	663.4	1020.8	1085.9	836.2
Nondurable goods	105.9	111.3	143.5	149.2	149.0	147.3
Chemicals and allied products	103.8	117.3	143.7	158.7	159.9	157.1
Food and kindred products	111.0	112.3	162.0	156.2	181.5	174.5
Paper and allied products	167.7	120.3	135.1	144.0	124.7	135.4
Petroleum refining	96.8	102.1	113.2	106.8	105.6	108.5
Rubber products	107.5	124.9	143.6	174.6	179.3	176.1
Textile-mill products	107.3	116.2	147.3	147.2	127.8	116.3
Munitions production (1943=100):						
Total munitions		6	15	56	100	112
Aircraft		4	13	46	100	137
Ships (work done)		5	15	56	100	107
Guns and fire control		4	11	57	100	87
Ammunition		3	8	53	100	117
Combat and motor vehicles		7	21	77	100	83
Communication and electronic equipment		1	7	44	100	123
Other equipment and supplies		15	22	61	100	111
Basic production data:						
Steel ingots and steel for castings (thous. short tons)	52,798	66,982	82,837	86,020	88,836	89,553
Coal, bituminous (thous. short tons)	394,855	460,772	514,149	580,000	590,177	620,000
Crude petroleum (mil. bbls.)	1,265	1,333	11,402	1,387	1,506	1,678
Lumber (mil. bd. ft.)	28,538	31,166	36,538	36,332	34,630	32,420
Wood pulp (thous. short tons)	6,993	8,695	10,011	10,264	9,060	9,383
Cotton spindle activity, active spindle hours (millions)	92,571	98,279	121,969	133,536	125,413	114,993
Electric power (mil. kw. hrs.)	130,336	144,985	168,170	189,181	220,970	230,640

IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

The principal sources of immigration through 118 years from 1820 to 1937 were Germany, Italy, Ireland, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russian Empire, Canada and Newfoundland, and Norway and Sweden.

The quota provisions of the act of May 19, 1921, limited for the first time immigration from the various countries to a fixed percentage of the number of nationals of such countries (other than in the Western hemisphere) already resident in the U. S. The present quota act of 1924, under the nation-

al-origins plan, takes into account the native-born as well as the immigrant population. More immigrants are admitted than allotted under quotas, because natives of countries in the Americas, husbands, wives, and unmarried children of U. S. citizens, ministers, professors, and certain other classes are all exempt from quota requirements.

Prior to 1932 immigration outnumbered emigration, but from 1932 to 1935 more alien residents left this country than newcomers arrived.

UNITED STATES AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, 1939

Source: U. S. Census of Business

Kind of Business	No. of Establishments	Receipts	Active Proprietors (Inc. businesses)	No. of Employees (Aver. for year)	Payroll (Add 000)	Average Annual Wage per Employee
Total for United States	44,617	\$998,079	33,971	223,229	\$225,481	\$1,010
Amusement devices	1,093	7,314	705	1,600	1,504	940
Amusement parks	245	10,123	148	3,798	2,997	789
Bands and orchestras	550	4,946	831	3,467	3,654	1,054
Bathing beaches (not including municipal)	344	1,994	264	682	534	783
Bicycle rentals	247	433	247	76	46	605
Billiard and pool parlors	12,998	38,631	12,773	9,261	5,892	636
Boat and canoe rental service	1,382	1,944	1,341	413	276	668
Bowling alleys	4,646	48,819	4,037	31,557	17,347	550
Clubs, baseball (professional)	276	24,940	36	6,430	10,942	1,702
Dance halls, studios, academies	2,191	14,156	2,029	8,128	4,498	553
Race tracks, automobile	36	978	24	337	132	
Race tracks, dog	11	2,775	3	314	720	1,836
Race tracks, horse	45	40,732	3	3,795	7,312	
Total, race tracks	92	44,485	30	4,446	8,164	
Riding academies	840	2,875	765	1,108	777	701
Shooting galleries	324	850	255	207	160	773
Skating rinks, ice	59	1,693	24	493	503	
Skating rinks, roller	1,134	6,550	1,088	2,624	1,641	
Total, skating rinks	1,193	8,243	1,102	3,117	2,144	688
Sports and athletic fields	78	5,845	35	1,354	1,355	1,000
Sports promoters	110	3,409	78	1,623	575	354
Swimming pools (not including municipal)	668	2,815	516	1,009	712	706
Theaters, motion picture (including motion picture theaters with vaudeville)	15,115	673,045	6,717	125,184	131,583	1,051
Theaters, legitimate state and opera; and theatrical productions	231	32,461	83	4,579	11,459	2,503
Other amusements	2,294	70,751	1,969	15,190	20,862	1,376

SALES OF RETAIL STORES

(Millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

Kind of Business	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
All retail stores	42,042	46,388	55,490	57,552	63,684	69,275
Durable goods stores	10,379	12,418	15,604	9,846	9,339	9,931
Nondurable goods stores	31,663	33,970	39,886	47,706	54,345	59,344
Durable goods stores:						
Building material and hardware group	2,735	3,108	3,862	3,799	3,366	3,588
Home furnishings group	1,733	2,022	2,611	2,454	2,258	2,507
Automotive group	5,549	6,862	8,544	2,840	2,751	2,834
Jewelry stores	362	426	587	753	964	1,002
Nondurable goods stores:						
Food group	10,165	10,906	12,576	15,755	17,450	18,947
Eating and drinking places	3,520	3,874	4,796	6,173	8,034	9,314
Apparel group	3,259	3,441	4,157	5,193	6,323	6,814
Filling stations	2,822	2,954	3,454	3,021	2,453	2,604
Drug stores	1,563	1,637	1,821	2,185	2,588	2,845
General merchandise group	6,475	6,847	7,931	9,015	9,981	10,853
Other retail group	3,859	4,311	5,151	6,364	7,516	7,967

TO AND FROM THE U. S. A.

There was a period, not long ago, when the United States experienced more immigration than any country ever had before in its history. At its height it exceeded 1,000,000 a year, and for more than a century, the U. S. was the destination of emi-

grants of other lands. But in 1933, for every immigrant or newcomer admitted for permanent residence, three emigrants or alien residents of this country departed for permanent residence in some foreign country.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(In millions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Monthly average (thous. of persons):						
Armed forces ^a	360	530	1,630	3,940	8,980	11,390
Civilian labor force, total.....	53,600	54,000	54,100	54,500	53,480	52,620
Employment.....	45,200	46,600	49,000	52,110	52,410	51,780
Agricultural.....	9,400	9,200	8,640	8,640	8,280	8,060
Nonagricultural.....	35,800	37,400	40,440	43,470	44,130	43,720
Unemployment.....	8,400	7,400	5,010	2,380	1,070	840
Employees in nonagricultural establishments, total.....	30,353	31,784	35,668	38,447	39,728	38,700
Manufacturing.....	10,078	10,780	12,974	15,051	16,924	16,123
Mining.....	845	916	947	970	891	835
Construction.....	1,753	1,722	2,236	2,078	1,259	680
Transportation and public utilities.....	2,912	3,013	3,248	3,433	3,619	3,761
Trade.....	6,618	6,906	7,378	7,263	7,030	7,047
Financial, service and miscellaneous.....	4,160	4,310	4,438	4,447	4,115	4,356
Government.....	3,988	4,136	4,446	5,203	5,890	5,906
Wage-earner employment and pay rolls, monthly average (1939=100):						
Wage earners, all manufacturing.....	100.0	107.5	132.1	152.3	168.7	159.1
Durable goods industries.....	100.0	115.5	153.8	191.5	227.8	216.1
Nondurable goods industries.....	100.0	101.3	115.0	121.4	122.1	114.2
Pay rolls, all manufacturing.....	100.0	114.5	167.5	242.3	316.4	317.9
Durable goods industries.....	100.0	125.1	202.3	321.3	441.1	441.6
Nondurable goods industries.....	100.0	104.1	133.5	164.9	194.4	197.0
Average weekly hours per worker, all manufacturing.....	37.7	38.1	40.6	42.9	44.9	45.2
Durable goods industries.....	38.0	39.3	42.1	45.1	46.6	46.6
Nondurable goods industries.....	37.4	37.0	38.9	40.3	42.5	43.1
Average hourly earnings (dollars), all manufacturing.....	.633	.661	.729	.853	.961	1.017
Durable goods industries.....	.698	.724	.808	.947	1.059	1.115
Nondurable goods industries.....	.582	.602	.640	.723	.803	.859

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

Year	Cigars		Cigarettes		Tobacco						
	Large (1,000)	Small (1,000)	Large (1,000)	Small (1,000)	Plug	Twist	Fine cut	Scrap chewing	Smoking	Snuff	Total
					1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1926...	6,498,641	412,315	13,240	92,096,974	109,766	9,179	6,985	(*)	246,439	38,227	410,596
1927...	6,519,005	439,419	11,432	99,809,032	103,918	7,988	6,286	(*)	237,934	40,197	396,324
1928...	6,373,182	415,535	10,403	108,705,506	100,646	8,892	5,186	(*)	231,134	40,475	386,333
1929...	6,518,533	419,880	9,952	122,392,381	96,744	8,188	5,556	(*)	229,585	41,127	381,200
1930...	5,893,890	383,070	7,367	123,802,186	86,274	7,624	5,089	(*)	232,013	40,766	371,766
1931...	5,347,921	338,997	5,160	117,062,504	76,653	6,377	4,170	61,235	182,947	39,854	371,237
1932...	4,382,723	278,749	3,374	106,632,434	61,945	4,918	3,354	50,080	190,987	35,994	347,279
1933...	4,300,045	209,515	2,846	114,874,217	61,361	5,042	3,120	44,724	191,766	36,098	342,113
1934...	4,525,780	221,997	88,202	129,976,334	62,760	5,080	2,970	44,788	193,075	36,894	345,566
1935...	4,685,370	177,822	2,504	139,966,180	60,588	5,604	4,683	44,007	191,750	36,095	342,728
1936...	5,172,279	180,006	2,458	158,893,958	59,165	6,372	5,068	45,342	194,007	38,022	347,977
1937...	5,303,369	198,585	3,066	169,969,320	58,331	6,774	4,999	45,559	187,774	37,141	340,579
1938...	5,014,758	152,990	2,638	171,688,383	54,495	5,659	4,572	42,776	200,694	37,173	345,369
1939...	5,197,627	156,940	4,369	180,666,824	51,263	5,733	4,701	41,351	202,289	37,970	343,307
1940...	5,235,271	134,738	2,249	189,371,258	48,759	5,605	4,176	42,910	205,101	37,872	344,423
1941...	5,610,176	146,711	1,790	217,934,925	50,230	5,614	5,069	44,209	197,689	39,616	342,427
1942...	5,840,805	133,150	2,503	257,520,863	50,300	6,024	5,084	48,346	175,657	41,003	330,413
1943...	5,363,027	125,480	6,111	296,173,333	58,945	6,257	4,460	51,414	162,834	43,179	327,089

* Included under "smoking" prior to 1931.

BOARD FEET MEASUREMENTS

To find the number of board feet in a piece of lumber one inch or less in thickness, multiply the length in feet by the width in feet. For lumber more than an inch in thickness, multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the thickness in inches.

HOTELS, 1944

Source: American Hotel Association

State	Hotels in Hotel Red Book	A.H.A. Member Hotels	No. of Rooms in A.H.A. Hotels	State	Hotels in Hotel Red Book	A.H.A. Member Hotels	No. of Rooms in A.H.A. Hotels
Alabama.....	145	65	6,565	Nebraska.....	180	58	4,914
Arizona.....	140	65	3,781	Nevada.....	42	21	1,525
Arkansas.....	161	68	6,090	New Hampshire.....	269	83	5,065
California.....	1,076	441	46,319	New Jersey.....	547	184	18,352
Colorado.....	298	87	7,471	New Mexico.....	89	37	2,751
Connecticut.....	176	43	4,823	New York State.....	1,437	503	108,277
Delaware.....	25	9	738	North Carolina.....	291	89	8,335
District of Columbia.....	63	29	7,283	North Dakota.....	113	39	2,587
Florida.....	848	412	32,564	Ohio.....	477	182	21,361
Georgia.....	247	90	9,212	Oklahoma.....	266	88	7,933
Idaho.....	93	43	2,809	Oregon.....	187	48	5,726
Illinois.....	714	198	42,385	Pennsylvania.....	662	199	22,761
Indiana.....	336	89	10,161	Rhode Island.....	58	27	2,166
Iowa.....	320	103	9,418	South Carolina.....	112	45	4,082
Kansas.....	230	84	6,300	South Dakota.....	116	36	2,204
Kentucky.....	203	66	6,230	Tennessee.....	197	88	8,623
Louisiana.....	104	52	6,370	Texas.....	595	235	28,254
Maine.....	380	117	8,868	Utah.....	69	30	3,088
Maryland.....	108	23	3,796	Vermont.....	118	54	3,100
Massachusetts.....	396	145	17,283	Virginia.....	278	149	10,783
Michigan.....	477	179	19,284	Washington State.....	286	79	10,765
Minnesota.....	412	143	12,001	West Virginia.....	129	51	4,782
Mississippi.....	124	58	5,107	Wisconsin.....	480	175	9,411
Missouri.....	427	111	15,116	Wyoming.....	84	41	2,642
Montana.....	179	63	3,962	Total.....	14,764	5,324	593,423

WAGE EARNERS, 1939 AND 1929, BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Size class	1939		1929	
	Number of establish- ments	Wage earners (average for year)	Number of establish- ments	Wage earners (average for year)
Total.....	184,230	7,886,567	206,663	8,369,705
No wage earners.....	8,315		7,348	
1 to 5.....	75,930	203,052	94,758	276,886
6 to 20.....	49,015	542,679	52,403	583,217
21 to 50.....	23,646	764,814	24,316	791,241
51 to 100.....	11,908	848,423	12,066	862,589
101 to 250.....	9,458	1,472,651	9,695	1,511,941
251 to 500.....	3,653	1,268,983	3,578	1,240,858
501 to 1,000.....	1,495	1,024,297	1,583	1,095,108
1,001 to 2,500.....	634	937,136	721	1,097,125
2,501 and over.....	176	824,532	195	910,740

RETAIL STORES AND SALES BY TYPES, 1929, 1933, 1935

Source: U. S. Census of Business

Types of Operation	Stores			Sales (add 000)		
	1935	1933	1929	1935	1933	1929
Total, all types.....	1,653,961	1,526,119	1,543,158	\$33,161,276	\$25,037,225	\$49,114,654
Independents.....	1,474,149	1,349,356	1,375,509	\$24,246,112	\$17,846,332	\$38,081,504
Chains.....	127,482	141,676	148,037	\$7,550,186	\$6,372,554	\$9,834,846
Leased departments.....	7,181		4,271	156,111		154,024
Utility-operated.....	3,936	4,127	4,053	123,242	76,079	163,371
Mail-order.....	378	311	271	420,027	244,381	515,237
Direct-selling.....	6,349	6,934	1,661	125,316	107,813	93,961
State liquor.....	2,053			160,665		
Other types.....	32,433	23,715	9,356	\$79,617	\$390,066	\$271,710

INSURANCE

NEW LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN 1945

Reporting the issuance in 1945 of new life insurance policies totaling \$15,300,000,000 Dave E. Satterfield, executive director of the Life Insurance Association of America, said the new coverage is the highest since 1931.

The figure, which does not include policies

revived or increased, exceeds the 1944 total by about 5 per cent.

"By the end of 1945, approximately 71,000,000 policyholders will have a total insurance coverage of about \$154,600,000,000," he said.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: Insurance Yearbook of the Spectator Co.

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Ordinary	Industrial	Group	Total
1925	\$ 54,519,176	\$ 12,823,681	\$ 4,299,271	\$ 71,642,128
1930	79,774,841	18,287,408	9,886,029	107,948,778
1931	80,657,119	18,274,432	9,954,011	108,885,563
1932	76,780,238	17,265,390	9,108,742	103,154,370
1933	71,918,829	17,154,473	8,911,742	97,985,044
1934	71,298,680	17,650,708	8,593,022	98,542,411
1935	71,963,295	18,297,543	10,469,577	100,730,415
1936	73,737,605	19,463,951	11,465,650	104,667,206
1937	76,071,004	20,591,184	12,910,263	109,572,451
1938	77,265,494	20,985,705	12,803,490	111,054,689
1939	78,813,619	21,140,151	14,022,749	113,976,519
1940	81,069,215	21,343,634	15,381,535	117,794,384
1941	84,363,735	22,280,022	18,029,481	124,673,238
1942	87,125,338	23,345,412	19,862,098	130,332,848
1943	91,776,904	25,571,118	22,960,661	140,308,683
1944	97,577,462	27,047,643	24,446,301	149,071,406

LIFE INSURANCE: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND POLICY ACCOUNT OF U. S. COMPANIES

Source: Insurance Yearbook of the Spectator Company, New York, N. Y.

(All figures, except number of policies, in millions of dollars)

Year	Assets (admitted) Dec. 31	Liabilities* Dec. 31	Total Income	Pre- mium Income	Pay- ments to Policy- Holders	Insurance Written and Paid for During Year		Policies in Force Dec. 31				
						Ordinary†	Industrial	Number (thousands)		Amount		
								Ordinary†	Industrial	Total	Ordinary†	Industrial
1850								29		\$ 69	\$ 69	
1880	\$ 453		\$ 81		\$ 56			686	237	1,602	1,582	\$ 21
1890	771	\$ 679	197	\$ 158	90	\$ 742	\$ 242	1,320	3,883	4,050	3,621	429
1900	1,742	1,493	401	325	169	1,280	566	3,176	11,219	8,561	7,093	1,468
1905	2,706	2,373	642	516	265	1,726	661	5,621	16,873	13,304	11,054	2,310
1910	3,876	3,386	781	593	387	1,822	735	6,964	23,034	16,404	13,227	3,177
1915	5,190	4,938	1,043	784	545	2,621	974	9,890	33,142	22,784	18,349	4,435
1920	7,320	6,989	1,764	1,385	745	4,890	1,615	16,695	49,805	42,281	35,092	7,190
1925	11,538	10,867	3,018	2,384	1,243	11,817	3,656	23,894	73,736	71,690	58,866	12,824
1930	18,880	17,862	4,594	3,524	2,247	14,160	4,860	32,776	89,436	107,948	89,661	18,287
1932	20,754	19,774	4,853	3,661	2,607	12,379	4,847	33,531	88,228	108,886	90,611	18,274
1933	20,896	19,885	4,622	3,522	3,016	9,721	4,793	32,818	82,945	103,154	85,889	17,265
1934	21,844	20,813	4,786	3,321	3,212	9,114	4,673	31,952	81,517	97,985	80,831	17,154
1935	23,216	22,220	5,072	3,692	2,535	9,417	4,722	33,399	82,579	98,542	80,892	17,651
1936	24,874	23,702	5,180	3,683	2,429	9,481	4,854	34,394	86,715	104,667	85,203	19,464
1937	26,249	25,084	5,257	3,762	2,437	10,012	4,784	35,276	88,881	109,572	88,981	20,591
1938	27,755	26,511	5,357	3,800	2,578	8,204	4,423	35,962	88,516	111,055	90,069	20,986
1939	29,243	27,926	5,453	3,825	2,642	8,840	3,676	37,017	87,934	113,977	92,836	21,140
1940	30,802	29,405	5,658	3,944	2,681	9,174	3,718	38,462	87,332	117,794	96,451	21,343
1941	32,731	31,157	5,855	4,080	2,550	11,451	3,907	40,669	89,412	124,673	102,393	22,280
1942	34,931	33,210	6,029	4,181	2,443	9,930	3,627	42,189	91,977	130,333	106,987	23,345
1943	37,766	35,343	6,442	4,421	2,407	8,340	3,586	44,425	96,224	140,309	91,777	25,571

*Not including unapportioned surplus and capital and prior to 1915 also apportioned surplus. †Includes group business. Note: Figures include domestic and foreign business of United States companies but do not include operations of the Veteran's bureau or United States business of foreign companies.

FIRE LOSSES IN UNITED STATES*

Source: National Board of Fire Underwriters and Insurance Yearbook

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1876-1880	69,912	1900	160,930	1916	258,378	1932	400,859
1881-1885	95,753	1901	165,818	1917	289,535	1933	271,453
1886	104,925	1902	161,078	1918	333,879	1934	271,197
1887	120,283	1903	145,302	1919	320,540	1935	235,263
1888	110,886	1904	229,198	1920	447,887	1936	266,659
1889	123,047	1905	165,222	1921	495,406	1937	254,959
1890	108,994	1906	518,612	1922	506,541	1938	258,477
1891	143,765	1907	215,085	1923	535,373	1939	275,102
1892	151,516	1908	217,886	1924	549,062	1940	285,878
1893	167,544	1909	188,705	1925	559,418	1941	303,895
1894	140,006	1910	214,003	1926	561,981	1942	314,295
1895	142,110	1911	217,005	1927	472,934	1943	373,000
1896	118,737	1912	206,439	1928	461,607	1944	437,273
1897	116,355	1913	203,764	1929	459,446		
1898	130,594	1914	221,439	1930	501,981		
1899	153,598	1915	172,033	1931	451,644		

*Figures prior to 1916 are not comparable to those of later years because of different method of calculation. Note: Per capita losses for recent years are as follows: 1925, \$4.87; 1926, \$4.82; 1927, \$4; 1928, \$3.88; 1929, \$3.78; 1930, \$4.08; 1931, \$3.64; 1932, \$3.21; 1933, \$2.16; 1934, \$2.14; 1935, \$1.95; 1936, \$2.28.

ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES

Date	Property Losses	Insurance Losses	Date	Property Losses	Insurance Losses
1930	\$501,980,623	\$460,000,000*	1938	258,477,944	258,419,810
1931	451,643,866	480,000,000*	1939	275,102,119	266,000,000*
1932	400,859,554	428,000,000*	1940	285,878,697	280,000,000*
1933	271,453,189	386,000,000*	1941	322,357,000*	295,000,000*
1934	271,197,296	310,000,000*	1942	314,849,000	305,000,000*
1935	235,263,401	285,000,000*	1943	380,235,000	312,000,000*
1936	266,659,449	293,357,245	1944	423,538,000	322,000,000*
1937	254,959,423	284,720,004			

*Estimates.

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: Insurance Yearbook of The Spectator Company, New York

(In thousands of dollars)

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January	\$ 36,261	\$ 26,470	\$ 35,565	\$ 27,733	\$ 38,572
February	34,410	26,102	30,819	33,175	38,280
March	29,789	31,471	30,505	39,214	39,084
April	26,657	27,330	27,960	34,241	34,746
May	23,447	25,637	23,233	29,297	32,812
June	19,506	24,943	22,410	26,854	30,555
July	20,323	23,398	21,000	25,016	32,706
August	20,722	24,122	19,680	29,193	30,618
September	21,198	24,668	20,443	26,488	31,448
October	22,091	30,833	22,621	29,661	32,173
November	23,449	23,822	24,144	31,647	33,847
December	28,617	31,261	36,469	47,716	48,694
Total	306,460	322,357	314,849	380,235	423,528

LIFE INSURANCE INCREASES 35 PCT. IN WAR

Life insurance policy holders in the United States now carry a record 154 billion 600 million dollars of insurance protection, an increase of 35 per cent or 40 billion dollars since the start of World War II, according to the Institute of Life Insurance.

The increase represents a gain of almost \$1,000 of protection for every family in the country, and boosts the family average to \$4,500. Insurance is now carried by 71 mil-

lion persons, an average of two to every family.

Benefit payments on life insurance policies in the war years amounted to about 15 billion 100 million dollars, the institute said. The 1945 total was 2 billion 680 million, of which 1 billion 300 million was death benefits, a record resulting primarily from war death claims.

ESTIMATED FIRE LOSSES BY CAUSES AND OCCUPANCIES, 1943

Source: Approximations of National Fire Protection Association.

Cause	Loss	Occupancy	Loss
Total	\$403,000,000	Total	\$403,000,000
Defective chimneys, flues	40,000,000	Dwelling occupancies	123,500,000
Electrical	33,500,000	Dwellings	107,500,000
Smoking and matches	25,000,000	Apartments, rooming houses	8,400,000
Defective, overheated heaters	24,500,000	Hotels, boarding houses	7,600,000
Spontaneous ignition	16,600,000	Mercantiles	88,050,000
Flammable liquids*	14,000,000	Warehouses	18,000,000
Torches, welding	12,900,000	Restaurants, taverns	8,500,000
Explosions	10,800,000	Office buildings	8,300,000
Sparks on roofs	10,400,000	Other mercantiles	53,250,000
Lightning	9,250,000	Manufacturing	85,200,000
Electrical appliances, motors	7,000,000	Flour mills, elevators	12,000,000
Incendiary, suspicious	6,600,000	Woodworkers	11,200,000
Open lights, flames, sparks	6,600,000	Metal workers	3,500,000
Children and matches	5,700,000	Other manufacturing	58,500,000
Oil burners	5,600,000	Public buildings	28,500,000
Combustibles near heaters	5,500,000	Schools and colleges	8,200,000
Lamps and stoves	5,200,000	Hospitals, institutions	5,500,000
Hot ashes, coals	4,500,000	Amusements, halls	4,700,000
Sparks from machinery, friction	3,300,000	Theatres	4,600,000
Grease, tar, etc.	2,800,000	Other public buildings	5,500,000
Gas and appliances	2,400,000	Miscellaneous	76,250,000
Rubbish	1,400,000	Barns	23,000,000
Thawing pipes	1,000,000	Railroads, wharf property	8,000,000
Films, nitrocellulose	300,000	Garages, filling stations	7,000,000
Fireworks	50,000	Motor vehicles, incl. aircraft	5,900,000
Miscellaneous known causes	15,000,000	Lumber and coal yards	6,500,000
Exposure (spreading fires)	11,600,000	Other miscellaneous	25,850,000
Unknown	121,500,000	Fires other than structures	1,500,000

*Including use in home dry cleaning and in starting fires.

STATISTICS ON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1944

Source: Insurance Yearbook of The Spectator Company

	Stock Companies	Mutual Companies	Lloyds and Reciprocal	Grand Aggregate
Assets	3,263,788,515	486,401,456	92,610,369	3,842,780,340
Capital paid up	378,195,393			378,195,393
Liabilities	1,466,289,859	244,734,807	46,949,637	1,757,974,303
Surplus to policyholders	1,797,478,656	241,666,649	45,660,732	2,084,806,037
Premium receipts	1,154,056,147	217,763,612	50,085,219	1,421,904,978
Total income	1,275,853,039	233,575,771	53,273,924	1,562,702,734
Losses paid	554,579,236	82,115,247	24,193,246	660,887,729
Total disbursements	1,151,297,213	203,772,013	46,334,050	1,401,403,276

MONTHLY FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES

(In thousands of dollars)

Months	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January	36,261	26,470	35,565	27,733	38,572
February	34,410	26,102	30,819	33,175	38,280
March	29,789	31,471	30,505	39,214	39,084
April	26,657	29,330	27,960	34,241	34,746
May	23,447	25,637	23,233	29,297	32,812
June	19,506	24,943	22,410	26,854	30,555
July	20,323	23,398	21,000	25,016	32,706
August	20,722	24,122	19,680	29,193	30,618
September	21,198	24,668	20,443	26,488	31,448
October	22,091	30,833	22,621	29,661	32,173
November	23,449	23,822	24,144	31,647	33,844
December	28,617	31,261	36,469	47,716	148,694
Total	306,460	322,357	314,849	380,235	423,528

NEW LIFE INSURANCE PURCHASED BY YEARS

Source: Association of Life Insurance Presidents

(Survey covers 40 U. S. companies with 83 per cent of the total business outstanding in all U. S. legal reserve companies on Dec. 31, 1935)

Year	Ordinary	Industrial	Group	Total	Year	Ordinary	Industrial	Group	Total
	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)		(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
1913	1,651,162	622,909	20,828	2,294,899	1924	6,256,029	1,963,554	597,765	8,817,348
1914	1,616,833	662,600	45,474	2,324,907	1925	7,253,168	2,359,174	998,784	10,611,126
1915	1,721,546	697,532	47,122	2,466,200	1926	7,667,645	2,566,059	1,050,605	11,284,309
1916	2,127,075	703,743	78,720	2,909,538	1927	7,677,963	2,667,331	824,373	11,169,667
1917	2,466,121	737,810	178,336	3,382,267	1928	8,083,910	2,692,520	1,336,329	12,112,759
1918	2,571,508	793,187	246,656	3,611,351	1929	8,684,131	2,898,157	1,185,364	12,767,652
1919	4,483,759	934,807	425,574	5,844,140	1930	8,396,968	2,851,129	1,092,165	12,340,262
1920	5,417,908	1,116,522	425,737	6,960,167	1931	7,409,815	2,797,163	796,164	11,003,142
1921	4,462,939	1,257,759	111,083	5,831,781	1932	5,931,327	2,477,268	627,140	9,035,735
1922	4,913,464	1,418,801	276,428	6,608,693	1933	5,085,757	2,320,874	357,206	7,763,837
1923	5,879,457	1,720,054	520,045	8,119,556	1934	5,528,884	2,527,227	497,037	8,553,148

UNITED STATES LEGAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

New Paid-For Life Insurance, Including Dividend Additions
But Not Including Revivals or Increases

Source: Life Insurance Assn. of America, and The Spectator Yearbook

Year	Ordinary	Industrial	Group	Total
1935	\$7,636,290,000	\$4,135,309,000	\$ 764,890,000	\$12,536,489,000
1936	7,629,114,000	4,335,684,000	687,826,000	12,652,624,000
1937	7,793,660,000	4,310,231,000	900,157,000	13,004,048,000
1938	7,102,082,000	3,912,054,000	598,112,000	11,612,248,000
1939	7,023,697,000	3,327,845,000	952,022,000	11,303,564,000
1940	7,308,159,000	3,425,804,000	862,979,000	11,596,942,000
1941	8,179,760,000	3,590,756,000	1,347,864,000	13,118,380,000
1942	7,206,339,000	3,292,732,000	1,762,518,000	12,261,589,000
1943	8,169,869,000	3,392,887,000	2,004,037,000	13,566,793,000
1944	9,374,214,000	3,510,403,000	1,705,907,000	14,590,524,000

LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN UNITED STATES

December 31, 1940

Source: Weekly Underwriter Yearbook

Company	In Force*	Company	In Force*
1. Metropolitan	\$23,923,784,178	9. Mutual Life, N. Y.	\$3,705,911,798
2. Prudential, N. Y.	18,628,243,738	10. Mutual Benefit	2,068,361,343
3. Equitable Life, N. Y.	7,136,920,642	11. Pennsylvania Mutual	1,996,757,014
4. New York Life	6,895,182,749	12. Mass. Mutual	1,989,685,982
5. Travelers, Conn.	5,218,568,062	13. New Eng. Mutual	1,607,137,141
6. John Hancock	4,613,818,062	14. Conn. Gen. Life	1,211,202,698
7. Northwestern Mut.	3,948,732,732	15. Union Life	1,130,028,693
8. Aetna Life	4,347,658,506	16. Conn. Mutual Life	1,084,835,793

*Total insurance in force including industrial and group.

WHERE TO FIND A HUSBAND

Women seeking eligible unwedded males for husbands have been advised to move to western states by Dr. Clifford A. Adams, director of the Marriage Counseling Service

Nevada	177	Virginia	107
Wyoming	165	Maryland	106
Idaho	131	North Dakota	106
California	128	Colorado	103
Arizona	127	Michigan	102
Montana	125	Louisiana	102
Washington	122	Kentucky	101
Oregon	117	Wisconsin	101
New Mexico	113	Arkansas	99
Florida	111	West Virginia	99
Texas	109	South Dakota	98
Vermont	108	Oklahoma	98

at Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Adams compiled the following statistics to show the number of unmarried men per hundred girls in each of the 48 states:

Indiana	98	New York	90
Georgia	98	Pennsylvania	90
Illinois	95	Tennessee	99
Minnesota	95	Nebraska	90
Delaware	94	Utah	89
Missouri	94	New Hampshire	89
Mississippi	94	Kansas	89
Maine	93	Connecticut	89
Alabama	93	South Carolina	88
Iowa	92	North Carolina	86
New Jersey	91	Massachusetts	83
Ohio	91	Rhode Island	83

INDUSTRY

Laws of Business and Industry

ESSENTIALS OF LAW

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

All partners are responsible for the actions of any one partner.

No contract can be made legally with a

minor or feeble-minded person or one mentally deranged.

Principals are responsible for the actions of their agents.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

SHERMAN AND CLAYTON ACTS

Approved July 2, 1890, the **Sherman act** was the pioneer attempt of the federal government to control monopolies and "trusts." It declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations."

Various penalties are provided for persons found guilty of entering into contracts or combinations of the character proscribed, the property involved is subject to confiscation, and persons injured by such unlawful acts are given the right to sue in federal courts and collect three-fold damages. Judicial interpretations of the law have alternately narrowed or expanded its scope.

The **Clayton act**, approved October 15, 1914, declares unlawful any attempt of persons engaged in commerce "to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale . . . (in any land) under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce."

The act makes allowances for price differences on account of differences in grade, quantity, or quality, or transportation costs.

Rebates or discounts which work to create price discriminations also are forbidden.

Sec. 3. "It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale, or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale . . . (within U. S. territory) . . . or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon such price, on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities of a competitor, or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition, agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce."

Persons injured by such illegal acts may sue in federal district courts to recover three-fold damages plus the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Labor unions and farmers' organizations run not for profit are exempt from provisions of the law. The law states that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT

The Federal Communications act of 1934 established the Federal Communications commission for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio. It does not apply to wire and radio communication or transmission in the Philippine islands or the Canal zone.

The commission is given the right to prevent or destroy monopoly of telegraph, telephone, or wireless communications or facilities. In a state of national emergency, the president is given authority to suspend or

amend the rules and regulations applicable to broadcasting stations.

In temporary emergencies, the commission may suspend its own rules. Distress signals from ships are given precedence. At the same time, the commission is enjoined expressly against censoring broadcast material or interfering with the right of free speech, except that obscene, indecent, or profane language is forbidden.

Licenses or managers of broadcast stations must give equal opportunities to all candidates for political office to speak, and are forbidden to censor the material broadcast.

SECURITIES ACTS

Securities Act of 1933: Requires filing with the Federal Trade commission of fullest possible information on new security issues sold in interstate commerce or through the mails, and forbids mailing of any security or prospectus which has not complied with FTC (now SEC) regulations.

Among the points of information required from those who issue securities are a statement of the general character of the business to be transacted, the capitalization of the issuer and number and classes of shares and the stated or assigned value thereof, price of the proposed issue, remuneration to officers and other persons exceeding \$25,000 a year, commissions paid to the underwriters,

names of holders of 10 per cent or more of prior security issues, a balance sheet not more than 90 days old showing all assets of the issuer and the cost, a profit and loss statement of the issuer showing earnings and income for the latest fiscal year and for the two preceding fiscal years, copies of material agreements made with underwriters, copies of material contracts, and a copy of underlying agreements or indentures affecting any stock, bonds, or debentures, offered or to be offered.

These requirements are slightly different for borrowing governments or political subdivisions, or for foreign securities. Penalties are carried for violation of this act.

Title II provides for establishment of a "Corporation of Foreign Bondholders," to act in the name and on behalf of the holders of foreign securities, and to serve and protect their rights and interests.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934: Establishes a bipartisan Securities and Exchange commission of five members appointed by the president, with consent of the senate, to administer the act and also the Securities act of 1933.

Brokers, dealers, or exchanges are forbidden directly or indirectly, to use any means of interstate commerce, to transact in any exchange or to report an exchange in a security unless the exchange is registered or officially exempt from registration. Rules are laid out specifying requirements for registration, in effect putting the exchanges under the control of the SEC.

In purchasing securities, margins are required to be at least 55 per cent of the current market price of the security, or 100 per cent of the lowest market price of the security during the preceding 36 calendar months, but not more than 75 per cent of the current market price.

The Federal Reserve board can, in some instances, raise or lower the margin requirements. The right of court review is given to persons who wish to appeal SEC rulings to the federal circuit court of appeals.

Penalties provide for a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, for individual violators. Exchanges may be fined a maximum of \$500,000.

Primary aim of the law is to regulate exchanges and markets to prevent inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets. The law also amends several sections of the Securities act of 1933.

Public Utility Act of 1935: Aims to protect investors, consumers, and the general public from holding companies which exploit their subsidiaries, holding companies which follow policies that obstruct state regulation, and from practices involving lack of economy in management and operation, and absence of uniform standards.

Holding companies are required to register under the act before they can sell, transport, transmit, or distribute, or own or operate any utility assets for the transportation, transmission, or distribution of gas or electric energy in interstate commerce. They also are forbidden to use the mails to sell securities, or sell securities in any other form of interstate commerce, or to engage in any other business or activity in interstate commerce, or to own, control or vote any security of a subsidiary company unless they are registered with the SEC.

Registration requirements are laid out for the holding companies. After registering, the companies are regulated in regard to security transactions, acquiring new companies, and other transactions. The SEC is expected to make an attempt to simplify holding company structures. Reports must be made regularly, and careful records kept by the companies.

Penalties upon conviction of violating the law are a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years or both, and a fine of not exceeding \$200,000 against holding companies.

Amendment to Act of 1934: Trading in unlisted securities is permitted with certain safeguards for the investors. On application, the commission may give permission to trade in unlisted securities if it believes the action in accord with the public interest.

Unlisted trading privileges may be terminated by order after appropriate notice if the SEC believes such action to the public interest or necessary to protect investors. Such privileges shall not be terminated for a period of longer than 12 months.

Brokers and dealers are forbidden through interstate commerce to induce purchase or sale of securities except on a national securities exchange unless said broker or dealer is registered with the SEC by filing an application containing such information as the SEC shall require in the public interest or in the protection of investors. Such registration may be denied or withdrawn by the SEC.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Importers may petition to the United States Customs court for reappraisements on goods where they dispute the appraisal of the customs' official assessing ad valorem duty. Written protests must be filed within 60 days with the collector of customs at the port of entry, who thereupon forwards the papers to the court.

The parties in interest or their attorneys

and the assistant attorney general, may introduce evidence, hear and cross-examine witnesses, and inspect all samples and other evidence.

Procedure is much the same as before any other U. S. court. Appeals lie to the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals at Washington, and thence by a writ of certiorari to the U. S. Supreme court.

FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY LAWS

Corporate Reorganization Act: This act (77B), approved June 7, 1934, permits corporations to reorganize if the majority of creditors consent, and allows compromises in many instances where a minority might block such compromise. Three creditors, with total claims in excess of \$1,000 above securities held may petition to come under the act.

Unless bankruptcy proceedings are pending, an act of bankruptcy within the past four months must be proved in federal court.

A court order is binding upon the remaining one-third of each class of creditors if two-thirds of the creditors of each class approve it. All receive the same benefits.

A plan of reorganization need not be filed

with the petition, but may be suggested by the corporation later. Any other person interested in the reorganization may propose a plan with the approval of 25 per cent of each class of creditors and 10 per cent of all creditors. This requirement is modified to 10 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, if the corporation is not insolvent.

The Bankruptcy Law of 1938 in effect only rewrote and reorganized the existing law. Sections 77B, 12 and 74 were in effect repealed and rewritten as chapters X, XI, and XII of the new Act.

Chapter X is the old section 77B, Chapter XI is a consolidation of old sections 12 and 74 and Chapter XII is a new subdivision covering the special case of individuals hav-

ing outstanding mortgage bond issues on which they are individually liable.

Chapter XIII provides for wage earners' compositions or extensions payable out of future earnings. Chapter X is a rearrangement of section 77B with some changes. The most important change is the new method of formulation and proposal of plans. In all cases where the indebtedness of the debtor is \$250,000 or more, the judge must appoint an independent trustee whose principal role is to investigate the debtor's affairs and to prepare a plan.

The judge also fixes a time within which the independent trustee must prepare and file a plan or a report of reasons why a plan cannot be effected. The result of these provisions is to shift the scene of bankruptcy negotiations; instead of being carried on outside court proceedings and being free of court control, they are made a part of the same cause with principal business in the hands of independent trustees and the Securities Exchange Commission. 1938 amendments were not intended to change the Act, but only to change procedure and establish a uniform system.

Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage act: Approved Aug. 28, 1935, this law was written to conform to the Supreme court's decision holding the first Frazier-Lemke act unconstitutional. Under the law, farmers who fail to receive relief in a composition or extension from creditors may ask to be adjudicated bankrupt.

At the same time, the farmer may petition the court that all his property, however encumbered, be appraised, and that his unencumbered exemptions and unencumbered interest or equity in his exemptions be set aside to him, and that he be allowed to retain possession of the remainder of his property under supervision of the court, under the provisions of the act.

If these conditions are fulfilled, the court shall stay all proceedings for three years, during which the time the debtor may retain possession of all or any part of his property, providing he pays a reasonable rental semi-annually. The rental is to go for taxes and upkeep, the remainder to be distributed among the creditors. The court may order sold any unexempt personal or perishable property at its discretion.

At the end of three years, or prior thereto, the debtor may redeem his property by paying the appraised value less the amount paid

on principal. Upon request of any secured creditor, the court shall order the property sold at public auction, where the debtor shall have 90 days to redeem it by paying the sale price plus 5 per cent interest. If the debtor fails to refinance himself, the court may order appointment of a trustee.

The act is declared to be an emergency measure, and if the court believes the emergency over in its locality, then the court may shorten the stay of proceedings and proceed to liquidate the estate.

Debtors Relief Act: Approved March 3, 1933, this act permits persons except corporations to petition for a composition or extension of time to pay their debts. It often is done by debtors before adjudication in an involuntary proceeding, and approval of the petition permits the debtor to escape the "stigma" of bankruptcy.

The court should make the stay conditional upon provisions for protecting the creditors against loss by the estate. The court may appoint a custodian or receiver to inventory the debtor's estate. Application to confirm the composition may be filed after written acceptance by a majority of debtors representing a majority in amount of claims.

The extension or composition must not reduce the amount of or impair the lien of any secured creditor, but shall only affect the time and method of its liquidation. The court may set aside the agreement if fraud is indicated.

Involuntary proceedings under the above plan, cannot be taken against a wage earner.

Farmers may proceed under the above plan or under Section 75 of the act which provides for appointment of referees to act as conciliation commissioners in counties where at least 15 farmers certify they intend to file petitions under the section. The procedure differs somewhat under Section 75, and fees of referees are fixed.

Reorganization of railroads engaged in interstate commerce is provided by Section 77.

Amendments to the act provide that no liquidation or adjudication shall be entered against a wage earner or a farmer without consent. Farmers are defined as individuals primarily bona fide personally engaged in producing products of the soil, including dairying, production of poultry or livestock or their products in an unmanufactured state, or the personal representative of a deceased farmer.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Copyrights are issued on (a) books, including cyclopedic works; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, or addresses; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; (h) reproductions of works of art including prints and labels used for articles of merchandise; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations; (l) motion picture photoplays, (m) other than photoplays.

Possession of a copyright gives the owner exclusive right for 28 years to print, reprint, publish, copy, or vend copyrighted materials in any form or medium, including delivery of speeches or performing of dramatic works. Copyrights may be renewed for an additional period of 28 years by the original owner or legal heirs.

Copyrights are not essential to publica-

tion, but provide a special protection to persons holding them. Without copyrights, however, the author or artist still has his rights under common law, and by retaining a copy of a manuscript and having two competent witnesses, an author is protected against having his work "stolen."

Copyrights may be registered by paying a fee of \$2 to the register of copyrights, library of Congress, from whom applications may be obtained. Forms also may be obtained from large postoffices. The application for registration of any work must specify to which of the classes (see paragraph 1) the work belongs. Copyright fee on commercial prints and labels is \$6.

To obtain copyrights on books, directories, pamphlets, cyclopedias, circulars, song words, poems, scenarios, cartoons, the work must first be printed with the copyright notice, and two complete copies should be sent with application form A 1, and the

copyright fee to the register of copyrights. Books by American authors must be accompanied by a sworn affidavit, asserting they were printed, bound, and set in the United States.

To escape the expense of having a story manuscript printed, submit the manuscript to a publisher, place the copyright notice on the face of it, and specify in an accompanying letter that copyright claim shall be printed with the article. When the publication is printed, send one complete copy of the complete publication, with copyright fee accompanied by application form A 5 to the register of copyrights.

Periodicals are copyrighted as books, but application form B 1 is used.

Lectures, sermons, and addresses may be written in longhand or typed and should bear the title. Application form C is used.

Copyrights on music and words, or music only, require that the works must be printed and published if they are to be sold. There are seven different application forms for these copyrights, depending on their class and whether the work is to be sold.

Musical compositions require application form E if reproduced for sale; E 1 if republished with new copyright matter; and E 2 if not reproduced for sale.

Dramatic compositions require application form D 1 if for sale; D 2 if not for sale; D 3 if combined with music and for sale; D 4 if combined with music and not for sale.

Maps require application form F with two copies; works of art, form G with a photograph or other identifying reproduction; reproductions of art works form H; scientific or technical drawings or plastic work two copies with application form I 1, and form I 2 if unpublished.

Copyright of photographs requires application form J 1 with two copies, and J 2 if

not to be sold; motion picture photoplays to be sold require a typewritten or printed description and two reels of film; if not to be sold, one scene from each act, with title description and prints must accompany form L 2.

Fees in many instances where reproductions are not for sale are only \$1 instead of \$2.

Copyright notices for books, periodicals, music, dramas, and motion pictures follow this form:

"Copyright," (year of publication, by (name of copyright owner).

Copyright notices for books should appear on the title page or the page immediately following. For periodicals it should appear on the title page or on the first page of text.

Since the United States does not belong to the International Copyright union, registration in the copyright office does not give protection in European countries. To obtain copyrights in those countries, the law and regulations of each country must be complied with. Requirements vary greatly, and copyright usually is obtained through a publisher or agent in those countries. Copyright conventions do exist between the United States and many countries, however.

If a valid copyright is obtained in one country belonging to the International Copyright union, such as Great Britain, copyright automatically is obtained in all other countries belonging to the union. British copyright may be obtained by first or simultaneously publishing the work in England. The British publisher will be expected to obtain British copyright.

Official permission is necessary to reproduce any copyrighted material, though there seldom are any damages assessed over reproducing small parts of a work—even when the matter is taken to court.

REGISTRATION OF

TRADE-MARKS

A trade-mark is a word, phrase or symbolic drawing or arrangement of lines used on articles or merchandise to identify their source. Trade-marks which have been used in this manner in interstate or foreign commerce may be registered in the trade-mark division of the patent office by the owners of such marks.

Registration is good for 20 years, and the trade-mark must be renewed each 20 years. Each registration or renewal costs \$15.

The trade-mark division will not itself investigate in advance to determine whether a given mark is owned by some one else, but its files are open for inspection.

No trade-mark will be registered unless it is in actual use in commerce. It cannot consist of or comprise immoral or scandalous matter; or contain the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or of any state or municipality or foreign nation, or fraternal society, or bear a marked resemblance thereto, unless prior use can be proved. Names of varieties of seeds and plants cannot be registered.

Trade-marks similar to others already in use will not be registered. Marks must not be merely words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or merely a geographical name or term. Portraits of a living individual must not be used in a trade-mark except with his consent in writing.

Full information on what forms to use in application may be obtained from the trade-mark division, patent office, Washington,

D. C. Requirements are rather technical, and color charts must be used by draftsmen who make the drawing of the marks on specified sizes of paper. The office, at the request of applicants, will furnish the drawings at cost.

Ownership of trade-marks is not conferred by registration because the first person to use the mark on merchandise acquires legal title. Nor are trade-mark rights lost by failure to obtain the necessary registration.

Trade-mark privileges will be accorded to residents of foreign countries if these countries afford the same privileges to the United States. The mark must first be registered in the foreign country in which its owner resides, and a certified copy of the registration must be filed with application.

Trade-marks may be registered with the International bureau at Habana by the commissioner of patents on request of the owner of the mark, accompanied by a fee of \$5, and an international money order for \$50 to the order of "Director of International Bureau, Habana." Application for registration with the International bureau also should be accompanied by an electrotype of the trade-mark not larger than 10 centimeters in either dimension; 30 copies of the mark printed on paper if the U. S. registration should claim color as a distinctive element; name and address of the owner of the mark; number and date of its registration with the patent office, and a translation into Spanish of the particular description of goods as stated in the certificate of registration.

THE LAW OF PATENTS

A patent gives the inventor exclusive right to make, use, or sell his invention for the term of 17 years. It does not give the patentee such right, however, if the patent is an improvement on some unexpired patent whose claims are thus infringed. The patent office, in its investigation preceding issue of a patent, does not consider whether the invention infringes prior patents.

To obtain a patent there must be a regularly filed application, with a complete description of the invention accompanied by drawings illustrating it if it can be illustrated. The description must be complete enough to indicate that the device can be operated and manufactured.

More than 2,000,000 patents covering almost every possible line of mechanical endeavor have been issued in the United States, and the patent office therefore advises that a search be made to make certain that the device is not covered by some prior patent.

The patent office cannot give information on the usefulness or novelty of an invention, nor make any searches except on an officially filed application, accompanied by a fee. The patent office also will not give legal advice except as a part of the procedure in a formally filed application.

The patent office insists that the inventor himself make be authority on his making an application. It will give him no advice on the matter, but its records are open for inspection.

Application for patent must be made by the inventor only. No person who has not actually created a portion of the invention is entitled to be considered a joint inventor. Persons who contribute financial aid are not joint inventors but the invention may be assigned to them.

Patents are not granted for useless devices, printed matter, for methods of doing business, improvements in devices which are the result of mechanical skill only, nor for machines that will not work. Nor are patents granted for any formulas or "compositions of matter" unless the ingredients and manner making are fully disclosed in the application.

The patent law gives the inventor no protection until the patent is issued. Terms such as "patent pending" have no effect in law. In order to protect himself, an inventor should keep careful records of his inventions and improvements, and have two witnesses he can trust and whose testimony would be

competent in a court of law. If the invention is stolen under such circumstances the inventor will have evidence in attempting to recover damages.

Once a patent has been issued, it is out of the jurisdiction of the patent office, which is not concerned with questions of infringement, the scope of the patent, or any other questions arising out of the grant. These matters are subject to jurisdiction of the United States district courts. Patent protection extends through U. S. possessions on compliance with certain regulations.

If two patents for the same device are applied for, a hearing, called an interference, is held to find who has the prior claim. If a patent claim is rejected, appeals may be taken to the board of appeals and finally to the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

All business with the patent office should be conducted by correspondence. All letters should be addressed to the commissioner of patents. Separate letters should be written for each subject of inquiry. The number of a patent in question always should be given. Members of Congress are forbidden to examine or act in patent cases.

The patent office advises the applicant, unless he is familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, since the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims. The office cannot aid in selecting an attorney, but advises that the applicant see that he is registered with the patent office.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and signed by the inventor or legal representative of his estate. A complete application comprises the first fee of \$30, and \$1 for each claim in excess of 20, a petition, specification, and oath; and drawings when required. All these must be sent to the commissioner. Papers must be written or printed in the English language and in permanent ink. In certain instances, a model will be required.

Blank applications are not supplied, but forms may be obtained from the patent office by asking for the pamphlet containing the forms.

If the patent is granted, a final fee of \$30 and \$1 for each claim in excess of 20 must be paid. If not granted, the applicant will receive written notice of reasons.

THE NORRIS-LAGUARDIA ANTI-INJUNCTION ACT OF MARCH 23, 1932

The Norris-LaGuardia Act, Public Law 65, was legislated for labor, and set forth its rights under injunctive proceedings.

No United States court shall have the jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute.

Section 2 is a declaration of United States policy toward labor, which, briefly, is that labor has a right to organize and to bargain collectively, that laborers shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion by employers.

Promises—that is, employer-employee agreements in contracts for hire—which are contrary to the stated policy are not enforceable in United States courts e.g., agreements to withdraw one's membership in labor, etc., organizations during employ-

ment, and agreements inhibiting one's joining a labor union, etc., organization.

Section 4 lists certain conditions under which no court in the United States can issue restraints or injunctions to prohibit any person or persons from participating in a labor dispute. These conditions are as follows:

1. Refusal to continue employment relation.
2. Retention of organization affiliations.
3. Paying, or giving to, or withholding from, unemployment, strike, etc., benefits or insurance.
4. Aiding disputants during pendency of suit.
5. Giving publicity to disputed facts.
6. Peaceably assembling.
7. Communicating intentions to do certain acts.

8. Agreements for concerted acts.

9. Urging others to join.

Concerted acts of labor unions are not regarded as an unlawful combination. Organization officers are not liable for acts of individual members.

Injunctions can be issued, however, when unlawful acts are threatened, when substantial and irreparable damage to one's

property will follow if these acts are done, and when greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief, when complainant has no adequate remedy at law and when the complainant (in these cases, the employer who seeks injunction is the complainant) has or is given inadequate protection.

NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1939-1945

Source: War Production Board Report
(Millions of Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 (Est.)
Total Construction	6,302	6,830	10,758	13,434	7,732	3,935	4,500
Total Public	2,411	2,574	5,442	10,669	6,144	2,353	1,985
Total Private	3,891	4,256	5,316	2,765	1,588	1,582	2,515
Military	119	337	1,756	5,060	2,423	720	515
Army	89	270	1,411	3,934	1,559	319	260
Navy	30	67	345	1,126	864	401	255
Industrial	241	569	2,028	3,806	2,198	982	1,280
Public	14	145	1,350	3,485	1,973	748	640
Private	227	424	678	321	225	234	640
Housing	2,483	2,560	3,360	1,895	1,318	691	735
Public	76	204	480	600	702	192	85
Private	2,407	2,356	2,880	1,295	616	499	650
Nonresidential Bldg.	1,267	937	971	460	230	275	550
Public	762	375	330	239	134	131	200
Private	505	562	641	221	96	144	350
Other Public	1,440	1,513	1,526	1,285	912	562	545
Highways	869	896	850	670	410	310	320
Conservation	318	328	356	356	244	142	110
Various	253	289	320	259	258	110	115
Other Private	752	914	1,117	928	651	705	875
Farm	226	246	315	200	160	170	220
Utilities	526	668	802	728	491	535	655

¹ Includes commercial, educational, recreational, religious, hospital, public administration, and miscellaneous buildings.

² Includes sewer and water facilities and miscellaneous projects financed by state and local funds.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, 1941-1944 (Valued at August 1943 Unit Costs)

Source: War Production Board Report
(Billions of dollars)

	Aircraft	Ships	Combat and motor vehicles	Ammuni- tion	Communi- cations and electronic equipment	Guns and fire control
1941	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
1942	6.3	7.3	4.9	3.0	1.5	2.1
1943	13.0	13.1	6.5	5.8	3.5	3.9
1944 (year)	16.7	13.8	5.4	6.7	4.2	3.4
1944 (quarters, at annual rate):						
1st	18.1	14.6	5.7	6.1	4.4	3.8
2d	18.0	14.3	4.9	6.5	4.2	3.4
3d	16.4	13.4	5.1	7.0	4.0	4.1
4th	14.4	12.9	5.8	7.3	4.1	3.1

¹ All data are as of Jan. 1, 1945; unless otherwise indicated.

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—GENERAL DATA FOR
THE UNITED STATES, 1899 TO 1939*

Year	Number of establishments	Proprietors and firm members	Salaried officers and employees	Wage earners (Average for year)
1939	184,230	123,655	1,048,607	7,886,567
1937	166,794	99,268	1,217,171	8,569,231
1935	167,916	81,521	1,058,501	7,203,794
1933	139,325	72,267	770,314	5,787,611
1931	171,450	(1)	(1)	6,163,144
1929	206,663	132,686	1,290,037	8,369,705
1927	187,629	132,151	1,223,982	7,848,070
1925	183,877	132,971	1,186,362	7,871,409
1923	192,096	147,958	1,280,488	8,194,170
1921	192,059	172,291	1,081,890	6,475,474
1919 ²	210,268	249,881	1,371,888	8,423,964
1914 ²	173,575	258,560	911,809	6,475,567
1909	264,826	272,426	750,537	6,262,242
1904	213,444	225,115	493,297	5,181,660
1899	204,750	(3)	348,100	4,501,919

Year	Salaries and Wages			Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, and purchased electric energy	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
	Total	Salaries	Wages			
1939	\$11,630,298,286	\$ 2,540,357,370	\$ 9,089,940,916	\$32,150,106,681	\$56,843,024,800	\$24,682,918,119
1937	12,829,748,927	2,716,866,216	10,112,882,711	35,539,332,824	60,712,871,737	25,173,535,913
1935	9,564,753,906	2,253,424,877	7,311,329,029	26,441,145,271	44,993,698,573	18,552,553,302
1933	6,237,800,399	1,297,654,397	4,940,146,002	16,549,788,096	30,557,328,149	14,007,540,053
1931	(1)	(1)	6,688,541,286	21,229,356,201	39,829,887,896	18,600,531,695
1929	14,284,282,015	3,399,362,719	10,844,919,296	37,402,605,796	67,994,040,824	30,591,435,028
1927	13,123,134,828	3,023,669,688	10,099,465,140	34,010,074,864	60,335,468,901	26,325,394,037
1925	12,732,193,745	2,752,544,592	9,979,649,153	35,141,601,111	60,809,224,803	25,667,623,692
1923	12,996,459,891	2,847,836,022	10,148,623,869	33,611,809,366	58,181,296,391	24,569,487,025
1921	9,870,198,976	2,418,899,844	7,451,299,132	24,397,078,171	41,649,852,884	17,252,774,713
1919 ²	12,373,906,800	2,762,905,098	9,611,001,702	36,229,015,070	59,964,026,770	23,735,011,700
1914 ²	4,931,104,226	1,221,655,338	3,709,448,888	13,811,422,399	20,049,632,203	9,238,209,804
1909	4,106,201,312	900,653,617	3,205,547,695	11,783,160,069	19,945,249,356	8,162,089,287
1904	2,990,924,296	550,073,055	2,440,851,241	8,233,790,346	14,252,961,195	6,019,170,849
1899	2,258,653,748	366,080,000	1,892,573,748	6,385,969,992	11,032,950,872	4,646,980,880

*The figures for 1899-1909 include data for establishments reporting products between \$500 and \$5,000 in value; those for all other years relate to establishments reporting products valued at \$5,000 or more. The figures for 1914 and 1919 are not strictly comparable, as not all items were tabulated by industries for the establishments having products valued at less than \$5,000.

¹No data.

²The figures for the "Automobile repairing" industry have been deducted from the statistics for 1914 and 1919, the only years for which this industry was canvassed.

³No comparable data.

INDEXES FOR POPULATION, WAGE EARNERS, AND
PRODUCTION, 1899 TO 1939

Source: Census of Manufactures

Census Year	Population	Wage earners	Production ¹ (quantity)	Production per wage earner	Census Year	Population	Wage earners	Production ¹ (quantity)	Production per wage earner
1899	100	100	100	100	1927	158	178	317	178
1904	110	115	124	108	1929	162	190	364	192
1909	121	139	158	114	1931	166	140	262	187
1914	131	147	186	127	1933	168	131	228	174
1919	140	191	222	116	1935	170	163	301	185
1921	145	147	194	132	1937	172	194	376	194
1923	149	186	280	151	1939	175	187	373	199
1925	154	178	298	167					

¹The index of physical output is that computed by Dr. Solomon Fabricant for the National Bureau of Economic Research and is presented by their permission.

²Revised.

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES 1899-1939

Source: Census of Manufactures⁹

Occupational Status and Sex	1939	1929	1919 ¹	1914 ¹	1909 ¹	1904 ¹	1899 ¹
Persons employed, aggregate number.....	210,538,419	9,794,316	10,812,736	8,263,063	7,678,578	6,213,612	.....
Male.....	(4)	7,582,459	8,583,720	6,613,376	6,162,263	(3)	(3)
Female.....	(4)	2,211,857	2,229,016	1,649,687	1,516,315	(3)	(3)
Proprietors and firm members, total.....	123,655	132,687	269,137	262,599	273,265	225,673	(4)
Male.....	(3)	127,317	258,894	252,430	263,673	(4)	(4)
Female.....	(3)	5,370	10,243	10,169	9,592	(4)	(4)
Salariat officers and employees, total.....	1,736,356	1,290,037	1,447,227	964,217	790,267	519,556	364,120
Male.....	1,327,992	930,621	1,057,796	770,039	646,297	(4)	(4)
Female.....	408,364	359,416	389,431	194,178	143,970	(4)	(4)
Salariat officers of corporations, total.....	139,350	153,192	132,467	92,671	80,735	60,047	(4)
Male.....	129,346	144,967	127,074	89,749	78,937	(4)	(4)
Female.....	10,004	8,225	5,393	2,922	1,788	(4)	(4)
All other salariat employees (except wage earners in manufacturing), total.....	1,597,006	1,136,845	1,314,760	871,546	709,532	459,509	(4)
Male.....	1,198,646	785,651	930,722	680,290	567,360	381,181	(4)
Female.....	398,360	351,191	384,038	191,256	142,172	78,328	(4)
Engaged in manufacturing:							
Male.....	661,186	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Female.....	248,071	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Engaged in distribution:							
Male.....	438,602	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Female.....	144,762	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Engaged in construction:							
Male.....	70,887	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Female.....	27,971	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Engaged in other work:							
Male.....	5,527	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Female.....	8,678,408	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wage earners engaged in manufacturing, total.....	6,442,822	8,371,592	9,096,372	7,036,247	6,615,046	55,468,383	4,712,763
Male.....	2,235,356	6,524,521	7,267,030	5,590,907	5,252,293	74,242,643	83,632,977
Female.....	2,235,356	1,847,071	1,829,342	1,445,340	1,362,753	71,065,855	8,918,510

¹ The figures include data for establishments with products valued at \$500 to \$5,000. Such data are not included in the figures for 1929 and 1939.² This figure differs from the grand total shown in other tables, for the reason that data for proprietors and firm members (which were not reported by sex) are here included. ³ Data incomplete. ⁴ No data. ⁵ Includes data for 159,885 children under 16, not distributed by sex. ⁶ Includes data for 161,276 children under 16, not distributed by sex. ⁷ Not including data for children under 16. See footnote (5). ⁸ Not including data for children under 16. See footnote (5).⁹ The 1939 questionnaire, for the first time, called for data on the total number of employees in manufacturing establishments, including those engaged wholly or chiefly in distribution, construction, and other nonmanufacturing activities. It is not known to what extent data for such employees were included in the figures reported for earlier years. This table presents detailed figures for employees receiving pay at any time within the normal pay-roll period ended nearest Oct. 14, 1939, and for such employees on the pay-roll on Dec. 14, 1929, or on the nearest representative date; for 1919, 1914, and 1909 the date was Dec. 15, and for earlier years an average was used. The total for "Wage earners engaged in manufacturing" is not identical with the average for the year and differs from the number reported for October 1939 or for December 1929, because for both years some manufacturers gave wage-earner figures for months other than those specified. For years prior to 1929, the total number of wage earners is the average for the year.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING IN THE U. S.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES

Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year	Number of families provided for				Percentage of families provided for in—		
	All types of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ⁽¹⁾	Multi-family dwellings ⁽²⁾	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ⁽¹⁾	Multi-family dwellings ⁽²⁾
1925	491,032	225,222	86,133	179,677	45.9	17.5	36.6
1930	125,315	57,311	15,145	52,859	45.7	12.1	42.2
1931	98,158	48,310	11,310	38,538	49.2	11.5	39.3
1932	27,380	19,524	3,400	4,456	71.3	12.4	16.3
1933	25,885	14,443	2,128	9,314	55.8	8.2	36.0
1934	20,952	12,570	1,446	6,936	60.0	6.9	33.1
1935	55,490	31,021	3,008	21,461	55.9	5.4	38.7
1936	113,646	59,099	5,261	49,286	52.0	4.6	43.4
1937	117,307	66,238	7,316	43,753	56.5	6.2	37.3
1938	157,008	78,582	7,759	70,667	50.1	4.9	45.0
1939	203,392	117,693	16,302	69,397	57.8	8.1	34.1
1940	220,928	140,823	21,298	59,807	63.7	9.7	26.6
1941	232,345	163,666	19,396	49,283	70.5	8.3	21.2
1942	142,628	97,050	13,416	32,162	68.0	9.4	22.6
1943	115,613	85,368	10,665	19,584	73.8	9.2	17.0
1943 ³	115,122	84,471	10,837	19,814	73.4	9.4	17.2
1944 ⁴	63,711	48,838	7,342	7,531	76.7	11.5	11.8

¹ Includes 1 and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

³ Revised.

⁴ Preliminary.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN ALL URBAN AREAS—PERMIT VALUATION, BY TYPE OF BUILDING AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1942 AND 1943

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U. S.

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of Building	Total Valuation		Percent change	Other than Federal Valuation		Federal Valuation	
	1942	1943		1942	1943	1942	1943
All types of buildings	2,697,856	1,289,176	-52.2	1,066,092	703,691	1,631,764	585,485
New buildings	2,419,384	1,049,990	-56.6	824,741	481,822	1,594,643	568,168
Residential buildings	908,696	586,531	-35.5	601,743	375,169	206,953	211,362
1-family dwellings	677,831	446,023	-34.2	478,665	260,155	199,166	185,868
2-family dwellings	49,998	45,560	-8.9	42,629	45,560	7,369	.....
Multi-family dwellings	160,013	82,132	-48.7	76,411	68,546	83,602	13,586
Nonhousekeeping buildings	20,854	12,816	-38.5	4,038	908	16,816	11,908
Nonresidential buildings	1,510,688	463,459	-69.3	222,998	106,653	1,287,690	356,806
Amusement buildings	5,516	8,280	-50.1	4,921	1,468	595	6,812
Churches	6,020	1,808	-70.0	5,620	1,740	400	68
Factories and workshops	961,616	283,845	-70.5	99,603	45,970	862,013	237,875
Public garages	2,361	957	-59.5	2,361	957	.....	15
Private garages	16,498	7,790	-52.8	16,498	7,775	.....	.....
Service stations	1,871	817	-56.3	1,871	817	.....	.....
Institutions	47,113	39,351	-16.5	8,753	4,112	38,360	35,239
Office buildings	11,256	2,959	-73.7	11,003	2,440	253	519
Public buildings	254,042	48,654	-80.8	2,732	1,415	251,310	47,239
Public work and utilities	132,607	12,939	-90.2	14,298	10,679	118,309	2,260
Schools and libraries	20,549	13,822	-32.7	9,692	2,642	10,857	11,180
Sheds	4,631	4,421	-4.5	4,615	4,415	16	6
Stables and barns	58	487	+739.7	58	478	.....	9
Stores and warehouses	42,715	33,276	-22.1	37,163	17,693	5,552	15,583
All other	3,835	4,053	+ 5.7	3,810	4,052	25	1
Additions, alterations and repairs	278,472	239,186	-14.1	241,351	221,869	37,121	17,317
On residential buildings	106,867	117,632	+10.1	105,996	115,627	871	2,005
Housekeeping dwellings	103,693	114,511	+10.4	103,611	112,972	82	1,539
Nonhousekeeping buildings	3,174	3,121	-1.7	2,385	2,655	789	466
On nonresidential buildings	171,605	121,554	-29.2	135,355	106,242	36,250	15,312

FAMILY DWELLING UNITS BUILT IN URBAN AREAS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

State	1943				1944		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	March	April
Alabama.....	136	193	339	70	91	189	98
Arizona.....	28	41	55	55	79	118	181
Arkansas.....	47	46	70	64	62	66	111
California.....	1,260	1,426	1,881	4,059	848	1,878	4,363
Colorado.....	35	26	50	17	176	291	358
Connecticut.....	222	8	8	9	8	18	52
Delaware.....							1
District of Columbia.....	217	287	153	167	103	273	656
Florida.....	261	204	223	256	480	344	355
Georgia.....	53	367	104	77	95	117	171
Idaho.....	42	18	40	11	33	60	38
Illinois.....	471	812	357	494	222	977	588
Indiana.....	177	117	259	30	69	165	281
Iowa.....	66	35	71	14	16	40	42
Kansas.....	32	98	76	72	56	31	37
Kentucky.....	22	47	44	16	16	26	30
Louisiana.....	219	534	264	426	153	313	469
Maine.....	2	1	2				3
Maryland.....	36	3	39	107	4	99	34
Massachusetts.....	30	13	14	19	9	47	63
Michigan.....	213	641	787	115	208	109	202
Minnesota.....	185	101	178	120	31	162	193
Mississippi.....	114	99	88	94	109	126	110
Missouri.....	60	34	101	213	24	33	54
Montana.....	20	45	32	9	7	38	33
Nebraska.....	31	28	53	49	33	27	50
Nevada.....	14	10	5	16	9	21	12
New Hampshire.....	3	2					3
New Jersey.....	28	180	520	122	107	34	111
New Mexico.....	17	42	28	22	56	66	83
New York.....	54	13	95	6	211	51	162
North Carolina.....	18	24	78	28	96	90	77
North Dakota.....	2	3	10		1	4	5
Ohio.....	332	429	148	78	60	218	341
Oklahoma.....	63	85	78	46	57	103	133
Oregon.....	78	91	99	58	116	106	145
Pennsylvania.....	510	50	56	12	12	45	58
Rhode Island.....	6		9	6	3	2	13
South Carolina.....	9	9	32	23	37	13	28
South Dakota.....	3	8	17		5	18	67
Tennessee.....	69	182	220	124	89	958	227
Texas.....	660	798	850	841	908	958	1,103
Utah.....	34	25	26	101	11	24	62
Vermont.....							
Virginia.....	178	19	43	14	85	168	420
Washington.....	139	207	211	84	186	219	752
West Virginia.....	17	32	23	8	13	8	39
Wisconsin.....	123	139	102	26	39	49	55
Wyoming.....	57	1	12	6	13	38	20
Totals.....	6,393	7,573	7,950	8,185	5,046	8,039	12,489

Home Owners Loan Corporation—

This emergency agency, administered by the Federal Home Loan Bank board, ceased operation in 1936 as provided by its empowering act of June 13, 1933. Since that year the agency has been engaged in liquidating its loans and assets. During its existence, the H.O.L.C. granted loans totaling \$3,487,656,260 to 1,017,821 home owners facing foreclosures. Loans were written for 15 years at five per cent interest. On June 30, 1944, the agency was collecting on 641,446 accounts. On this date, \$2,231,486,960 of the agency's loans had been liquidated.

Federal Housing Administration—

This agency, created June 27, 1934, insures

private lending institutions against loan losses secured by mortgages. Subsequent Congressional changes in the agency have increased its activities.

Insurance may not exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value of property nor be greater than \$16,000. An annual interest rate of 4.5 percent is now accepted on loans.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—

Created by the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, the agency insures the safety of savings in thrift and home financing institutions. The unit is capitalized at \$100,000,000. Accounts up to \$5,000 are accepted for insurance.

PERMIT VALUATION OF CLASSES OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 257 CITIES

Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
(Index numbers based on 5-year average, 1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total building construction		New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs	
	Permit valuation	Index No.	Permit valuation	Index No.	Permit valuation	Index No.	Permit valuation	Index No.
1925...	\$4,028,066,479	363.8	\$2,390,390,182	481.0	\$1,300,494,326	345.8	\$337,181,971	144.0
1926...	3,826,927,204	345.7	2,222,874,645	447.3	1,262,738,028	335.8	341,314,531	145.8
1927...	3,478,604,263	314.2	1,906,003,260	383.5	1,231,785,870	327.6	340,815,133	145.6
1928...	3,304,699,712	298.5	1,859,423,751	374.1	1,135,569,986	302.0	309,705,975	132.3
1929...	2,933,212,041	264.9	1,433,715,542	288.5	1,147,796,781	305.2	351,699,718	150.2
1930...	1,697,724,944	153.3	601,269,847	121.0	849,386,873	225.9	247,068,224	105.5
1931...	1,237,457,788	111.8	426,270,111	85.8	622,830,444	165.6	188,357,233	80.5
1932...	481,219,448	43.5	103,445,244	20.8	275,509,435	73.3	102,264,769	43.7
1933...	383,363,271	34.6	92,175,207	18.5	183,241,951	48.7	107,946,113	46.1
1934...	413,335,750	37.3	78,322,545	15.8	197,407,829	52.5	137,605,376	58.8
1935...	690,980,829	62.4	213,547,937	43.0	288,503,017	76.7	188,929,875	80.7
1936...	1,074,041,134	97.0	460,957,356	92.7	376,062,438	100.0	237,021,340	101.2
1937...	1,187,141,752	107.2	475,966,515	95.8	434,602,894	115.6	276,572,343	118.1
1938...	1,185,561,486	107.1	580,028,372	116.7	382,633,246	101.8	222,899,868	95.2
1939...	1,398,020,069	126.3	754,471,224	151.8	398,430,016	106.0	245,118,829	104.7
1940...	1,760,881,878	159.0	797,284,564	160.4	720,323,251	191.6	243,274,063	103.9
1941...	2,043,689,769	184.6	869,659,543	175.0	906,299,449	241.0	267,370,777	114.4
1942...	1,651,899,995	149.2	478,756,747	96.3	986,022,154	262.2	187,121,094	79.9
1943...	819,112,014	72.0	329,277,040	66.3	323,545,948	86.0	166,289,026	71.0
1943 ¹ ...	796,629,716	72.0	327,986,684	66.0	301,560,271	80.2	167,082,761	71.4
1944 ² ...	720,343,577	65.1	207,038,816	41.7	291,385,390	77.5	221,919,371	94.8

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN UNITED STATES, 1939-1943, BY STATES

(Thousands of barrels)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1859-1943 (total)
Production:						
Arkansas.....	21,238	25,775	26,327	26,628	27,600	586,972
California.....	224,354	223,881	230,263	248,326	284,235	6,332,902
Colorado.....	1,404	1,626	2,150	2,199	2,320	46,565
Illinois.....	94,912	147,647	132,393	106,391	82,260	1,020,716
Indiana.....	1,711	4,978	7,411	6,743	5,283	150,547
Kansas.....	60,703	66,139	83,242	97,636	106,178	1,407,989
Kentucky.....	5,621	5,188	4,762	4,534	7,883	184,340
Louisiana.....	93,646	103,584	115,908	115,785	123,592	1,415,274
Michigan.....	23,462	19,753	16,359	21,754	20,768	203,987
Mississippi.....	107	4,400	15,327	28,833	18,707	67,474
Montana.....	5,960	6,728	7,526	8,074	7,916	107,008
Nebraska.....	2	276	1,898	1,237	635	4,048
New Mexico.....	37,637	39,129	39,569	31,544	38,411	384,283
New York.....	5,093	4,999	5,185	5,421	5,059	134,442
Ohio.....	3,156	3,159	3,510	3,543	3,222	598,752
Oklahoma.....	159,913	156,164	154,702	140,690	123,152	5,224,667
Pennsylvania.....	17,382	17,353	16,750	17,779	15,787	1,047,354
Texas.....	483,528	493,209	505,572	483,097	593,520	8,161,996
West Virginia.....	3,580	3,444	3,433	3,574	3,349	421,126
Wyoming.....	21,454	25,711	29,878	32,812	33,077	596,745
Other States.....	94	71	63	45	52	1,280
Total, United States..	1,264,962	1,353,214	1,402,228	1,386,645	1,503,176	28,098,467
Value at wells:						
Total (thousands of dollars).....	1,294,470	1,385,440	1,602,000	1,643,470	1,812,560	33,201,409
Average per barrel.....	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.14	\$1.19	\$1.21	\$1.18

EYE GLASSES FOR G. I.s

Approximately 5,000,000 eye-glasses have been supplied to men in the U. S. armed forces. Men going overseas are provided an extra pair for emergency use.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

NUMBER OF ELECTRICAL USERS, BY YEARS

Year	Total	Residential or Domestic	Rural	Small Light and Power	Large Light and Power
1944	33,048,392	27,371,260	1,144,241	4,263,395	151,652
1943	32,396,300	26,872,639	1,088,698	4,168,245	146,593
1942	32,210,440	26,620,456	1,095,512	4,219,457	149,928
1941	31,607,371	26,025,513	986,719	4,299,976	172,677
1940	30,191,001	24,951,906	685,812	4,260,255	177,905
1939	29,105,306	23,965,035	634,249	4,215,254	184,269
1938	28,063,710	23,111,762	526,238	4,127,357	191,722
1937	27,262,319	22,372,385	518,882	4,071,633	197,262
		(Residential and Eastern Farms)	(Western Farms)		
1936	26,205,879	21,754,153	276,211	3,825,289	280,024
1935	25,312,802	21,018,952	216,279	3,710,771	304,592
1934	24,662,828	20,400,211	209,751	3,670,419	323,527
1933	24,027,153	19,808,356	206,036	3,620,812	334,612
1932	23,877,741	19,643,326	206,410	3,603,668	370,830
1931	24,489,770	20,151,247	205,557	3,724,013	348,260
1930	24,555,732	20,331,551	198,697	3,625,653	346,737
1929	24,150,183	19,965,154	180,620	3,594,115	368,048
1928	23,155,252	19,087,882	166,642	3,527,489	341,315
1927	21,786,212	17,950,934	138,350	3,356,140	312,627
1926	20,295,458	16,706,621	118,613	3,154,530	282,832

NUMBER OF ELECTRICAL USERS, BY YEARS (Continued)

Year	Street and Highway Lighting	Other Public Authorities	Street and Interurban Railways	Electrified Steam Railroads	Interdepartmental
1944	24,966	91,588	186	31	1,073
1943	25,465	93,311	171	29	1,149
1942	25,216	98,465	181	30	1,195
1941	24,932	95,948	194	31	1,381
1940	24,147	89,480	198	27	1,271
1939	25,032	80,078	207	31	1,121
1938	24,165	80,928	236	28	1,274
1937	24,292	75,837	346	29	1,653
1936	33,763	36,108	298	33	....
1935	30,961	30,907	309	31	....
1934	30,811	27,733	342	34	....
1933	30,255	26,691	359	32	....
1932	29,873	23,232	368	34	....
1931	34,426	25,601	639	27	....
1930	34,572	17,854	641	27	....
1929	22,769	18,642	815	20	....
1928	22,550	8,540	814	20	....
1927	22,228	5,094	820	19	....
1926	22,050	9,973	820	19	....

BALANCE SHEET OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN THE U. S.

Source: Federal Power Commission, Annual Report

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Assets and Other Debits	16,873,384	17,220,617	17,179,663	17,492,183	17,794,542	18,009,968
Total utility plant	13,851,583	14,048,019	14,114,695	14,406,987	14,736,793	14,848,281
Total current and accrued assets	959,075	1,083,709	1,041,676	1,122,902	1,217,207	1,364,738
Liabilities and other credits, total	16,873,384	17,220,617	17,179,663	17,492,183	17,794,542	18,009,968
Total capital stock	6,528,385	6,485,921	6,483,226	6,570,852	6,613,823	6,596,906
Total long-term debt	6,850,194	7,060,333	6,971,401	6,895,460	6,821,692	6,753,612
Total current and accrued liabilities	692,384	750,419	655,150	692,038	807,692	908,044

INCOME AND EXPENSE OF UTILITIES IN THE U. S.

Source: Federal Power Commission

Electric utility operating income:	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Operating revenues.....	2,157,277	2,168,670	2,271,301	2,403,712	2,621,480	2,759,555
Operating expenses.....	928,629	930,252	957,284	1,013,189	1,125,001	1,181,738
Depreciation and amortization.....	212,865	223,540	243,178	256,396	274,913	285,809
Taxes.....	305,428	319,122	343,195	397,399	512,029	616,606
Total operating revenue deductions.....	1,466,921	1,472,915	1,543,657	1,666,985	1,911,943	2,084,153
Net operating revenue.....	710,356	695,755	727,703	736,727	709,537	675,402
Income from electric plant leased to others.....	7,514	7,290	7,512	7,625	7,403	6,763
Electric utility operating income.....	717,870	703,046	735,216	744,352	716,940	682,164
Other utility operating income.....	51,095	50,713	58,403	60,536	52,618	61,523
Total utility operating income.....	768,965	753,776	793,619	804,888	769,557	743,688
Other income.....	70,698	66,919	70,179	68,150	66,692	58,511
Gross Income.....	839,662	820,695	863,797	873,037	836,249	802,201
Income deductions:						
Interest on long-term debt.....	282,905	284,985	277,563	266,607	255,970	248,952
Other deductions.....	47,278	48,493	51,466	58,766	53,642	63,371

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INDUSTRY, 1902-1937

Source: Statistical Abstract of U. S.

	1902	1912	1917	1922	1927	1932	1937
Number of reporting establishments, total.....	3,620	5,221	6,542	6,355	4,335	3,429	3,501
Prime movers, hp. (thousands).....	1,845	7,530	12,937	19,851	35,710	47,967	50,220
Generators, by type of prime mover, rated kilowatt capacity (thousands).....	1,212	5,165	8,994	14,313	25,811	34,623	36,481
Output, kilowatt-hours (millions).....		14,183	31,044	50,274	96,829	111,716	168,300
Reported as generated.....	2,507	11,569	25,438	40,292	74,686	79,657	121,097
Reported as purchased or received from other sources.....		2,614	5,606	9,983	22,142	32,058	47,202
Number of customers (thousands).....		3,838	7,179	12,710	21,790	23,862	27,219
Revenue from elec. service (\$1,000).....	84,187	287,139	502,060	1,020,439	1,802,655	1,975,304	2,356,513
Kilowatt-hours sold (millions).....		25,752	41,965	63,612	79,011	88,265	132,930
Ultimate consumers.....		18,287	32,948	63,612	79,011	88,265	132,930
Resale.....		7,465	9,017	15,399	22,369	24,473	28,559
Employees, number.....	30,326	79,335	105,541	150,762	251,020	244,573	281,335
Salaries and wages (\$1,000).....	20,647	61,162	95,242	212,433	367,632	323,880	470,353
Operating expenses (includes cost of fuel, purchased and interchanged power, maintenance and other operating expenses) (\$1,000).....				553,068	750,484	803,100	1,042,193
Value of electric utility plant (millions of dollars).....	505	2,176	3,060	4,465	9,297	12,664	12,941
Fuel used for electric generation:							
Coal, anthracite (1,000 short tons).....			2,442	1,835	2,002	1,559	2,024
Coal, bituminous (1,000 short tons).....			19,385	24,492	35,681	25,998	40,469
Coke (1,000 short tons).....			63	37	32	153	88
Fuel oil (1,000 bbls. of 42 gals.).....			6,158	11,856	7,146	7,868	13,896
Gasoline (1,000 bbls. of 42 gals.).....							3
Gas, manufactured (1,000,000 cu. ft.).....					6,161	1,936	4,878
Gas, natural (1,000,000 cu. ft.).....			14,199	20,174	59,362	96,365	159,453

UNION WAGE RATE INDEXES BY YEARS, 1910-1943

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
(1929 = 100)

Year	Rate Index	Year	Rate Index	Year	Rate Index
1910.....	36.5	1932.....	89.3	1938.....	106.7
1915.....	39.9	1933.....	86.8	1939.....	107.4
1920.....	75.2	1934.....	87.4	1940.....	109.1
1925.....	89.0	1935.....	88.4	1941.....	113.1
1930.....	104.2	1936.....	91.6	1942.....	120.2
1931.....	104.5	1937.....	98.0	1943.....	121.0

ANNUAL ENERGY SUPPLY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

NOTE.—The figures, except coal equivalent, represent the equivalent of the heating power of the classes of fuel in trillions of British thermal units. Data represent production, except those for oil imports, and take no account of exports of imports, or changes in stocks.

Annual average or year	Anthracite ¹	Bituminous	Total coal	Domestic oil ¹	Natural gas	Imported oil	Water power ²	Grand total fuels and water power	Equivalent in bituminous coal ³	
									Million tons of 2,000 lbs.	Per capita, tons
1871-1875...	637	754	1,391	49	.....	.....	(²)	1,520	58	1.4
1876-1880...	718	955	1,673	101	.....	.....	(²)	1,857	71	1.5
1881-1885...	985	1,863	2,848	153	4 24	.....	(²)	3,110	119	2.2
1886-1890...	1,195	2,474	3,669	198	4 264	.....	(²)	4,221	161	2.7
1891-1895...	1,453	3,286	4,739	307	4 166	.....	104	5,316	203	3.0
1896-1900...	1,513	4,493	6,006	357	4 198	.....	129	6,690	255	3.5
1901-1905...	1,818	7,140	8,958	612	323	.....	209	10,102	386	4.8
1906-1910...	2,207	9,783	11,990	1,037	470	.....	369	13,867	529	5.9
1911-1915...	2,427	11,527	13,954	1,486	619	72	591	16,722	638	6.6
1916-1920...	2,523	13,981	16,504	2,176	820	297	851	20,648	788	7.6
1921-1925...	2,112	12,610	14,722	3,888	1,024	569	1,105	21,308	813	7.3
1926-1930...	2,084	13,595	15,679	5,375	1,760	408	1,781	25,002	954	8.0
1931-1935...	1,454	9,191	10,645	5,333	1,816	230	1,931	19,954	762	6.1
1931.....	1,622	10,011	11,633	5,106	1,813	284	1,721	20,557	785	6.3
1932.....	1,356	8,114	9,470	4,711	1,673	268	1,900	18,022	688	5.5
1933.....	1,348	8,741	10,089	5,434	1,672	191	1,931	19,317	737	5.9
1934.....	1,555	9,415	10,970	5,448	1,904	213	1,896	20,431	780	6.2
1935.....	1,419	9,756	11,175	5,980	2,060	193	2,207	21,615	821	.....
1936.....	1,485	11,504	12,989	6,598	2,330	194	2,256	24,367	930	7.3
1937.....	1,410	11,673	13,083	7,675	2,588	165	2,446	25,957	991	7.7
1938.....	1,255	9,132	10,387	7,286	2,468	158	2,466	22,765	869	6.7
1939.....	1,400	10,345	11,745	7,590	2,663	199	2,423	24,620	940	7.2
1940.....	1,400	12,072	13,472	8,119	2,860	256	2,620	27,327	1,043	7.9
1941.....	1,533	13,471	15,004	8,413	3,024	*	2,804	29,245	1,116	8.4
1942.....	1,631	15,196	16,827	8,313	3,171	*	3,474	31,785	1,213	9.1

¹ Not including bootleg or stolen coal, estimated at about 4,000,000 net tons in 1935; if this were included the total energy from anthracite in 1935 would be 1,496 trillion British thermal units.

² The fuel equivalent for water power is calculated from the reported horsepower of installed water wheels. Prior to 1890 data were unsatisfactory, but estimates are included in the total.

³ Calculated at 26,200,000 British thermal units per ton.

⁴ Based on the amount of coal displaced by gas, as estimated by the gas companies.

⁵ Preliminary.

* Figures not available for publication.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN CHIEF STATES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1934-1943

(Source: Minerals Yearbook. (In percent of total))

State	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 ¹
Texas.....	42.0	39.4	38.9	39.9	39.2	38.2	36.4	36.1	34.8	39.5
California.....	19.2	20.9	19.5	18.6	20.6	17.7	16.6	16.4	17.9	18.9
Louisiana.....	3.6	5.0	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.2
Oklahoma.....	19.9	18.6	18.8	17.9	14.4	12.7	11.5	11.0	10.2	8.2
Kansas.....	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.9	7.0	7.1
Illinois.....	.5	.4	.4	.6	2.0	7.5	10.9	9.4	7.7	5.5
New Mexico.....	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.6
Wyoming.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2
Arkansas.....	1.1	1.1	.0	.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Michigan.....	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.1	2.1	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
All other.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
Total United States..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Subject to revision.

COAL RESERVES OF CANADA

It is claimed that Canada possesses approximately one-sixth of the world's known coal reserves, 85 per cent of which are located in the province of Alberta.

ELECTRICAL REVENUES, BY YEARS

Year	Total	Residential or Domestic	Rural	Small Light & Power	Large Light & Power
1944	\$3,276,751.400	\$1,097,725.500	\$82,842.300	\$817,355.400	\$1,043,391.800
1943	3,077,642.900	1,029,259.700	76,617.200	773,677.600	964,191.600
1942	2,855,843.000	990,185.300	75,026.700	767,278.900	828,317.800
1941	2,665,057.000	938,228.600	64,395.600	725,117.400	758,082.700
1940	2,440,217.500	895,951.400	49,473.400	689,253.000	631,428.000
1939	2,289,582.600	843,157.600	45,484.400	660,683.200	572,659.100
1938	2,156,579.500	802,532.100	38,928.300	632,091.000	518,693.900
1937	2,160,797.500	759,824.200	37,726.400	616,438.200	583,196.900
		(Residential and Eastern Farms)	(Western Farms)		
1936	2,044,586.900	730,999.300	25,284.400	562,122.100	581,143.800
1935	1,911,988.900	700,358.300	21,572.400	519,213.100	531,106.600
1934	1,831,870.500	674,826.500	23,157.600	490,420.200	499,451.700
1933	1,754,566.100	648,839.000	21,460.100	471,780.200	468,389.800
1932	1,813,717.100	665,633.600	21,878.600	500,993.300	474,424.400
1931	1,975,944.500	678,611.300	25,398.200	564,523.800	544,728.800
1930	1,990,955.100	664,441.200	24,524.400	575,598.100	566,467.700
1929	1,938,520.200	618,798.800	22,132.500	555,640.400	591,038.900
1928	1,784,309.100	571,619.800	20,815.100	519,957.100	529,173.800
1927	1,661,032.000	523,688.800	14,586.400	482,135.900	504,488.100
1926	1,520,159.000	478,181.800	12,727.700	427,407.300	476,187.100

ELECTRICAL REVENUES, BY YEARS (Continued)

Year	Street & Highway Lighting	Other Public Authorities	Street & Interurban Railways	Electric Steam Railways	Interdepartmental
1944	\$76,626.100	\$94,452.300	\$38,671.700	\$21,601.700	\$4,084.600
1943	75,383.900	94,957.600	38,278.300	19,820.400	5,456.600
1942	75,660.300	60,206.200	35,342.700	18,289.500	5,535.600
1941	76,949.200	49,202.800	32,471.500	16,473.700	4,135.500
1940	76,051.900	45,515.300	32,739.800	15,067.600	4,737.100
1939	75,442.500	40,795.700	32,572.900	14,427.300	4,359.900
1938	74,322.800	40,194.600	33,511.600	11,994.600	4,310.600
1937	72,740.300	38,793.000	37,019.200	10,760.800	4,298.500
1936	80,791.900	17,225.200	37,423.900	9,591.300	.....
1935	79,429.500	15,933.600	36,431.300	7,944.100	.....
1934	81,846.600	19,085.300	36,402.300	6,680.300	.....
1933	83,097.600	19,243.100	35,098.200	6,658.100	.....
1932	89,828.300	18,076.300	36,701.400	6,181.200	.....
1931	99,298.700	14,746.200	41,912.300	6,725.200	.....
1930	95,458.300	12,382.400	46,067.600	6,015.400	.....
1929	88,323.400	10,322.500	46,277.400	5,986.300	.....
1928	83,024.400	7,670.400	46,488.700	5,559.800	.....
1927	77,248.200	5,747.600	47,965.000	5,172.000	.....
1926	68,023.400	5,641.400	47,617.800	4,372.500	.....

CAPACITY OF U. S. WATER WHEELS BY YEARS

Date	Horse-power	Increase		Date	Horse-power	Increase	
		Horse-power	Per-cent			Horse-power	Per-cent
1921 (November)	7,927,958	.....	.....	1933 (Jan. 1)	15,817,941	255,136	1.6
1924 (March)	9,086,958	*1,160,000	14.6	1934 (Jan. 1)	15,913,451	95,510	.6
1925 (March)	10,037,655	958,697	10.5	1935 (Jan. 1)	16,075,307	161,856	1.0
1926 (Jan. 1)	11,176,596	†1,138,941	11.3	1936 (Jan. 1)	16,079,407	4,100	.....
1927 (Jan. 1)	11,720,983	544,387	4.9	1937 (Jan. 1)	17,119,610	1,040,203	6.5
1928 (Jan. 1)	12,296,000	575,017	4.9	1938 (Jan. 1)	17,264,697	145,087	.8
1929 (Jan. 1)	13,571,530	1,275,530	10.4	1939 (Jan. 1)	17,948,996	684,209	4.0
1930 (Jan. 1)	13,807,778	236,248	1.7	1940 (Jan. 1)	18,500,254	551,348	3.1
1931 (Jan. 1)	14,884,667	1,076,889	7.2	1941 (Jan. 1)	18,868,027	367,773	2.0
1932 (Jan. 1)	15,562,805	680,930	4.3				

*About 2.3 years. †About 0.8 year.

FIRST RADIO BROADCAST

The first attempts at broadcasting music were made as early as 1916, but the first station to go on the air with a program using voice was KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 2, 1920, when election returns were broadcast.

PETROLEUM

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, BY YEARS AND STATES, 1916-1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

State	1916-20 Average	1921-25 Average	1926-30 Average	1931-35 Average	1936-40 Average
Arkansas		36,644	35,010	12,144	17,483
California	97,384	195,074	241,509	184,221	230,256
Colorado	139	392	2,477	1,260	1,539
Illinois	13,918	8,815	6,654	4,551	55,722
Indiana	865	1,011	937	800	1,870
Kansas	32,556	32,733	41,123	43,033	63,197
Kentucky	5,335	8,044	7,103	5,494	5,549
Louisiana	19,117	25,759	22,338	30,396	92,771
Michigan		1	1,913	9,004	18,103
Mississippi					4,507
Montana	129	2,729	4,826	3,153	5,861
New Mexico		554	3,171	15,829	35,720
New York	864	1,274	2,765	3,618	5,057
Ohio	7,583	7,045	7,022	4,504	3,404
Oklahoma	102,209	155,088	235,663	176,293	185,293
Pennsylvania	7,662	7,607	10,613	13,443	17,684
Texas	55,008	127,009	245,792	364,341	478,063
West Virginia	8,311	6,575	5,665	4,032	3,680
Wyoming	11,562	31,901	21,145	13,158	19,987

PETROLEUM REFINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1939

Source: U. S. Census of Manufacturers

State	No. of Est.	Aver. of Wage Earners	Total Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	Value Added by Mfg.
Arkansas	6	612	\$ 1,445,115	\$ 11,034,485	\$ 14,327,824	\$ 3,293,339
California	76	8,613	23,560,597	284,780,723	367,667,475	82,886,752
Illinois	15	4,282	11,419,246	85,815,506	122,933,528	37,118,022
Indiana	7	6,384	14,623,011	131,177,662	182,566,697	51,389,035
Kansas	21	3,000	6,608,479	74,282,231	89,437,983	15,155,752
Kentucky	9	566	1,288,625	18,004,344	21,305,269	3,300,925
Louisiana	13	2,629	9,759,831	95,482,507	109,627,341	14,144,834
Michigan	20	679	1,835,366	28,663,650	37,226,330	8,562,680
Montana	28	439	1,545,831	9,083,683	13,461,015	4,377,332
Nebraska	9	32	68,825	712,481	843,805	131,324
New Jersey	9	6,115	20,386,714	142,973,512	213,963,061	70,989,549
New Mexico	7	118	295,546	2,401,711	3,538,753	1,137,042
Ohio	13	2,356	5,426,705	71,176,794	84,137,190	12,960,396
Oklahoma	27	4,278	8,578,455	88,581,628	106,666,837	18,085,200
Pennsylvania	30	8,196	21,782,066	180,570,337	225,742,635	45,172,298
Texas	113	18,931	46,320,519	576,380,689	698,850,077	122,469,388
West Virginia	3	391	805,087	8,402,877	10,549,149	2,146,272
Wyoming	37	988	2,480,908	17,601,915	24,671,693	7,070,078
Others	23	2,560	6,752,358	64,828,102	80,755,219	15,927,117
Totals	485	72,840	\$190,547,331	\$1,933,264,243	\$2,461,126,549	\$527,862,306

SELECTION OF POSTAGE STAMP DESIGNS OF THE UNITED STATES

The successive issues of postage stamps of the United States since July 1, 1894, have been designed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and submitted to the Postmaster General for approval. In the case of special issue stamps, sponsors of such issues are generally invited to sit in with government officials and offer suggestions that the

special stamps may fittingly portray the occasion to be commemorated.

A careful study is made of the proposals and the photographs and records submitted. Material in the Library of Congress is consulted, to the end that the design may combine artistry with historic accuracy.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF U. S. CRUDE PETROLEUM BY YEARS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

(Quantities in thousands of barrels [42 gallons]; values in thousands of dollars)

Yearly average	Quantity	Value	Yearly average	Quantity	Value	Yearly average	Quantity	Value
1861-1865	2,479	\$ 9,965	1907	166,095	\$ 120,107	1924	713,940	\$1,022,683
1866-1870	4,013	15,795	1908	178,527	129,079	1925	763,743	1,284,960
1871-1875	8,221	16,430	1909	183,171	128,329	1926	770,874	1,447,760
1876-1880	16,816	22,926	1910	209,557	127,900	1927	901,129	1,172,830
1881-1885	25,508	22,933	1911	220,449	134,045	1928	901,474	1,054,880
1886-1890	32,990	23,830	1912	222,935	164,213	1929	1,007,323	1,280,417
1891-1895	51,095	35,708	1913	248,446	237,121	1930	898,011	1,070,200
1896-1900	59,498	56,836	1914	265,763	214,125	1931	851,081	550,630
1901-1905	102,083	83,524	1915	281,104	179,463	1932	785,159	680,460
1906-1910	172,769	119,572	1916	300,767	330,900	1933	905,656	608,000
1911-1915	247,739	185,793	1917	335,316	522,635	1934	908,065	904,825
1916-1920	362,661	735,698	1918	355,928	703,944	1935	996,596	961,440
1921-1925	647,961	999,186	1919	378,367	760,266	1936	1,098,516	1,150,000
1926-1930	895,762	1,205,217	1920	442,929	1,360,745	1937	1,279,160	1,513,340
1931-1935	888,781	747,583	1921	472,183	814,745	1938	1,373,060	1,214,355
			1922	557,531	895,111	1939	1,294,470	1,264,962
			1923	732,407	978,430			

ESTIMATES OF PROVED OIL RESERVES IN UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1938-44, BY STATES¹

(Millions of barrels)

Source: Minerals Yearbook

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Eastern States:							
Illinois	41	243	382	315	334	307	295
Indiana	3	6	14	14	23	32	31
Kentucky	38	38	44	41	36	35	35
Michigan	49	43	51	35	56	64	55
New York	61	41	35	65	60	54	90
Ohio	28	26	32	30	37	35	33
Pennsylvania	288	200	183	188	171	153	137
West Virginia	28	24	46	53	50	47	44
	536	621	787	741	767	727	720
Central and Southern States:							
Arkansas	192	188	320	306	295	300	297
Kansas	601	613	726	692	690	687	646
Louisiana	714	1,040	1,173	1,216	1,330	1,442	1,484
Mississippi			7	40	80	41	39
New Mexico	547	703	687	692	675	677	654
Oklahoma	1,212	1,162	1,063	1,002	1,036	969	909
Texas	8,248	9,448	9,768	10,624	10,976	11,546	11,325
	11,514	13,154	13,744	14,572	15,082	15,662	15,354
Mountain States:							
Colorado	19	18	20	23	23	39	45
Montana	109	105	94	89	86	86	108
Wyoming	266	261	306	305	304	371	499
	394	384	420	417	413	496	652
Pacific Coast States: California	3,063	3,189	3,532	3,291	3,323	3,196	3,337
Other States				4	4	2	1
Total United States	15,507	17,348	18,483	19,025	19,589	20,083	20,064

¹ From reports of Committee on Petroleum Reserves, American Petroleum Institute, of the amount of crude oil that may be extracted by present methods from fields completely developed or sufficiently explored to permit reasonably accurate calculations. The change in reserves during any year represents total new discoveries, extensions, and revisions minus production.

PERU IRON DEPOSITS

Iron deposits being exploited in Peru are believed to aggregate 130,000,000 tons.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF NATURAL GAS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Year	Production (Millions of cubic feet)	Value at Points of Consumption		Year	Production (Millions of cubic feet)	Value at Points of Consumption	
		Total	Average 1,000 cubic feet			Total	Average 1,000 cubic feet
		\$1,000	Cents			\$1,000	Cents
1906.....	388,843	46,874	12.1	1925.....	1,188,571	265,371	22.3
1907.....	406,622	54,222	13.3	1926.....	1,313,019	300,168	22.9
1908.....	402,141	54,640	13.6	1927.....	1,445,428	317,930	22.0
1909.....	480,706	63,207	13.1	1928.....	1,568,139	363,726	23.2
1910.....	509,155	70,756	13.9	1929.....	1,917,693	413,276	21.6
1911.....	512,993	74,622	14.5	1930.....	1,943,421	416,090	21.4
1912.....	562,203	84,564	15.0	1931.....	1,686,436	392,816	23.3
1913.....	581,898	87,847	15.1	1932.....	1,555,990	384,632	24.7
1914.....	591,867	94,116	15.9	1933.....	1,555,474	368,540	23.7
1915.....	628,579	101,312	16.1	1934.....	1,770,721	395,378	22.3
1916.....	753,170	120,227	16.0	1935.....	1,916,595	429,374	22.4
1917.....	795,110	142,089	17.9	1936.....	2,167,802	476,813	22.0
1918.....	721,001	153,554	21.3	1937.....	2,407,620	528,354	21.8
1919.....	745,916	160,888	21.6	1938.....	2,295,562	500,698	21.4
1920.....	798,210	196,194	24.6	1939.....	2,476,756	534,240	21.2
1921.....	662,052	174,617	26.4	1940.....	2,660,222	577,939	21.4
1922.....	762,546	221,535	29.1	1941.....	2,812,658	621,333	22.0
1923.....	1,006,976	240,001	23.8	1942*.....	3,055,000	711,738	23.6
1924.....	1,141,521	253,856	22.2				

MOTOR-FUEL CONSUMPTION PER VEHICLE, JULY 1, 1939-43¹

Source: Minerals Yearbook

Year	Passenger cars			Trucks		
	Consumption (thousands of barrels)	Number of vehicles	Consumption per unit (barrels)	Consumption (thousands of barrels)	Number of vehicles	Consumption per unit (barrels)
1939.....	358,844	24,342,900	14.74	123,259	4,340,600	28.40
1940 ²	376,612	25,385,900	14.84	134,434	4,531,700	29.67
1941 ²	424,710	27,709,200	15.33	144,247	4,788,300	30.12
1942 ²	327,962	26,946,600	12.17	129,063	4,801,400	26.88
1943 ²	244,628	25,127,800	9.74	121,504	4,633,000	26.23

¹Excludes gasoline consumed by busses and for nonautomotive uses. ²Subject to revision.

MOTOR FUEL USED IN UNITED STATES, 1925-1943¹

Source: Minerals Yearbook
(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)

Year	Motor fuel		Busses	Passenger cars			Trucks		
	Total	Auto- motive		Highway	City	Total	High- way	City	Total
1925.....	226,329	201,433	3,391	80,653	74,285	154,938	8,466	34,638	43,104
1926.....	264,391	235,308	4,649	93,666	87,573	181,239	10,131	39,289	49,420
1927.....	299,818	266,839	5,458	105,553	100,430	205,983	12,068	43,329	55,397
1928.....	332,303	295,509	7,248	115,422	112,075	227,497	14,295	46,469	60,764
1929.....	375,999	334,649	9,394	128,943	127,956	256,899	17,417	50,929	68,346
1930.....	394,800	351,372	10,885	133,454	136,893	270,347	19,765	50,375	70,140
1931.....	403,418	350,042	11,468	134,276	142,552	276,828	22,132	48,614	70,746
1932.....	373,900	332,771	10,530	134,998	122,705	257,703	42,235	22,303	64,538
1933.....	377,003	335,633	10,110	135,895	122,283	258,178	43,088	24,157	67,245
1934.....	407,106	362,324	9,640	146,283	130,403	276,686	47,693	28,305	75,998
1935.....	434,810	386,981	9,750	153,985	138,641	292,626	51,606	32,999	84,605
1936.....	481,606	428,629	10,560	167,645	153,868	321,513	58,112	38,444	96,556
1937.....	519,352	462,223	11,450	177,840	163,270	341,110	63,324	46,339	109,663
1938.....	523,003	465,473	11,765	179,387	163,124	342,511	61,079	50,118	111,197
1939.....	555,509	494,403	12,300	186,867	171,977	358,844	66,237	57,022	123,259
1940.....	589,490	524,646	13,600	195,823	180,789	376,612	69,921	64,513	134,434
1941.....	667,505	583,957	15,000	221,758	202,952	424,710	74,100	70,147	144,247
1942 ²	589,110	474,625	17,600	176,371	151,591	327,962	67,119	61,944	129,063
1943 ²	570,787	384,332	18,200	131,874	112,754	244,628	63,392	58,112	121,504

Revised. ²Subject to revision.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1939-1943

Source: Minerals Yearbook
(Compiled by B. B. Waldbauer)
(In thousands of barrels)

Country	1939	1940 ¹	1941 ¹	1942 ¹	1943 ¹
North America:					
Canada	7,838	8,591	10,134	10,365	9,958
Mexico	42,898	44,036	42,196	35,152	35,213
Trinidad	19,270	20,219	21,211	25,700	21,385
United States	1,264,962	1,353,214	1,402,228	1,386,645	1,503,176
Other North America	412	142	150	150	150
Total North America	1,335,080	1,426,202	1,475,919	1,458,012	1,569,882
South America:					
Argentina	18,613	20,609	21,873	23,704	24,707
Bolivia	215	288	235	308	231
Brazil		2	3	31	80
Colombia	23,857	25,593	24,553	10,487	13,261
Ecuador	2,313	2,349	1,557	2,278	2,378
Peru	13,508	12,126	11,935	13,629	14,654
Venezuela	206,470	185,570	228,430	147,675	177,631
Total South America	264,976	246,537	288,586	198,112	232,942
Europe:					
Albania	934	1,497	1,381	2,002	1,100
Czechoslovakia	120	163	183	271	200
France	500	496	479	500	600
Germany	4,487	4,544	4,438	4,500	6,500
Austria	693	719	692	740	1,500
Hungary	1,103	1,755	2,474	4,000	9,700
Italy	91	57	77	77	75
Poland	3,898	3,891	3,319	3,400	3,500
Rumania	45,648	42,644	41,092	39,155	36,500
U. S. S. R. ²	216,866	218,600	238,150	227,470	200,750
United Kingdom					825
Other Europe	10	10	10	10	10
Total Europe ²	274,350	274,376	292,295	282,125	261,260
Asia:					
Bahrein Island	7,589	7,074	6,794	6,241	6,572
Burma	7,873	7,731	7,762	2,500	1,000
China ³		4	10	89	100
India, British	2,327	2,250	3,571	2,500	2,748
Iran (Persia)	78,151	66,221	50,722	73,350	73,766
Iraq	30,791	24,225	12,650	14,700	27,095
Japan (including Taiwan)	2,654	2,639	2,659	3,000	3,500
Netherlands Indies	62,087	62,011	53,704	9,000	20,000
Sakhalin	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Sarawak and Brunei	7,097	7,047	6,864	3,000	4,500
Saudi Arabia	3,934	5,365	5,871	6,000	4,865
Total Asia ⁵	206,503	188,567	154,607	124,380	149,146
Africa:					
Egypt	4,666	6,505	8,546	8,275	8,953
Other Africa	27	27	27	27	25
Total Africa	4,693	6,532	8,573	8,302	8,978
Australia and New Zealand	3	3	3	3	5
Undistributed	4	14	14	15	15
Grand total	2,085,609	2,142,231	2,219,997	2,070,949	2,222,228

¹ Approximate production. Data derived in part from World Petroleum, vol. 12, No. 2, February 1941, pp. 20-21, vol. 13, No. 3, March 1942, p. 88, and the Oil Weekly, vol. 112, No. 9, January 31, 1944.

² Includes U. S. S. R. fields in Asia, other than Sakhalin.

³ Unoccupied China.

⁴ Approximate production.

⁵ Exclusive of U. S. S. R. fields in Asia, other than Sakhalin, which are included with U. S. S. R. in Europe.

UNITED STATES RUBBER IMPORTS AND SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION, 1939-1945

Source: War Production Board Report

Period	Natural Imports	Domestic Synthetic Production	Period	Natural Imports	Domestic Synthetic Production
1939	Long Tons	Long Tons		Long Tons	Long Tons
First Quarter	113,844	n.a.	Third Quarter	11,472	5,722
Second Quarter	112,280	n.a.	Fourth Quarter	17,815	8,032
Third Quarter	113,646	n.a.			
Fourth Quarter	159,846	n.a.	1943		
1940			First Quarter	19,962	10,486
First Quarter	174,885	n.a.	Second Quarter	13,746	28,373
Second Quarter	176,160	n.a.	Third Quarter	9,035	71,217
Third Quarter	221,596	n.a.	Fourth Quarter	12,109	121,523
Fourth Quarter	245,983	n.a.	1944		
1941			First Quarter	18,302	159,603
First Quarter	247,929	1,466	Second Quarter	29,516	198,905
Second Quarter	229,286	2,151	Third Quarter	27,772	193,602
Third Quarter	286,772	2,445	Fourth Quarter	32,114	210,520
Fourth Quarter	265,020	2,321	1945		
1942			First Quarter	45,267	227,865
First Quarter	207,631	3,459	Second Quarter	29,886	237,857
Second Quarter	45,735	5,221	Third Quarter (Estimate)	27,416	222,966
			Fourth Quarter (Estimate)	31,612	256,051

UNITED STATES RUBBER CONSUMPTION, 1939-1945

Source: War Production Board Report

(Long Tons)

Period	Natural	Synthetic	Total	Period	Natural	Synthetic	Total
1939				Third Quarter	93,515	4,933	98,448
First Quarter	142,225	n.a.	n.a.	Fourth Quarter	85,912	6,072	91,984
Second Quarter	139,190	n.a.	n.a.	1943			
Third Quarter	148,117	n.a.	n.a.	First Quarter	93,548	7,696	101,244
Fourth Quarter	162,468	n.a.	n.a.	Second Quarter	90,776	17,526	108,302
1940				Third Quarter	74,519	50,421	124,940
First Quarter	162,593	n.a.	n.a.	Fourth Quarter	58,791	95,248	154,039
Second Quarter	164,708	n.a.	n.a.	1944			
Third Quarter	154,130	n.a.	n.a.	First Quarter	45,638	116,887	162,525
Fourth Quarter	177,069	n.a.	n.a.	Second Quarter	38,361	130,080	168,441
1941				Third Quarter	31,373	150,092	181,465
First Quarter	197,705	1,372	199,077	Fourth Quarter	28,741	169,611	198,353
Second Quarter	228,601	1,484	230,085	1945			
Third Quarter	180,522	1,682	169,893	First Quarter	32,622	189,184	221,806
Fourth Quarter	168,172	1,721	169,893	Second Quarter	28,953	180,403	209,356
1942				Third Qtr. (Estimate)	23,894	167,469	191,363
First Quarter	106,673	2,544	109,217	Fourth Qtr. (Est.)	26,921	207,018	233,939
Second Quarter	90,691	4,102	94,793				

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS

July 1, 1940 to July 31, 1945

Source: War Production Board Report, Oct., 1945

(Millions of Standard Dollar Weights)

Item	July 1, 1940 ¹ Through December 1941	1942	1943	1944	Jan. 1, 1945 ¹ Through July 31, 1945 ¹	July 1, 1940 ¹ Through July 31, 1945
Totals	10,322	30,684	54,244	59,164	31,593	186,007
Aircraft	2,079	6,071	12,519	16,046	7,727	44,442
Ships	2,243	6,957	12,498	13,431	5,565	40,694
Guns and Fire Control	478	2,007	3,647	3,120	1,549	10,801
Ammunition	543	2,931	5,549	6,385	4,326	19,734
Combat and Motor Vehicles	1,600	4,943	6,524	5,372	3,090	21,529
Communication and Electronic Equipment	253	1,512	3,043	3,739	2,112	10,659
Other Equipment and Supplies	3,126	6,263	10,464	11,071	7,224	38,148

¹ Preliminary.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCED AND FUEL CONSUMED BY YEARS

(In Public Utility Power Plants)

Source: 1902-1912, Bureau of Census, thereafter, Geological Survey

Calendar year	Production of electricity			Consumption of fuel			Consumption— Coal or coal equivalent	
	Total	Water power	Fuel power	Coal (thousand tons*)	Fuel oil (thousand barrels†)	Gas (million cubic feet)	Total (thousand tons*)	Per kilowatt-hour (pounds)
	Million kilowatt-hours							
1902	4,768							
1912	17,572							
1919	38,921	14,606	24,315	35,100	11,050	21,406	38,880	3.2
1920	43,555	16,150	27,405	37,124	13,123	24,702	41,420	3.0
1921	40,975	14,970	26,005	31,585	12,045	23,722	35,240	2.7
1922	47,654	17,207	30,447	34,179	13,197	27,172	38,009	2.5
1923	55,665	19,343	36,322	38,966	14,684	31,433	43,522	2.4
1924	59,014	19,969	39,044	37,556	16,630	48,443	43,130	2.2
1925	65,870	22,356	43,514	40,222	10,246	46,521	44,780	2.1
1926	73,791	26,189	47,602	41,311	9,399	53,207	45,856	1.95
1927	80,205	29,875	50,330	41,888	6,782	62,919	45,910	1.84
1928	87,850	34,696	53,154	41,350	7,158	77,326	46,387	1.76
1929	97,352	34,629	62,723	44,937	10,124	112,707	52,574	1.69
1930	95,936	33,021	62,915	42,898	9,260	120,290	50,654	1.62
1931	91,729	30,603	61,126	38,734	8,123	139,328	47,134	1.55
1932	83,153	34,098	49,055	30,290	7,967	107,875	36,600	1.50
1933	85,402	34,727	50,674	30,575	9,940	102,601	37,163	1.47
1934	91,150	34,058	57,092	33,555	10,379	127,896	41,266	1.47
1935	99,398	39,968	59,430	34,807	11,393	125,239	43,188	1.46
1936	113,602	40,937	72,665	42,025	14,119	156,080	51,987	1.44
1937	121,836	44,489	77,329	44,766	14,143	171,268	55,142	1.43
1938	116,681	44,834	70,727	40,212	13,077	170,688	50,555	1.41
1939	130,336	44,021	85,006	46,223	17,423	191,131	59,514	1.39
1940	144,984	47,752	95,674	53,398	16,772	183,157	65,136	1.35
1941	168,170	51,261	115,276	64,756	20,248	205,156	77,996	1.34
1942	189,181	64,179	123,356	68,422	15,281	238,736	81,444	1.31

*Of 2,000 pounds. †Of 42 gallons.

FISHERIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA, 1937 TO 1944

Source: U. S. Department of Interior
Total Catch

Year	Pounds	Value ¹	Year	Pounds	Value ¹
1937	4,352,549,000	\$100,845,000	1941 ²	5,080,341,000	134,172,000
1938	4,253,445,000	93,547,000	1942 ²	3,876,524,000	170,338,000
1939	4,443,328,000	96,532,000	1943 ²	4,202,281,000	204,029,000
1940	4,059,524,000	98,957,000	1944 ²	4,504,522,000	207,292,000

¹ Represents the value to the fishermen.² Partly estimated.

PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, FISH MEAL AND FISH OIL

Year	Canned		Scrap and Meal		Oil ¹	
	Pounds	Value	Tons	Value	Gallons	Value
1937	717,270,000	\$105,174,935	219,942	\$7,565,535	31,391,135	\$12,695,322
1938	649,413,000	83,445,889	205,216	7,418,163	30,444,803	9,876,005
1939	688,277,000	96,627,550	226,102	9,093,597	29,068,724	8,601,357
1940	681,194,000	94,181,941	193,244	7,833,821	18,250,246	5,632,305
1941	884,694,000	138,684,157	236,844	13,095,573	22,016,335	11,893,185
1942	660,635,000	144,996,947	171,080	11,625,759	19,549,283	12,518,206
1943	620,081,000	141,156,310	190,403	13,629,152	22,264,362	14,970,884
1944	658,900,000	182,400,000	212,000	15,200,000	27,100,000	17,600,000

¹ Does not include the production of vitamin oils.

TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

TELEPHONE STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1945

Source: American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Number of telephones, total U. S. A.	26,859,000
Number of telephones per 100 population	21.3
Miles of wire, total U. S. A.	109,000,000
Miles of wire per 100 population	86.5
Number of telephone conversations, total U. S. A.	35,115,000,000
Number of telephone conversations per average capita	278.7

TELEPHONES IN LARGE UNITED STATES CITIES

	Number	Per 100 Pop.		Number	Per 100 Pop.
New York, N. Y.	1,889,181	27.2	Milwaukee, Wis.	205,686	27.3
Chicago, Ill.	1,151,704	34.2	Minneapolis, Minn.	191,872	36.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	559,264	32.9	Seattle, Wash.	183,943	33.6
Washington, D. C.	364,204	39.5	Denver, Colo.	129,296	36.4
Cleveland, Ohio	362,051	31.5	Hartford, Conn.	88,076	32.7
San Francisco, Cal.	332,428	44.1	Omaha, Neb.	80,380	31.0
Boston, Mass.	217,367	32.0			

TELEPHONES IN LARGE CITIES OF THE WORLD

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

City	Number Telephones	Per 100 Pop.	City	Number Telephones	Per 100 Pop.
Montreal	222,056	19.6	Athens	28,029	5.5
Mexico City	110,000	7.1	Budapest (I/1-1939)	107,906	6.6
Havana	55,000	7.6	Rome (I/1-1939)	122,442	9.6
San Juan	12,000	6.9	Amsterdam (I/1-1939)	67,927	8.6
Buenos Aires	310,002	9.0	Oslo (VI/30-1939)	73,786	17.7
La Paz	1,142	0.6	Warsaw	90,627	7.0
Rio de Janeiro	131,384	6.6	Lisbon (I/1-1942)	37,701	5.3
Santiago	51,743	5.4	Bucharest (I/1-1940)	50,347	5.5
Bogota	16,000	4.3	Moscow (I/1-1936)	144,669	3.5
Quito	3,563	2.4	Madrid (I/1-1942)	76,564	7.0
Asuncion	3,339	3.0	Stockholm (I/1-1942)	200,733	43.5
Lima	24,856	4.7	Zurich (I/1-1943)	84,933	24.3
Montevideo	42,103	5.9	Belgrad (I/1-1939)	15,218	4.8
Caracas	25,763	8.1	Calcutta (III/31-1941)	24,048	1.5
Brussels (II/28-1938)	127,639	12.9	Shanghai (IX/30-1941)	93,559	2.3
Sofia (I/1-1940)	11,686	3.3	Tokio	290,510	4.5
Prague	74,536	7.7	Cairo	29,164	2.1
Copenhagen (I/1-1941)	223,817	24.3	Johannesburg	63,881	10.5
Dublin	27,393	5.6	Sydney (I/1-1942)	188,018	14.2
Helsinki	58,508	23.4	Honolulu (I/1-1942)	34,014	17.0
Paris (I/1-1939)	437,139	15.5	Batavia (I/1-1940)	12,356	1.8
Berlin (III/31-1939)	599,911	13.8	Auckland (III/31-194)	35,743	16.6
London	1,100,000	12.2	Manila	28,144	3.5

MOTOR TRUCK EXPORTS

Source: Motive Products Division, U. S. Department of Commerce

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1913 ¹	\$1,737,141	1921	\$10,887,832	1929	\$112,971,107	1937	\$102,957,996
1914 ¹	1,181,611	1922	9,182,870	1930	56,957,246	1938	74,490,036
1915 ¹	39,140,682	1923	16,447,662	1931	26,302,030	1939	71,422,015
1916 ¹	56,805,548	1924	20,497,053	1932	12,214,163	1940	91,324,660
1917 ¹	42,343,502	1925	39,291,105	1933	20,691,338	1941	154,101,500
1918 ¹	26,814,952	1926	48,674,301	1934	45,125,359	1942 ¹	258,256,404
1919 ¹	36,217,095	1927	72,029,247	1935	51,985,938		
1920	48,578,717	1928	93,262,399	1936	56,683,828		

NOTE: Does not include value of parts shipped for assembly abroad because export declarations do not segregate parts for trucks from parts for passenger cars. For this reason, this data is not comparable with tables showing number of motor trucks exported.

¹Excludes shipments to non-contiguous territories.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS OF THE WORLD

Source: Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (Partly Estimated)

Country	Date of Statistics	Telephones		Wire		Conversations	
		Number	Per 100 Pop.	Thousands of Miles	Per 100 Pop.	Millions	Per Aver. Cap.
North America:							
United States.....	Jan. 1, 1944	26,381,000	19.3#	103,000	79.1#	35,080	258.4#
Canada.....	Jan. 1, 1943	1,627,775	14.0	6,015	51.6	2,999	258.4
Central America.....	Jan. 1, 1942	36,797	0.4	63	0.7		
Mexico.....	Jan. 1, 1944	200,000	0.9	900	4.2	800	38.0
West Indies—							
Cuba.....	Jan. 1, 1944	78,000	1.8	360	8.4	420	98.2
Puerto Rico.....	Jan. 1, 1944	23,272	1.2	46	2.4	50	26.3
Other West Indies.....	Jan. 1, 1942	36,064	0.4	124	1.5		
Other Places in North America	Jan. 1, 1942	25,000	6.2	23	7.0		
Total.....		28,407,908	14.7	115,536	59.8	39,450	205.5
South America:							
Argentina.....	Jan. 1, 1942	511,880	3.8	1,862	13.8	2,178	162.4
Bolivia.....	Jan. 1, 1942	2,680	0.1	6	0.2		
Brazil.....	Jan. 1, 1943	331,000	0.8	1,360	3.2	1,700	40.3
Chile.....	Jan. 1, 1942	96,641	1.9	345	6.8	300	59.3
Colombia.....	Jan. 1, 1942	43,717	0.5	200	2.2	200	21.5
Ecuador.....	Jan. 1, 1942	8,000	0.3	10	0.3		
Paraguay.....	Jan. 1, 1942	3,881	0.4	9	0.8	17	16.5
Peru.....	Jan. 1, 1942	36,344	0.5	137	1.9	145	20.6
Uruguay.....	Jan. 1, 1942	57,822	2.7	187	8.6	160	73.5
Venezuela.....	Jan. 1, 1942	36,138	1.0	120	3.3	214	58.6
Other Places in South America	Jan. 1, 1942	3,552	0.6	9	1.6		
Total.....		1,131,655	1.2	4,245	4.7	4,930	54.4
Europe:							
Belgium.....	Jan. 1, 1940	428,752	5.1	2,200	26.2	325	38.7
Bulgaria.....	Jan. 1, 1943	35,947	0.4	100	1.2	80	9.4
Czechoslovakia.....	Jan. 1, 1938	215,853	1.4	700	4.6	300	19.7
Denmark.....	Mar. 31, 1943	511,622	13.1	1,700	43.6	825	212.1
Eire.....	Mar. 31, 1943	49,269	1.7	160	5.4	44	14.9
Finland.....	Jan. 1, 1941	186,548	5.1	330	9.0	318	86.4
France.....	Jan. 1, 1940	1,622,680	3.9	6,230	14.8	852	20.3
Germany.....	June 30, 1939	4,226,504	5.3	18,500	23.0	3,700	46.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	Mar. 31, 1943	3,575,000	7.5	18,000	37.5	2,500	52.1
Greece.....	Jan. 1, 1940	54,404	0.8	188	2.6	130	18.4
Hungary.....	Jan. 1, 1943	244,934	1.7	570	3.8	320	21.6
Italy.....	Jan. 1, 1941	685,815	1.6	1,800	4.1	1,300	29.5
Netherlands.....	Jan. 1, 1942	498,223	5.5	1,600	17.8	540	60.3
Norway.....	June 30, 1940	255,712	8.7	780	26.5	300	102.1
Poland.....	Mar. 31, 1939	294,828	0.8	1,068	3.0	621	17.8
Portugal.....	Jan. 1, 1943	86,512	1.1	210	2.7	139	17.8
Romania.....	Jan. 1, 1943	102,742	0.6	430	2.5	230	13.5
Russia (U.S.S.R., including Siberia).....	Jan. 1, 1939	1,272,500	0.8	2,000	1.2		
Spain.....	Jan. 1, 1944	333,000	1.5	2,100	7.7	870	32.2
Sweden.....	Jan. 1, 1943	1,034,000	16.0	3,900	60.4	1,400	217.7
Switzerland.....	Jan. 1, 1944	567,517	13.2	1,950	45.4	434	101.3
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 1, 1940	72,000	0.5	172	1.1	300	19.1
Other Places in Europe	Jan. 1, 1942	214,706	1.1	735	3.7		
Total.....		16,629,068	2.8	65,423	11.0	17,100	28.9
Asia:							
British India.....	Mar. 31, 1939	83,378	0.02	460	0.1		
China.....	Jan. 1, 1941	160,000	0.04	600	0.1		
Japan.....	Mar. 31, 1939	1,367,958	1.9	4,864	6.7	5,339	74.2
Other Places in Asia.....	Jan. 1, 1942	333,074	0.2	1,040	0.5		
Total.....		1,944,410	0.2	6,964	0.7	8,000	7.5
Africa:							
Egypt.....	Jan. 1, 1940	67,983	0.3	397	1.8	214	9.6
Union of South Africa.....	Mar. 31, 1941	235,686	2.2	1,000	9.5	320	30.7
Other Places in Africa.....	Jan. 1, 1942	153,751	0.1	460	0.3		
Total.....		457,420	0.3	1,857	1.1	730	4.4
Oceania:							
Australia.....	June 30, 1943	766,846	10.6	3,550	49.1	687	95.4
Hawaii.....	Jan. 1, 1944	67,602	12.8	186	35.1	150	291.3
Netherlands East Indies.....	Jan. 1, 1941	56,377	0.1	280	0.4	84	1.2
New Zealand.....	Mar. 31, 1943	238,441	14.6	700	42.8	600	367.2
Philippine Islands.....	Nov. 1, 1941	36,890	0.2	88	0.5	170	9.7
Other Places in Oceania.....	Jan. 1, 1942	5,897	0.2	14	0.6		
Total.....		1,172,035	1.2	4,818	4.8	1,700	17.1
Total World.....		49,742,514	2.3	198,843	9.0	71,910	32.7

MINERALS

STATES AND THEIR PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1943¹

Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1944

State	Rank	Percent of value United States	Principal mineral products in order of value
Alabama	16	1.55	Coal, iron ore, cement, stone.
Alaska	38	.14	Gold, sand and gravel, coal, platinum metals.
Arizona	14	1.89	Copper, gold, zinc, silver.
Arkansas	22	1.23	Bauxite, petroleum, coal, natural gas.
California	3	8.57	Petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline, cement.
Colorado	18	1.34	Molybdenum, coal, zinc, gold.
Connecticut	43	.07	Magnesium, stone, clay products, sand and gravel.
Delaware	49	.01	Clay products, sand and gravel, stone, raw clay.
District of Columbia	50	(²)	Clay products.
Florida	30	.38	Phosphate rock, stone, cement, sand and gravel.
Georgia	34	.32	Raw clay, stone, cement, clay products.
Idaho	26	.87	Zinc, lead, silver, tungsten ore.
Illinois	5	4.88	Coal, petroleum, stone, sand and gravel.
Indiana	21	1.27	Coal, cement, petroleum, stone.
Iowa	31	.37	Coal, cement, stone, clay products.
Kansas	9	3.34	Petroleum, natural gas, zinc, coal.
Kentucky	8	3.59	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, stone.
Louisiana	6	4.08	Petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline, sulfur.
Maine	46	.04	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, slate.
Maryland	36	.26	Coal, sand and gravel, cement, stone.
Massachusetts	42	.08	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clay products.
Michigan	13	2.38	Iron ore, petroleum, salt, natural gas.
Minnesota	11	2.69	Iron ore, manganese ore, sand and gravel, stone.
Mississippi	33	.32	Petroleum, sand and gravel, clay products, raw clay.
Missouri	23	1.09	Lead, coal, cement, zinc.
Montana	17	1.39	Copper, petroleum, coal, zinc.
Nebraska	40	.10	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, petroleum.
Nevada	27	.86	Copper, magnesium, gold, tungsten ore.
New Hampshire	47	.02	Mica, feldspar, clay products, stone.
New Jersey	29	.57	Zinc, sand and gravel, clay products, stone.
New Mexico	15	1.88	Petroleum, potassium salts, copper, natural gas.
New York	19	1.34	Petroleum, iron ore, zinc, salt.
North Carolina	32	.34	Bromine, stone, clay products, mica.
North Dakota	45	.07	Coal, sand and gravel, natural gas, clay products.
Ohio	10	2.87	Coal, natural gas, stone, clay products.
Oklahoma	7	3.86	Petroleum, natural gas, zinc, natural gasoline.
Oregon	37	.19	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, mercury.
Pennsylvania	2	13.47	Coal, petroleum, natural gas, cement.
Rhode Island	48	.01	Stone, sand and gravel, graphite, clay products.
South Carolina	44	.07	Stone, clay products, raw clay, sand and gravel.
South Dakota	39	.13	Gold, stone, raw clay, cement.
Tennessee	25	.98	Coal, stone, zinc, cement.
Texas	1	16.72	Petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline, sulfur.
Utah	12	2.49	Copper, coal, gold, zinc.
Vermont	41	.10	Stone, slate, talc, lime.
Virginia	20	1.30	Coal, stone, sand and gravel, zinc.
Washington	28	.57	Cement, sand and gravel, coal, magnesite.
West Virginia	4	8.55	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, natural gasoline.
Wisconsin	35	.29	Stone, iron ore, zinc, sand and gravel.
Wyoming	24	1.07	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, iron ore.

¹ In this table iron ore, not pig iron, is taken as the basis of iron valuation, and for other metals mine production (recoverable content of metals) is the basis. Compilation of rank for 1944 not yet available.

² Less than 0.01 percent.

WORLD DIAMOND PRODUCTION BY COUNTRIES IN CARATS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Country	1932	1935	1936	Country	1932	1935	1936
Angola	367,334	481,615	580,000	S. W. Africa	17,944	128,464	184,873
Belgian Congo	3,990,069	3,812,023	4,800,000	Tanganyika	1,391	1,415	2,700
Brazil	34,000	50,000	100,000	Union S. Africa	798,382	676,722	623,922
Br. Guiana	61,780	46,564	47,000	Others	3,725	3,500	6,000
French Africa			13,000				
Gold Coast	842,297	2,172,563	1,489,410		6,117,671	7,622,866	8,296,905
Sierra Leone	749	250,000	450,000				

Note: Many 1936 figures are estimates only. All Gold Coast figures are for exports only.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES 1885-1944

Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1944

Year	Metallic	Nonmetallic			Grand total
		Fuels ²	Other ³	Total	
1885	174,718,000	183,075,000	61,758,000	244,833,000	419,551,000
1886	204,795,000	184,608,000	66,782,000	251,390,000	456,185,000
1887	241,183,000	217,251,000	77,199,000	294,450,000	535,633,000
1888	242,460,000	231,459,000	79,880,000	311,339,000	553,799,000
1889	250,823,000	208,297,000	83,206,000	291,503,000	542,326,000
1890	303,937,000	230,962,000	80,530,000	311,492,000	615,429,000
1891	280,985,000	237,160,000	82,704,000	319,864,000	600,849,000
1892	284,215,000	248,344,000	89,673,000	338,017,000	622,232,000
1893	223,654,000	251,735,000	70,104,000	321,839,000	545,493,000
1894	187,335,000	235,618,000	127,292,000	362,910,000	550,245,000
1895	248,533,000	268,438,000	125,720,000	394,158,000	642,691,000
1896	252,575,000	268,161,000	120,305,000	388,466,000	641,041,000
1897	270,434,000	253,598,000	127,580,000	381,178,100	651,612,000
1898	308,747,000	267,513,000	150,782,000	418,295,000	727,042,000
1899	484,021,000	340,773,000	185,302,000	526,075,000	1,010,096,000
1900	514,232,000	406,376,000	188,328,000	594,704,000	1,108,936,000
1901	493,814,000	442,409,000	218,855,000	661,264,000	1,155,078,000
1902	605,017,000	469,079,000	253,855,000	722,934,000	1,327,951,000
1903	589,253,000	634,226,000	271,902,000	906,128,000	1,495,381,000
1904	501,314,000	584,043,000	273,824,000	857,867,000	1,359,181,000
1905	702,785,000	602,258,000	318,722,000	920,980,000	1,623,765,000
1906	886,280,000	652,398,000	362,202,000	1,014,600,000	1,900,880,000
1907	904,151,000	789,128,000	376,291,000	1,165,419,000	2,069,570,000
1908	550,890,000	716,034,000	324,849,000	1,040,883,000	1,591,773,000
1909	755,092,000	746,204,000	385,811,000	1,132,015,000	1,887,107,000
1910	750,027,000	828,213,000	409,604,000	1,237,817,000	1,987,844,000
1911	681,023,000	835,763,000	407,295,000	1,243,058,000	1,924,081,000
1912	862,191,000	945,541,000	430,062,000	1,375,603,000	2,237,794,000
1913	879,058,000	1,087,843,000	466,641,000	1,554,487,000	2,433,545,000
1914	687,101,000	992,837,000	431,234,000	1,424,071,000	2,111,172,000
1915	993,353,000	972,617,000	428,674,000	1,401,291,000	2,394,644,000
1916	1,622,129,000	1,332,584,000	553,726,000	1,886,310,000	3,508,439,000
1917	2,088,914,000	2,237,837,000	665,745,000	2,903,582,000	4,992,496,000
1918	2,156,588,000	2,736,151,000	647,969,000	3,384,120,000	5,540,708,000
1919	1,361,099,000	2,510,894,000	751,777,000	3,262,671,000	4,623,770,000
1920	1,763,675,000	4,192,910,000	1,024,755,000	5,217,665,000	6,981,340,000
1921	654,700,000	2,703,470,000	780,330,000	3,483,800,000	4,138,500,000
1922	988,100,000	2,737,880,000	921,310,000	3,659,190,000	4,647,290,000
1923	1,511,930,000	3,317,100,000	1,157,470,000	4,474,570,000	5,986,500,000
1924	1,233,370,000	2,898,630,000	1,173,800,000	4,072,430,000	5,305,800,000
1925	1,382,155,000	3,058,680,000	1,236,795,000	4,295,475,000	5,677,630,000
1926	1,405,345,000	3,541,916,000	1,266,339,000	4,808,255,000	6,213,600,000
1927	1,220,633,000	3,060,047,000	1,249,320,000	4,309,367,000	5,530,000,000
1928	1,288,290,000	2,884,962,000	1,211,948,000	4,096,910,000	5,385,200,000
1929	1,480,390,000	3,190,527,000	1,216,683,000	4,407,210,000	5,887,600,000
1930	985,790,000	2,764,500,000	1,014,510,000	3,779,010,000	4,764,800,000
1931	569,790,000	1,892,400,000	704,410,000	2,596,810,000	3,166,600,000
1932	285,875,000	1,743,400,000	432,425,000	2,175,825,000	2,461,700,000
1933	417,065,000	1,683,400,000	454,635,000	2,138,035,000	2,555,100,000
1934	548,934,000	2,233,300,000	543,166,000	2,776,466,000	3,325,400,000
1935	733,130,000	2,330,000,000	586,870,000	2,916,870,000	3,650,000,000
1936	1,081,600,000	2,759,200,000	716,000,000	3,475,200,000	4,556,800,000
1937	1,468,200,000	3,200,500,000	744,700,000	3,945,200,000	5,413,400,000
1938	892,600,000	2,820,300,000	650,300,000	3,470,600,000	4,363,200,000
1939	1,291,700,000	2,834,300,000	788,200,000	3,622,500,000	4,914,200,000
1940	1,678,600,000	3,116,500,000	818,800,000	3,935,300,000	5,613,900,000
1941	2,132,000,000	3,708,100,000	1,037,900,000	4,746,000,000	6,878,000,000
1942	2,363,900,000	4,103,400,000	1,109,000,000	5,212,400,000	7,576,300,000
1943	2,488,000,000	4,608,300,000	974,700,000	5,553,000,000	8,071,000,000
1944 ¹	2,340,000,000	5,212,000,000	900,000,000	6,112,000,000	8,452,000,000
Grand total.	55,735,027,000	101,537,252,000	32,710,710,000	134,247,962,000	189,982,989,000

¹Figures for earlier years not available.²Coal, natural gas, natural gasoline and allied products, petroleum.³Subject to revision.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1940-44

State	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alabama	\$64,998,018	\$82,730,210	\$100,222,752	\$102,581,000	\$108,460,000
Alaska	28,724,221	26,809,380	20,094,260	9,055,000	7,032,000
Arizona	85,291,347	100,472,791	117,990,899	121,584,000	115,600,000
Arkansas	37,479,135	47,081,326	60,337,118	81,249,000	68,423,000
California	455,672,038	506,795,395	541,391,606	565,441,000	606,918,000
Colorado	63,188,421	73,960,602	95,278,822	88,534,000	79,598,000
Connecticut	3,914,177	5,284,955	5,054,812	4,835,000	4,496,000
Delaware	457,326	492,631	402,273	367,000	182,000
District of Columbia	640,480	700,000	600,000	100,000	111,000
Florida	14,854,206	19,268,779	20,303,948	25,070,000	21,852,000
Georgia	16,932,335	21,049,261	22,008,807	20,927,000	18,965,000
Idaho	40,799,920	45,673,740	54,289,536	57,475,000	51,321,000
Illinois	277,943,011	320,509,559	327,665,438	322,050,000	331,497,000
Indiana	58,975,110	80,572,397	89,571,417	83,513,000	91,143,000
Iowa	26,006,904	28,872,177	28,278,387	24,187,000	24,458,000
Kansas	130,859,896	171,991,685	201,454,022	220,413,000	219,678,000
Kentucky	131,974,410	169,009,195	204,294,168	236,578,000	273,597,000
Louisiana	189,153,312	228,440,044	246,438,691	269,412,000	304,894,000
Maine	4,374,976	4,692,448	3,614,054	2,720,000	2,146,000
Maryland	12,605,171	17,291,523	18,383,872	17,508,000	15,399,000
Massachusetts	7,573,122	9,293,169	8,467,398	5,441,000	5,260,000
Michigan	124,774,581	142,433,673	161,433,922	157,016,000	151,992,000
Minnesota	128,571,690	178,790,274	191,649,723	177,687,000	170,465,000
Mississippi	7,239,647	17,750,726	29,992,924	21,178,000	18,988,000
Missouri	50,324,566	61,545,052	76,122,304	72,212,000	72,369,000
Montana	79,487,873	86,583,460	96,681,604	91,743,000	89,479,000
Nebraska	4,692,146	6,499,070	8,428,200	6,800,000	5,060,000
Nevada	42,570,529	46,341,010	46,613,373	56,525,000	51,800,000
New Hampshire	1,065,337	1,382,506	1,211,184	1,350,000	1,166,000
New Jersey	33,653,732	39,074,518	38,921,351	37,583,000	33,794,000
New Mexico	80,969,723	97,849,086	106,811,195	123,805,000	126,230,000
New York	76,119,505	91,582,704	103,298,336	88,416,000	88,015,000
North Carolina	21,112,732	18,915,461	17,372,690	22,172,000	22,199,000
North Dakota	2,987,351	3,327,627	4,028,008	4,422,000	4,671,000
Ohio	130,655,129	164,826,884	175,548,629	189,422,000	190,967,000
Oklahoma	235,535,062	263,763,923	271,298,469	254,642,000	260,576,000
Oregon	11,229,670	12,830,176	14,065,572	12,267,000	9,668,000
Pennsylvania	618,347,805	737,143,530	841,847,147	889,077,000	989,949,000
Rhode Island	994,997	1,133,400	836,040	808,000	612,000
South Carolina	5,305,597	7,245,613	5,890,982	4,759,000	4,192,000
South Dakota	23,528,825	24,501,696	24,139,283	8,608,000	5,465,000
Tennessee	42,683,407	56,301,592	67,223,639	64,485,000	63,382,000
Texas	725,005,009	868,082,690	909,203,286	1,103,390,000	1,319,378,000
Utah	104,392,989	122,386,873	146,968,512	164,150,000	150,153,000
Vermont	6,979,772	8,131,670	7,266,089	6,404,000	7,672,000
Virginia	50,003,672	71,340,934	79,770,810	85,825,000	88,528,000
Washington	28,090,188	23,506,882	35,659,543	37,593,000	36,320,000
West Virginia	329,891,960	425,626,303	493,994,630	564,230,000	612,366,000
Wisconsin	13,553,683	17,020,722	17,998,036	18,930,000	22,794,000
Wyoming	43,073,533	52,751,354	64,070,497	70,737,000	73,031,000

¹ In this table iron ore, not pig iron, is taken as the basis of iron valuation, and for other metals mine production (recoverable content of metals) is the basis. Comparable totals for years before 1911 not available.

WEIGHING DIAMONDS

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat	New metric	Old carat	New metric	Old carat	New metric
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.02	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.13	1	1.03
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.26	2	2.05
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.06	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.51	3	3.08

Old carat	New metric	Old carat	New metric	Old carat	New metric
4	4.11	10	10.26	200	205.30
5	5.13	25	25.66	300	307.95
6	6.16	50	51.32	400	410.60
7	7.19	75	76.99	500	513.25
8	8.21	100	102.65	1,000	1,026.50
9	9.24				

Metric carats in old carats:

New carat	Old carat	New carat	Old carat	New carat	Old carat
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	$\frac{7}{16}$	75	$\frac{75}{16}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	$\frac{9}{16}$	100	$\frac{97}{16}$
3	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	$\frac{97}{16}$	200	$\frac{194}{16}$
4	$\frac{3}{4}$	15	$\frac{149}{16}$	300	$\frac{292}{16}$
5	$\frac{5}{8}$	20	$\frac{193}{16}$	400	$\frac{389}{16}$
6	$\frac{5}{8}$	25	$\frac{243}{16}$	500	$\frac{487}{16}$
7	$\frac{6}{8}$	50	$\frac{485}{16}$	1,000	$\frac{974}{16}$

Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, and Zinc

U. S. IRON ORE PRODUCTION BY YEARS, GROSS TONS

Source: Geological Survey and U. S. Bureau of Mines

Year	Lake Superior	All other	Total	Year	Lake Superior	All other	Total
1915	46,944,254	8,582,236	55,526,490	1930	49,382,652	9,026,012	58,408,664
1916	63,736,088	11,432,584	75,167,672	1931	25,877,416	5,254,086	31,131,502
1917	63,481,321	11,807,530	75,288,851	1932	8,139,427	1,707,489	9,846,916
1918	59,779,794	9,878,484	69,658,278	1933	14,611,032	2,942,156	17,553,188
1919	52,003,000	8,463,000	60,466,000	1934	21,031,019	3,556,597	24,587,616
1920	57,860,530	9,743,935	67,604,465	1935	25,368,365	5,171,887	30,540,252
1921	25,090,197	4,192,493	29,282,690	1936	41,780,889	7,007,856	48,788,745
1922	39,716,016	7,412,511	47,128,527	1937	61,657,135	10,436,413	72,093,548
1923	59,285,408	10,066,034	69,351,442	1938	21,308,410	7,138,872	28,447,282
1924	44,942,898	9,324,521	54,267,419	1939	41,679,608	10,052,122	51,731,730
1925	52,163,922	9,744,075	61,907,997	1940	61,470,725	12,225,174	73,695,299
1926	57,143,407	10,479,593	67,623,000	1941	78,858,285	13,551,293	92,409,578
1927	51,539,880	10,201,220	61,741,100	1942	91,005,002	14,521,193	105,526,195
1928	52,517,175	9,679,913	62,197,088	1943	86,009,444	15,238,391	101,247,835
1929	62,825,826	10,201,894	73,027,720	1944	79,104,320	.....	94,117,705

U. S. PIG IRON, FERRO-ALLOY, AND STEEL PRODUCTION BY YEARS

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute

(Long Tons)

Yearly Average or Year	Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys Production	Steel Ingots and Castings, Production	Year	Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys Production	Steel Ingots and Castings, Production	Year	Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys Production	Steel Ingots and Castings, Production
1871-1875	2,248,203	*389,799	1914...	23,332,244	23,513,030	1926...	39,372,729	48,293,763
1876-1880	2,562,763	803,479	1915...	29,916,213	32,151,036	1927...	36,565,645	44,936,185
1881-1885	4,301,096	1,652,268	1916...	39,434,797	42,773,680	1928...	38,155,714	51,544,180
1886-1890	7,079,312	3,292,763	1917...	38,621,216	45,060,607	1929...	42,613,983	56,433,473
1891-1895	8,133,014	4,675,736	1918...	39,054,644	44,462,432	1930...	31,752,169	40,699,483
1896-1900	11,491,937	8,439,938	1919...	31,015,364	34,671,232	1931...	18,426,354	25,945,501
1901-1905	18,239,665	15,367,931	1920...	36,925,987	42,132,934	1932...	8,781,453	13,681,162
1906-1910	24,024,722	22,166,783	1921...	16,688,126	19,783,797	1933...	13,345,602	23,232,347
1910.....	27,303,567	26,094,919	1922...	27,219,904	35,602,926	1934...	16,138,573	+26,055,289
1911.....	23,649,547	23,676,106	1923...	40,361,146	44,943,696	1935...	21,372,699	+34,092,594
1912.....	29,726,937	31,251,303	1924...	31,405,790	37,931,939	1936...	31,029,187	47,767,856
1913.....	30,966,152	31,300,874	1925...	36,700,566	45,393,524			

*1875 only. †Includes only steel castings produced in foundries producing steel ingots.

IRON ORE, PIG IRON, AND FERRO-ALLOYS, AND STEEL PRODUCTION, U. S. AND WORLD, 1937-1944

Source: American Iron & Steel Institute

Years	Iron Ore (Gross Tons)		Pig Iron & Ferro-Alloys (Net Tons)		Steel (Net Tons)	
	United States ¹	World ¹	United States ²	World ¹	United States ³	World ³
1937	72,093,548	207,666,200	41,582,550	114,859,700	56,636,945	144,256,000
1938	28,447,282	15,440,400	21,460,164	91,375,200	31,751,990	115,718,000
1939	51,731,730	196,840,000	35,677,097	112,842,600	52,798,714	150,325,000
1940	73,695,899	208,650,400	47,398,529	119,255,200	66,982,686	157,795,000
1941	92,409,578	229,318,600	56,686,604	*	82,839,259	*
1942	105,526,195	241,129,000	60,903,304	*	86,031,931	*
1943	101,247,835	*	62,769,947	*	88,836,512	*
1944	94,622,000	*	62,866,198	*	89,641,600	*

*Not available.

¹ Compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior.² Compiled by American Iron and Steel Institute.³ Compiled by "The Iron Age."

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute

(Gross Tonnage)

Product	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Pig Iron:							
Basic	27,754,483	14,434,649	25,437,868	33,987,734	39,759,841	43,532,865	45,374,662
Bessemer and low phos.	7,073,228	3,420,146	5,970,634	7,835,276	9,994,771	9,427,892	10,797,620
Foundry	3,165,386	1,759,052	1,910,868	2,292,175	2,760,827	2,546,530	2,059,501
Malleable	2,368,919	1,122,727	1,386,337	1,832,401	2,417,137	2,399,520	2,393,241
Forge or mill	25,087	769	3,800	3,590	1,074		
All other	78,044	34,255	99,175	120,490	164,901	169,137	185,646
Total	40,465,147	20,771,598	34,808,682	46,071,666	55,100,551	59,075,944	60,810,670
Ferro-Alloys:							
Ferro-manganese and Spiegel	577,675	325,685	453,574	746,866	730,009	785,103	803,623
Ferro-silicon	461,924	316,423	362,358	498,532	729,716	880,343	923,450
All other	77,804	46,458	52,483	81,135	126,328	161,414	232,204
Total	1,117,403	688,566	868,415	1,326,863	1,586,053	1,823,360	1,959,277
Total Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys	41,582,550	21,460,164	35,677,097	47,398,529	56,686,604	60,899,304	62,769,947
Steel (Ingots and steel for castings):							
Open hearth-basic	51,265,211	28,774,999	47,828,700	60,882,840	73,312,851	75,183,065	77,207,870
Open hearth-acid	559,768	305,017	581,100	690,243	1,076,768	1,318,892	1,413,934
Bessemer	3,863,918	2,106,340	3,358,916	3,708,573	5,578,071	5,553,424	5,625,492
Electric	947,002	565,627	1,029,067	1,700,006	2,869,256	3,974,540	4,589,070
Crucible	1,046	7	931	1,024	2,313	2,010	146
Total	56,636,945	31,751,990	52,798,714	66,982,686	82,839,259	86,031,931	88,836,512
Finished Hot Rolled Products:							
Plates—universal	936,573	382,629	690,128	762,644	1,265,964	1,825,372	1,603,247
Plates—sheared	2,695,865	1,537,206	2,411,853	3,560,764	4,933,611	9,974,228	11,515,693
Sheets—hot rolled	4,328,880						
Sheets—hot rolled annealed	4,451,367	5,794,888	10,032,076	11,705,956	13,602,685	9,199,273	9,403,002
Strip		1,400,395	2,670,496	3,103,627	2,540,074	1,901,153	2,125,221
Hoops	115,284	74,578	72,971	97,074	108,722	93,071	60,884
Cotton ties & baling bands	70,017	38,127	34,580	44,918	44,461	54,895	46,212
Strip and sheet for cold reduced black plate	3,308,576	791,510	797,862	521,924	432,111	3,281,860	2,982,379
					490,811	238,199	21,098
Totals	19,149,590	11,173,194	18,536,662	21,874,651	27,314,439	26,568,051	27,757,736
Bars—merchant	5,809,108	2,607,181	4,871,891	6,459,263	9,143,455	10,110,222	11,383,501
Bars—concrete reinforcement	945,904	877,742	1,266,459	1,425,993	1,835,243	1,829,760	474,546
Total	6,755,012	3,484,923	6,138,350	7,885,261	10,978,698	11,939,982	11,858,047
Structural shapes—heavy	2,852,172	1,653,648	2,677,967	3,355,658	4,670,782	4,944,670	3,349,377
Structural shapes—light	817,896	429,037	681,018	876,688	1,053,454	871,651	1,226,467
Sheet piling	130,388	124,274	158,296	186,125	209,183	152,688	36,970
Rails	1,619,228	697,642	1,312,647	1,678,986	1,927,851	2,096,159	2,126,996
Splice bars and tie plate bars	505,036	222,205	519,076	515,928	742,382	745,150	583,798
Skelp	2,553,445	1,403,540	2,330,128	2,709,000	3,637,574	2,900,741	3,022,398
Blanks or pierced billets	2,152,509	1,478,931	2,018,502	2,320,966	2,945,921	3,039,174	3,470,797
Wire rods	3,370,405	2,361,630	3,680,297	4,351,848	5,268,423	4,632,017	4,693,798
Rolled forging billets	747,423	297,373	600,566	919,826	1,769,816	2,881,687	3,796,931
Cross ties	16,222	8,291	14,692	13,478	21,855	14,191	15,747
Blooms, billets, etc., for export	242,913	123,855	150,377	1,677,905	1,158,519	1,194,636	825,966
Car wheels (rolled steel)	180,410	65,246	148,382	191,102	269,911	234,794	233,917
All other	85,707	44,862	100,594	102,947	355,379	230,233	293,730
Total Hot Rolled Products	47,178,356	23,568,951	39,067,553	48,660,369	62,324,187	62,445,914	63,292,673

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1943, BY STATES

Source: Minerals Yearbook, Department of Interior

State	Open-Pit	Gross Tons Underground	Total
Alabama	5,031,801	7,209,344	12,241,145
Arizona	261		261
Arkansas	144		144
California	794,440		794,440
Colorado	200		200
Georgia	1,801,240		1,801,240
Michigan	2,480,716	12,945,072	15,425,788
Minnesota	73,314,384	5,715,246	79,024,630
Missouri	48,964	3,765	52,699
Nevada	7,368		7,368
New Jersey		1,263,537	1,263,537
New Mexico	41,744		41,749
New York	2,383,535	3,371,545	5,755,080
Pennsylvania			
South Dakota	1,678		1,678
Texas		1,200	1,200
Virginia	9,469		9,469
Utah	922,959		922,959
Washington	10,875	2,571	13,446
Wisconsin		1,498,749	1,498,749
Wyoming		814,203	814,203
Totals	86,849,778	32,825,202	119,674,980
1942 Totals	92,894,166	33,632,993	126,527,159

SMELTER PRODUCTION OF COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC BY YEARS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Year	*Copper		*Zinc		†Lead		Refinery output (quantity)			
							New copper			Secondary Copper
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Production	Value	Total†	Domes-tic	For- eign†	
	Million lb.	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.
1913	1,224	189,795			462,460	40,696	1,615	1,237	378	276
1914	1,150	152,968			542,122	42,286	1,534	1,150	384	252
1915	1,388	242,902			550,055	51,705	1,634	1,388	247	395
1916	1,928	474,288			571,134	78,817	2,259	1,928	331	700
1917	1,886	514,911			610,769	105,052	2,428	1,886	542	767
1918	1,909	471,408			640,195	90,908	2,432	1,883	549	705
1919	1,286	239,274	452,272	66,032	482,220	51,115	1,805	1,433	372	574
1920	1,209	222,467	450,045	72,907	529,657	84,745	1,526	1,182	344	625
1921	506	65,221	198,232	19,823	448,589	40,373	951	609	341	435
1922	950	128,289	353,274	40,273	532,662	58,593	1,256	905	351	672
1923	1,435	210,945	508,335	69,134	618,322	86,565	1,980	1,464	516	822
1924	1,634	214,087	515,831	67,058	690,493	110,479	2,260	1,674	586	777
1925	1,675	237,832	555,631	84,456	766,969	133,453	2,205	1,683	522	840
1926	1,740	243,547	611,991	91,799	798,941	127,831	2,322	1,731	591	960
1927	1,684	220,609	576,960	73,851	796,530	100,363	2,326	1,719	607	980
1928	1,826	262,930	591,525	72,166	781,071	90,604	2,488	1,792	696	1,073
1929	2,003	352,504	612,136	80,802	774,633	97,604	2,740	1,983	757	1,253
1930	1,394	181,271	489,361	46,979	643,033	64,303	2,157	1,391	766	934
1931	1,043	94,887	291,996	22,192	442,764	32,765	1,501	1,075	427	694
1932	544	34,273	207,148	12,429	288,361	17,302	681	445	236	496
1933	450	28,800	306,010	25,705	273,579	20,245	742	481	260	676
1934	488	39,076	355,366	30,561	311,236	23,031	891	466	425	755
1935	763	63,295	412,184	36,272	324,560	25,965	1,178	677	501	898
1936	1,223	112,499	491,803	49,180	399,156	36,722	1,645	1,291	354	765
1937	1,669	201,988	551,165	72,398	467,317	55,143	2,134	1,645	489	313
1938	1,125	110,216	436,007	42,849	383,669	35,208	1,585	1,105	635	185
1939	1,425	148,236	491,058	52,753	584,035	45,499	2,019	1,410	480	233
1940	1,818	205,453	589,988	85,085	533,179	53,318	2,627	1,854	609	235
1941	1,932	227,993	652,599	123,303	570,967	65,090	2,791	1,951	773	199

*Production from domestic ore only.

†Production from domestic and imported ore.

‡Included refined copper imported to 1919, inclusive.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF TIN, 1925-29 (AVERAGE) AND 1939-44 BY COUNTRIES

(In long tons)

Country	1925-29 (average)	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Restricted production:							
Belgian Congo.....	967	8,964	12,482	16,190	16,191	17,480	¹ 15,400
Bolivia (exports).....	37,169	27,211	37,940	42,199	38,293	40,312	39,341
Indochina.....	691	1,470	2,098	¹ 1,430	¹ 1,400	¹ 1,000	¹ 500
Malay States:							
Federated.....	54,606	49,525	85,384	178,000	115,000	115,000	110,000
Unfederated.....	2,206	1,994					
Straits Settlements.....	25	206					
Netherlands Indies.....	33,266	27,755	43,193	¹ 51,000	¹ 10,000	¹ 7,500	¹ 5,000
Nigeria.....	8,319	9,427	12,012	¹ 15,000	¹ 12,500	12,654	12,300
Thailand (Siam).....	8,204	² 17,325	17,447	¹ 16,250	¹ 12,000	¹ 7,000	5,000
Total signatory countries.....	145,453	143,877	210,556	220,000	105,000	101,000	87,500
Unrestricted production:							
Argentina.....	32	1,655	1,481	921	998	¹ 700	792
Australia.....	2,830	3,500	4,200	3,500	¹ 3,000	¹ 2,500	¹ 2,400
Burma.....	2,228	8,536	¹ 5,500	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Cameroun, French.....		243	188	220	233	194	161
China.....	² 7,085	² 10,422	² 6,249	¹ 8,000	¹ 7,000	¹ 5,000	¹ 3,000
Germany.....	98	¹ 300	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Italy.....		256	309	230	(³)	(³)	(³)
Japan.....	625	¹ 1,700	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Mexico.....	2	289	345	212	365	426	317
Morocco, French.....	4	31	20	26	4	11	9
Peru.....		47	72	47	75	69	(³)
Portugal ⁴	625	1,486	1,721	2,330	2,670	3,460	¹ 1,800
Portuguese East Africa.....	5	7	6	4	10	6	(³)
Rhodesia:							
Northern.....			16	10	(³)	(³)	(³)
Southern.....	15	451	(³)	239	162	(³)	(³)
South-West Africa.....	149	156	137	120	110	158	122
Spain.....	145	106	100	103	239	205	500
Swaziland.....	138	114	103	131	113	109	77
Tanganyika (exports).....	22	224	258	247	193	159	124
Uganda (exports).....	98	354	334	302	200	213	(³)
Union of South Africa.....	1,174	482	518	463	508	526	¹ 1,000
United Kingdom ⁴	2,658	1,633	1,620	1,509	1,363	1,359	¹ 1,100
United States.....	24	34	49	56	6	6	5
Total nonsignatory countries.....	17,957	32,026	25,300	26,300	20,300	16,500	12,600
Grand Total.....	163,000	176,000	236,000	246,000	125,000	118,000	100,000

¹ Estimated by the authors. ² Exports. ³ Estimate included in total. ⁴ Restricted production basis from 1934-36 inclusive. ⁵ Estimate includes Rhodesia, and Uganda.

ANNUAL SUPPLY OF ENERGY FROM MINERAL FUELS AND WATER POWER, UNITED STATES, 1935-1944

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines
(Trillions of B.T.U.)

Year	Penn- sylvania anthracite	Bitumin- ous coal and lignite	Total coal	Domes- tic Petrol- eum	Natural gas (total pro- duction)	Total petrol- eum and natural gas	Total mineral fuels	Water power*	Grand total*
1935.....	1,419	9,756	11,175	5,980	2,060	8,233	19,408	2,207	21,615
1936.....	1,485	11,504	12,989	6,598	2,320	9,122	22,111	2,256	24,367
1937.....	1,410	11,673	13,083	7,675	2,588	10,428	23,511	2,446	25,957
1938.....	1,255	9,132	10,387	7,286	2,468	9,912	20,299	2,466	22,765
1939.....	1,400	10,345	11,745	7,590	2,663	10,452	22,197	2,423	24,620
1940.....	1,400	12,072	13,472	8,119	2,860	11,235	24,707	2,620	27,327
1941.....	1,533	13,471	15,004	8,413	3,024	11,741	26,745	2,804	29,549
1942.....	1,641	15,267	16,908	8,320	3,282	11,602	28,510	3,485	31,995
1943.....	1,650	15,463	17,113	9,034	3,671	12,705	29,818	3,999	33,817
1944.....	1,753	16,244	17,997	10,067	3,654	13,721	31,718	3,989	35,707

* Water power at constant fuel equivalent.

COAL

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL AND LIGNITE, 1938-1944,
BY COUNTRIES

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
North America:							
Canada:							
Coal.....	9,815	10,985	12,638	12,872	13,018	11,591	11,336
Lignite.....	3,153	3,094	3,298	3,662	4,096	4,610	4,095
Greenland.....	7	(²)	6	7	5	7	8
Mexico.....	893	628	816	856	908	1,053	843
United States:							
Anthracite.....	41,820	46,708	46,706	51,136	54,728	55,015	56,876
Bituminous.....	313,473	355,445	415,336	463,908	525,948	532,903	562,452
Lignite.....	2,720	2,760	2,666	2,518	2,659	2,494	
South America:							
Brazil.....	883	1,047	1,336	1,408	1,757	2,034	(³)
Chile.....	2,044	1,850	1,934	2,062	2,151	2,277	2,288
Colombia.....	331	349	521	403	415	476	(⁵)
Peru.....	75	108	153	117	150	187	(⁵)
Venezuela.....	6	3	5	6	9	11	(⁵)
Europe:							
Albania: Lignite.....	4	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Belgium.....	29,585	29,847	25,607	25,855	24,884	23,604	(³)
Bulgaria:							
Coal.....	142	164	188				
Lignite.....	1,855	2,134	2,700	2,256	2,781	2,000	(³)
Czechoslovakia:							
Coal.....	15,800	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	14,717	779	805	816	813	2,400	(³)
Denmark: Lignite.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,000	1,800	4,200	(³)
Eire.....	120	120	118	155	167	186	(³)
Faeroe Islands: Lignite.....	8	8	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
France:							
Coal.....	46,498	49,157	39,323	41,719	41,760	40,557	26,602
Lignite.....	1,057	1,853	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Germany:							
Coal.....	186,177	200,000	(³)	(³)	139,000	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	195,312	230,000	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Austria:							
Coal.....	227	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	3,342	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Greece: Lignite.....	108	139	(³)	180	350	125	(³)
Hungary:							
Coal.....	1,042	1,107	1,207	(³)	1,500	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	8,317	9,518	9,485	(³)	10,000	(³)	(³)
Italy:							
Coal.....	1,480	2,025	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	873	1,058	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Netherlands:							
Coal.....	13,488	12,861	12,149	12,855	12,520	12,497	(³)
Lignite.....	171	197	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Poland:							
Coal.....	38,104	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	10	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Portugal:							
Coal.....	299	299	369	435	438	403	4431
Lignite.....	15	35	64	84	108	106	4130
Rumania:							
Coal.....	299	285	(³)	(³)	46,500	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....	2,097	2,300	(³)	(³)			
Spain:							
Coal.....	5,649	6,606	8,862	8,763	9,257	9,591	10,434
Lignite.....	166	194	569	793	1,106	1,112	1,204
Svalbard (Spitsbergen).....	627	640	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Sweden.....	431	444	498	557	582	(³)	(³)
Switzerland:							
Coal.....	3	3	8	72	184	157	71
Lignite.....				8	27	75	74
United Kingdom:							
Great Britain.....	230,659	235,051	227,898	209,656	206,901	197,615	188,446
Northern Ireland:							
Coal.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	3	(³)	(³)
Lignite.....			(³)	(³)	1	1	(³)
U. S. S. R.:							
Coal.....	98,627	134,500	148,700	146,800	90,000	131,400	(³)
Lignite.....		(²)	15,900	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL AND LIGNITE, 1938-1944, BY COUNTRIES (Continued)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Yugoslavia:							
Coal.....	450	444	3,170	7,310	1,160	(3)	(3)
Lignite.....	5,287	5,622					
Asia:							
British Borneo.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
China (Free).....	4,260	4,568	5,716	6,000	5,652	5,995	5,458
Manchuria.....	15,000	19,000	21,630	24,500	25,500	(3)	(3)
Chosen.....	3,200	4,481	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Federated Malay States.....	486	448	794	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
India.....	28,798	28,214	26,000	29,937	29,906	26,000	(3)
Indochina:							
Coal.....	2,340	2,588	2,456	101,117	10732	1,293	(3)
Lignite.....	4	27	30	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Japan:							
Japan proper:							
Coal.....	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Lignite.....	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Karafuto.....	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Taiwan.....	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Netherlands Indies.....	1,457	1,781	2,009	11778	(3)	(3)	(3)
Philippine Islands.....	41	47	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Syria and Lebanon: Lignite.....	(3)	1	2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Turkey:							
Coal.....	2,589	2,696	3,019	3,020	2,510	3,163	43,530
Lignite.....	129	151	219	264	409	589	4760
U. S. S. R.:							
Coal.....	34,261	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Lignite.....							
Africa:							
Algeria:							
Coal.....	13	(2)	50	80	148	117	4120
Lignite.....				3	7	1	(3)
Belgian Congo: Coal.....	42	(2)	23	30	43	69	(3)
Madagascar.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	2	6	(3)
Morocco, French.....	123	116	143	140	118	102	4300
Nigeria.....	368	311	313	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Portuguese East Africa.....	10	8	20	17	7	13	(3)
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,044	1,118	121,257	121,399	121,487	121,713	(3)
Tunisia: Lignite.....		2	28	102	133	39	65
Union of South Africa.....	16,284	16,890	17,176	18,337	20,408	20,561	1012,493
Oceania:							
Australia:							
New South Wales.....	9,725	11,376	9,703	11,955	12,433	11,714	(3)
Queensland.....	1,131	1,339	1,306	1,477	1,663	(3)	(3)
Tasmania.....	85	99	84	111	137	148	146
Victoria:							
Coal.....	312	371	272	332	318	281	(3)
Lignite.....	3,734	3,710	4,347	4,639	5,013	5,172	(3)
Western Australia.....	614	566	548	566	591	540	(3)
New Zealand:							
Coal.....	994	1,061	1,163	1,199	1,194	1,157	2,847
Lignite.....	1,264	1,319	1,393	1,483	1,529	1,676	
Total, all grades.....	1,469,000	1,639,000	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Lignite (total of items shown above).....	264,000	301,000	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Bituminous and anthracite (by subtraction).....	1,205,000	1,338,000	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

¹ Coal is also mined in Argentina, Iran, and Italian East Africa, but production figures of those countries not available.

² Estimate included in total.

³ Data not yet available.

⁴ Estimate.

⁵ Fiscal year ended March 31 of year following that stated.

⁶ Estimated production of Slovakia only.

⁷ Estimated production of Ruhr only.

⁸ Production less than 1,000 tons.

⁹ Estimated production of Croatia only.

¹⁰ January to June, inclusive.

¹¹ Production of Government mines only.

¹² Tonnage raised by Wankie colliery for year ended August 31 of year stated.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1902-1943

Year	Production (net tons)	Value		Men em- ployed	Number of mines	Calculated capacity (millions of net tons)—		
		Total ¹	Average per ton ¹			At 308 days	At 280 days	At 261 days
1902	260,216,844	290,858,483	1.12	370,056	(2)	348	316	295
1903	282,749,348	351,687,933	1.24	415,777	(2)	387	350	328
1904	278,659,689	305,397,001	1.10	437,832	4,650	425	386	360
1905	315,062,785	334,658,294	1.06	460,629	5,060	460	417	390
1906	342,874,867	381,162,115	1.11	478,425	4,430	496	451	420
1907	394,759,112	451,214,842	1.14	513,258	4,550	520	473	440
1908	332,573,944	374,135,268	1.12	516,264	4,730	531	482	450
1909	379,744,257	405,486,777	1.07	543,152	5,775	560	510	474
1910	417,111,142	469,281,719	1.12	555,533	5,818	592	538	502
1911	405,907,059	451,375,819	1.11	549,775	5,887	593	538	502
1912	450,104,982	517,983,445	1.15	548,632	5,747	622	566	527
1913	478,435,297	565,234,952	1.18	571,882	5,776	635	577	538
1914	422,703,970	493,309,244	1.17	583,506	5,592	668	608	566
1915	442,624,426	502,037,688	1.13	557,456	5,502	672	610	569
1916	502,519,682	665,116,077	1.32	561,102	5,726	673	613	570
1917	551,790,563	1,249,272,837	2.26	603,143	6,939	699	636	593
1918	579,385,820	1,491,809,940	2.58	615,305	8,319	717	650	607
1919	465,860,058	1,160,616,013	2.49	621,998	8,994	736	669	624
1920	568,666,683	2,129,933,000	3.75	639,547	8,921	796	725	675
1921	415,921,950	1,199,983,600	2.89	663,754	8,038	860	781	729
1922	422,268,099	1,274,820,000	3.02	687,958	9,299	916	832	776
1923	564,564,662	1,514,621,000	2.68	704,793	9,331	970	885	823
1924	483,686,538	1,062,626,000	2.20	619,604	7,586	871	792	738
1925	520,052,741	1,060,402,000	2.04	588,493	7,144	822	748	696
1926	573,366,985	1,183,412,000	2.06	593,647	7,177	821	747	696
1927	517,763,352	1,029,657,000	1.99	593,918	7,011	835	759	708
1928	500,744,970	933,774,000	1.86	522,150	6,450	760	691	644
1929	534,988,593	952,781,000	1.78	502,993	6,057	752	679	638
1930	467,526,299	795,483,000	1.70	493,202	5,891	770	700	658
1931	382,089,396	588,895,000	1.54	450,213	5,642	736	669	623
1932	309,709,872	406,677,000	1.31	406,380	5,427	653	594	554
1933	333,630,533	445,788,000	1.34	418,703	5,555	615	559	521
1934	359,368,022	628,383,000	1.75	458,011	6,258	622	565	527
1935	372,373,122	658,063,000	1.77	462,403	6,315	640	582	543
1936	439,087,903	770,955,000	1.76	477,204	6,875	680	618	576
1937	445,531,449	864,042,000	1.94	491,864	6,548	710	646	601
1938	348,544,764	678,635,000	1.95	441,333	5,777	663	602	562
1939	394,855,325	728,348,366	1.84	421,788	5,820	683	621	579
1940	460,771,500	879,327,227	1.91	439,075	6,324	703	639	595
1941	514,149,245	1,125,362,836	2.19	456,981	6,822	733	666	621
1942	582,692,937	1,373,990,608	2.36	461,991	6,972	730	663	618
1943	590,177,069	1,584,644,477	2.69	416,007	6,620	689	626	583

¹ Figures on value and value per ton for years 1890 to 1936, inclusive, and 1939, exclude selling expense. Figures for other years include selling expense.

CONSUMPTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1944

In thousands of net tons

Year	Col- liery fuel	Elec- tric power uti- lities ²	Rail- roads (class I) ³	Coke		Steel and rolling mills	Coal- gas retorts	Ce- ment mills	Other indus- tries ⁴	Retail- dealer deliv- eries	Total of classes shown
				Bee- hive ovens	By- product ovens						
1935	3,103	33,013	77,109	1,469	49,046	11,747	2,245	3,516	91,589	83,990	356,827
1936	3,227	40,029	86,391	2,698	63,244	13,471	1,945	4,771	108,620	84,200	408,596
1937	3,052	42,871	88,080	4,927	69,575	12,853	1,680	5,247	122,410	80,076	430,771
1938	2,493	38,245	73,921	1,360	45,266	8,412	1,644	4,483	92,390	68,520	336,734
1939	2,565	43,979	79,072	2,298	61,216	9,808	1,614	5,633	98,900	71,570	376,296
1940	2,443	50,973	85,130	4,803	76,583	10,040	1,746	5,633	106,280	87,700	431,331
1941	2,489	61,861	97,384	10,529	82,609	10,902	1,659	6,832	120,720	97,460	492,445
1942	2,708	65,636	115,410	12,876	87,974	10,434	1,721	7,570	131,550	104,750	540,629
1943	2,702	76,403	130,283	12,441	90,019	11,238	1,605	5,851	141,211	122,764	594,517
1944	2,850	78,883	132,049	10,931	94,654	10,734	1,545	3,789	130,353	124,906	590,694

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY

Source: Bureau of Mines

	1935	1936	1937
Production (tons).....	52,158,783	54,760,000	51,856,433
Value at Mines:			
Total.....	\$210,131,000	\$226,000,000	\$197,599,000
Average per ton.....	\$4.29	\$4.03	\$4.03
Stove coal.....	\$5.87	\$5.21	\$5.21
Exports (tons).....	1,609,000	1,678,000	1,914,000
Imports (tons).....	571,000	615,000	396,000
Consumption (tons).....	51,100,000	54,199,000	50,400,000
Number men employed.....	103,269	102,300	99,085
	1938	1939	1940
Production (tons).....	46,099,027	51,487,377	51,484,640
Value at Mines:			
Total.....	\$180,600,000	\$187,175,000	\$205,490,000
Average per ton.....	\$4.16	\$3.85	\$4.27
Stove coal.....	\$5.33	\$4.84	\$5.47
Exports (tons).....	1,909,000	2,590,000	2,668,000
Imports (tons).....	363,000	298,000	135,000
Consumption (tons).....	45,200,000	49,700,000	49,000,000
Number men employed.....	96,417	93,138	91,313
	1941	1942	1943
Production (tons).....	56,368,267	60,327,729	60,643,620
Value at Mines:			
Total.....	\$240,275,000	\$271,673,000	\$306,816,018
Average per ton.....	\$4.59	\$4.79	\$5.38
Stove coal.....	\$5.93	\$6.27	\$6.96
Exports (tons).....	2,416,000	4,439,000	4,139,000
Imports (tons).....	64,000	140,000	166,000
Consumption (tons).....	53,700,000	56,500,000	57,100,000
Number men employed.....	88,054	82,121	79,153

UNITED STATES COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION BY YEARS

(In thousands of short tons of 2,000 lbs. Values in thousands of dollars)

Year	COAL					COKE	
	Quantity			Value		Quan- tity	Value
	Total	Anthra- cite	Bitumi- nous	Anthra- cite	Bitumi- nous		
1919	553,952	88,092	465,860	364,927	1,160,616	44,181	\$258,340
1920	658,265	89,598	568,667	434,252	2,129,933	51,345	475,981
1921	506,395	90,473	415,922	452,305	1,199,984	25,288	147,673
1922	476,951	54,683	422,268	273,700	1,274,820	37,124	238,313
1923	657,904	93,339	564,565	506,787	1,514,621	56,978	373,497
1924	571,613	87,927	483,687	477,231	1,062,626	44,270	244,042
1925	581,870	61,817	520,053	327,665	1,060,402	51,267	262,559
1926	657,804	84,437	573,367	474,164	1,183,417	56,866	307,773
1927	597,859	80,096	517,763	420,942	1,029,652	51,092	262,321
1928	576,093	75,348	500,745	393,638	933,774	52,806	252,834
1929	608,817	73,828	534,989	385,643	952,781	59,884	278,995
1930	536,911	69,385	467,526	354,574	795,483	47,972	209,137
1931	441,735	59,646	382,089	296,355	588,895	33,484	161,609
1932	359,565	49,855	309,710	222,375	406,677	21,789	104,337
1933	383,172	49,541	333,631	206,718	445,788	27,589	122,951
1934	416,536	57,168	359,368	244,152	628,112	31,822	159,426
1935	424,532	52,159	372,373	210,131	658,063	35,141	173,271
1936	480,830	54,760	424,070	226,000	768,000	46,275	232,374
1937	494,311	51,856	442,455	197,599	787,000	52,375	261,004
1938	390,729	46,099	344,630	180,600	655,000	32,496	167,182
1939	444,552	51,487	393,065	187,175	732,534	44,327	212,884
1940	512,256	51,485	460,772	205,490	879,327	57,072	273,832
1941	570,518	56,368	514,149	240,275	1,125,363	65,187	352,967
1942	643,021	60,328	582,693	271,673	1,373,991	70,569	425,614
1943	649,687	60,644	589,043	306,816	1,568,597	71,676	476,117
1944*	682,701	63,701	620,000	354,583	1,819,753	71,680	438,331

* Estimates, preliminary.

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES AND IN ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Year	Men Killed		Rate per thousand 300-day employees	Year	Men Killed		Rate per thousand 300-day employees
	Coal mines	All mining			Coal mines	All mining	
1911	2,656	3,539	4.57	1927	2,231	2,718	3.89
1912	2,419	3,293	4.13	1928	2,176	2,568	3.89
1913	2,785	3,651	4.23	1929	2,187	2,663	3.95
1914	2,454	3,193	4.33	1930	2,063	2,439	4.25
1915	2,269	2,970	4.03	1931	1,463	1,682	3.78
1916	2,226	3,096	3.71	1932	1,207	1,346	4.00
1917	2,696	3,679	4.10	1933	1,064	1,218	3.26
1918	2,580	3,351	3.74	1934	1,226	1,402	3.19
1919	2,323	2,914	3.93	1935	1,242	1,457	3.20
1920	2,272	2,875	3.54	1936	1,342	1,632	3.08
1921	1,995	2,345	3.85	1937	1,413	1,709	3.10
1922	1,984	2,460	4.31	1938	1,105	1,343	3.12
1923	2,462	2,972	3.87	1939	1,078	1,299	2.76
1924	2,402	2,958	4.21	1940	1,388	1,683	3.27
1925	2,234	2,754	4.01	1941	1,266	1,572	2.76
1926	2,518	3,102	4.05	1942	1,480	1,846	2.98

CEMENT PRODUCTION BY YEARS

Source: Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior

Note—Portland cement is expressed in barrels of 376 pounds; masonry, natural, and puzzolan cement in 1921 and later years in 376-pound barrels but prior to 1921 in barrels of 240, 265, and 320 pounds, respectively. For 1912 through 1924 the figures for masonry, natural, and puzzolan cement represents shipments.

Year	Production in thousands of barrels			Total value in thousands of dollars	Year	Production in thousands of barrels			Total value in thousands of dollars
	Total	Portland	Masonry, natural, and puzzolan			Total	Portland	Masonry, natural, and puzzolan	
1915	86,708	85,915	794	\$ 74,285	1929	172,856	170,646	2,209	*255,101
1916	92,363	91,521	842	101,379	1930	162,989	161,197	1,792	*231,249
1917	93,454	92,814	639	126,106	1931	126,671	125,429	1,242	*142,580
1918	71,515	71,082	433	114,132	1932	77,198	76,741	457	*82,718
1919	81,307	80,778	529	138,714	1933	63,940	63,473	467	*86,172
1920	100,791	100,023	767	203,198	1934	78,419	77,748	672	*117,882
1921	99,381	98,842	539	187,708	1935	77,748	76,742	1,006	*114,810
1922	115,679	114,790	889	203,324	1936	114,122	112,396	1,726	*170,431
1923	138,732	137,460	1,272	263,122	1940	132,751	130,217	2,535	193,816
1924	150,777	149,358	1,418	272,345	1941	166,907	164,031	2,876	245,353
1925	163,388	161,659	1,729	281,076	1942	185,342	182,781	2,560	283,573
1926	166,635	164,530	2,105	*280,786	1943	135,254	133,424	1,830	212,349
1927	175,330	173,207	2,124	*281,736	1944	92,152	90,906	1,247	146,522
1928	178,509	176,299	2,210	*278,883					

*Value of shipments only.

AVERAGE VALUE PER TON, F.O.B. MINES, OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1943-1944¹

State	1943	1944 ²	State	1943	1944 ²
Alabama	\$3.45	\$3.88	New Mexico	\$3.53	\$3.89
Alaska	6.37	6.73	North and South Dakota (lignite)	1.51	1.53
Arkansas	4.18	4.64	Ohio	2.42	2.65
Colorado	3.31	3.55	Oklahoma	3.16	3.25
Georgia	3.78	4.05	Pennsylvania	2.82	3.12
Illinois	2.13	2.23	Tennessee	2.83	3.12
Indiana	2.09	2.25	Texas (bituminous and lignite)	1.09	1.09
Iowa	3.10	3.53	Utah	3.00	3.20
Kansas	2.50	2.59	Virginia	2.95	3.24
Kentucky	2.70	2.98	Washington	4.41	4.75
Maryland	3.01	3.34	West Virginia	2.80	3.07
Michigan	4.87	5.42	Wyoming	2.38	2.62
Missouri	2.50	2.59			
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	1.75	1.98	Total	2.69	2.93

¹Average gross realization, selling cost not deducted.²Preliminary.

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE PEOPLE WERE KILLED

Source: U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines

Date	Name of Mine	Location of Mine	Nature of Disaster	Killed
1839, Mar. 18...	Black Heath	Near Richmond, Va.	Explosion	40
1855, ———	Midlothian	Coalfield, Va.	Explosion	55
1867, Apr. 3...	Bright Hope, Clover Hill	Coalfield, Va.	Explosion	69
1869, Sept. 6...	Avondale	Plymouth, Pa.	Mine fire	179
1881, Mar. 4...	Almy	Almy, Wyo.	Mine fire	38
1882, Feb. 3...	Midlothian	Coalfield, Va.	Mine fire	32
1883, Feb. 16...	Diamond	Braidwood, Ill.	Inrush of surface water into workings	69
1884, Jan. 24...	Crested Butte	Crested Butte, Colo.	Explosion	59
1884, Mar. 13...	Laurel	Pocahontas, Va.	Explosion	112
1885, Dec. 18...	Nanticoke No. 1	Nanticoke, Pa.	Buried by inrush of quicksand	26
1886, Jan. 21...	Newburg	Newburg, W. Va.	Buried by inrush of quicksand	39
1888, Nov. 9...	Shaft No. 2	Frontenac, Kan.	Buried by inrush of quicksand	40
1890, May 15...	Jersey No. 8	Ashley, Pa.	Buried by inrush of quicksand	26
1890, June 16...	Hill Farm	Dunbar, Pa.	Mine fire	31
1891, Jan. 27...	Mammouth	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	Explosion	109
1892, Jan. 7...	No. 11	Krebs, Okla.	Explosion	100
1892, May 10...	Roslyn	Roslyn, Wash.	Explosion	45
1894, Aug. 24...	Franklin	Franklin, Wash.	Mine fire	37
1895, Mar. 20...	Red Canyon	Red Canyon, Wyo.	Mine fire	60
1895, Dec. 19...	Cumnock	Cumnock, N. C.	Mine fire	39
1895, Dec. 20...	Nelson	Dayton, Tenn.	Mine fire	28
1896, June 28...	Twin	Pittston, Pa.	Fall of roof	58
1899, Dec. 9...	Carbon Hill No. 7	Carbonado, Wash.	Fall of roof	31
1900, Mar. 6...	Red Ash	Red Ash, W. Va.	Fall of roof	46
1900, May 1...	Winter Quarters 1 and 4	Scofield, Utah	Fall of roof	200
1901, Feb. 25...	Diamondville No. 1	Diamondville, Wyo.	Mine fire	28
1902, May 19...	Fraterville	Coal Creek, Tennessee	Mine fire	184
1902, July 10...	Rolling Mill	Johnstown, Pa.	Mine fire	112
1903, June 30...	Hanna No. 1	Hanna, Wyo.	Explosion (and fire)	169
1904, Jan. 25...	Harwick	Cheswick, Pa.	Explosion (and fire)	179
1905, Feb. 20...	Virginia City	Virginia City, Ala.	Explosion	108
1905, Apr. 3...	Zeigler	Zeigler, Ill.	Explosion	49
1906, Oct. 3...	Pocahontas	Pocahontas, Va.	Explosion	35
1907, Jan. 29...	Stuart	Stuart, W. Va.	Explosion	84
1907, Feb. 4...	Thomas No. 25	Thomas, W. Va.	Explosion	25
1907, Dec. 1...	Naomi	Fayette City, Pa.	Explosion	34
1907, Dec. 6...	Monongah Nos. 6, 8	Monongah, W. Va.	Explosion	361
1907, Dec. 16...	Yolande	Yolande, Ala.	Explosion	56
1907, Dec. 19...	Darr	Jacobs Creek, Pa.	Explosion	239
1908, Mar. 28...	Hanna No. 1	Hanna, Wyo.	Explosion	59
1908, Aug. 26...	Hailey-Ola No. 1	Haileyville, Okla.	Mine fire	29
1908, Nov. 28...	Rachel and Agnes	Marianna, Pa.	Explosion	154
1908, Dec. 29...	Lick Branch	Switchback, W. Va.	Explosion	50
1909, Jan. 10...	Zeigler	Zeigler, Ill.	Explosion (mine fire)	26
1909, Jan. 12...	Lick Branch	Switchback, W. Va.	Explosion	67
1909, Nov. 13...	St. Paul No. 2	Cherry, Ill.	Explosion	259
1910, Jan. 31...	Primero	Primero, Colo.	Explosion	75
1910, Feb. 1...	Browder	Browder, Ky.	Explosion	34
1910, Apr. 20...	Mulga	Mulga, Ala.	Explosion	40
1910, May 5...	Palos No. 3	Palos, Ala.	Explosion	83
1910, Oct. 8...	Starkville	Starkville, Colo.	Explosion	56
1910, Nov. 8...	Victor	Delagua, Colo.	Explosion (and mine fire)	79
1911, Apr. 7...	Price-Pancoast	Throop, Pa.	Mine fire	72
1911, Apr. 8...	Banner	Littleton, Ala.	Explosion	128
1911, Dec. 9...	Cross Mountain	Briceville, Tenn.	Explosion	84
1912, Mar. 20...	San Bois No. 2	McCurtain, Okla.	Explosion	73
1912, Mar. 26...	Jed	Jed, W. Va.	Explosion	81
1913, Apr. 23...	Cincinnati	Finleyville, Pa.	Explosion	96
1913, Oct. 22...	Stag Cannon No. 2	Dawson, N. Mex.	Explosion	263
1913, Dec. 16...	Vulcan	New Castle, Colo.	Explosion	37
1914, Apr. 28...	Eccles Nos. 5 and 6	Eccles, W. Va.	Explosion	181
1914, Oct. 27...	North or No. 1	Royalton, Ill.	Explosion	52
1915, Mar. 2...	Layland No. 3	Layland, W. Va.	Explosion	112
1915, Nov. 16...	Northwestern	Ravensdale, Wash.	Explosion	31

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE PEOPLE WERE KILLED (Continued)

Date	Name of Mine	Location of Mine	Nature of Disaster	Killed
1916, Feb. 11.	Jefferson and Clearfield No. 2.	Ernest, Pa.	Explosion	27
1916, Nov. 4.	Bessie.	Palos, Ala.	Explosion	30
1917, Apr. 27.	Hastings.	Hastings, Colo.	Explosion	121
1917, Aug. 4.	West Kentucky No. 7.	Clay, Ky.	Explosion	62
1919, June 5.	Baltimore tunnel No. 2.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Powder explosion	92
1922, Feb. 2.	Gates No. 2.	Brownsville, Pa.	Powder explosion	25
1922, Nov. 6.	Reilly No. 1.	Spangler, Pa.	Explosion	77
1922, Nov. 22.	Dolomite No. 3.	Dolomite, Ala.	Explosion	90
1923, Feb. 8.	Stag Canon No. 1.	Dawson, N. Mex.	Explosion	120
1923, Aug. 14.	Frontier No. 1.	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Explosion	99
1923, Nov. 6.	Glen Rogers.	Beckley, W. Va.	Explosion	27
1924, Jan. 25.	McClintock.	Johnston City, Ill.	Explosion	33
1924, Jan. 26.	Lancashire No. 18.	Shanktown, Pa.	Explosion	36
1924, Mar. 8.	No. 2.	Castle Gate, Utah.	Explosion	171
1924, Apr. 28.	Benwood.	Benwood, W. Va.	Explosion	119
1924, Sept. 16.	Sublet No. 5.	Sublet, Wyo.	Explosion	39
1925, Feb. 20.	City.	Sullivan, Ind.	Explosion	52
1925, Mar. 17.	Barrackville.	Barrackville, W. Va.	Explosion	33
1925, May 27.	Farmville.	Coal Glen, N. C.	Explosion	53
1925, Dec. 10.	Overton No. 2.	Acmar, Ala.	Explosion	52
1926, Jan. 29.	Mossboro No. 1.	Helena, Ala.	Explosion	27
1926, Aug. 26.	Clymer No. 1.	Clymer, Pa.	Explosion	44
1926, Oct. 4.	Rockwood.	Rockwood, Tenn.	Explosion	27
1926, Dec. 9.	Francisco No. 2.	Francisco, Ind.	Explosion	37
1927, Apr. 30.	Federal No. 3.	Everettville, W. Va.	Explosion	97
1928, May 19.	Mather No. 1.	Mather, Pa.	Explosion	195
1929, Mar. 21.	Kinloch.	Parnassus, Pa.	Explosion	46
1929, Dec. 17.	Old Town.	McAlester, Okla.	Explosion	61
1930, Oct. 27.	Wheatley No. 4.	McAlester, Okla.	Explosion	30
1930, Nov. 5.	No. 6.	Millfield, Ohio.	Explosion	79
1931, Jan. 28.	Little Betty.	Dugger, Ind.	Explosion	28
1932, Feb. 27.	Boissevain.	Boissevain, Va.	Explosion	38
1932, Dec. 23.	Shafer.	Moweaqua, Ill.	Explosion	54
1937, Oct. 15.	Mulga.	Birmingham, Ala.	Explosion	34
1938, Apr. 22.	Keen Mountain.	Grundy, Va.	Explosion	45
1939, July 14.	Duvin.	Providence, Ky.	Explosion	28
1940, Jan. 10.	No. 1.	Bartley, W. Va.	Explosion	91
1940, Mar. 16.	Willow Grove No. 10.	St. Clairsville, Ohio.	Explosion	72
1940, July 15.	Sonman.	Portage, Pa.	Explosion	63
1940, Nov. 29.	Nelms.	Cadiz, Ohio.	Explosion	31
1942, Jan. 27.	Wadge.	Mt. Harris, Colo.	Explosion	34
1942, May 12.	Christopher No. 3.	Osage, W. Va.	Explosion	56

WORLD DIAMOND PRODUCTION BY COUNTRIES, IN CARATS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Country	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Africa:					
Angola.	651,265	690,353	784,270	787,000	791,850
Belgian Congo.	7,205,620	8,360,000	9,603,000	5,866,000	6,018,000
French E. Africa.	16,013	16,000	16,000	20,000	20,000
French W. Africa.	61,928	56,314	75,000	35,000	36,000
Gold Coast.	1,296,763	1,087,652	825,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sierra Leone.	689,621	600,000	750,000	850,000	850,000
S. A. Africa.	154,856	35,470	30,017	46,578	60,000
Tanganyika.	3,576	3,445	2,250	1,750	1,000
Union of South Africa:					
Mines.	979,460	1,089,144	371,447		
Alluvial.	259,147	160,684	172,027	112,300	106,000
Total Union of South Africa	1,238,607	1,249,828	543,474	112,300	106,000
Brazil.	235,000	350,000	325,600	325,000	300,000
British Guinea.	32,522	32,491	26,764	27,000	27,000
Other Countries.	34,200	19,000	31,750	34,350	44,350
Grand total	11,619,971	12,500,553	13,012,525	9,104,978	9,254,200

MOTOR VEHICLES

UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION, 1900-1944

(Factory Sales; Wholesale Value)

Source: Automobile Manufacturers Association

	Passenger Cars		Motor Trucks		Total	
	Number	Value	Number†	Value†	Number	Value
1900.....	4,192	\$ 4,899,443			4,192	\$ 4,899,443
1901.....	7,000	8,183,000			7,000	8,183,000
1902.....	9,000	10,395,000			9,000	10,395,000
1903.....	11,235	13,000,000			11,235	13,000,000
1904.....	22,130	23,357,692	700	\$ 1,272,747	22,830	24,630,439
1905.....	24,250	38,670,000	750	1,330,000	25,000	40,000,000
1906.....	33,200	61,460,000	800	1,440,000	34,000	62,900,000
1907.....	43,000	91,620,000	1,000	1,780,000	44,000	93,400,000
1908.....	63,500	135,250,000	1,500	2,550,000	65,000	137,800,000
1909.....	123,990	159,765,721	3,297	5,333,683	127,287	165,099,404
1910.....	181,000	215,340,000	6,000	9,660,000	187,000	225,000,000
1911.....	199,319	225,000,000	10,681	21,000,000	210,000	246,000,000
1912.....	356,000	335,000,000	22,000	43,000,000	378,000	378,000,000
1913.....	461,500	399,902,000	23,500	44,000,000	485,000	443,902,000
1914.....	548,139	420,838,378	24,900	44,219,096	573,039	465,057,474
1915.....	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000
1916.....	1,525,578	921,378,000	92,130	161,000,000	1,617,708	1,082,378,000
1917.....	1,745,792	1,053,505,781	128,157	220,982,668	1,873,949	1,274,488,449
1918.....	943,436	801,937,925	227,250	434,168,992	1,170,686	1,236,106,917
1919.....	1,651,625	1,365,395,415	224,731	371,422,820	1,876,356	1,736,818,235
1920.....	1,905,560	1,809,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373
1921.....	1,468,067	1,038,191,037	148,052	166,070,810	1,616,119	1,204,261,847
1922.....	2,274,185	1,494,513,991	269,991	226,049,658	2,544,176	1,720,563,649
1923.....	3,624,717	2,196,272,116	409,295	308,537,929	4,034,012	2,504,810,045
1924.....	3,185,881	1,970,096,559	416,659	318,580,580	3,602,540	2,288,677,139
1925.....	3,735,171	2,458,370,026	530,659	458,400,277	4,265,830	2,916,770,303
1926.....	3,783,987	2,640,064,519	516,947	452,123,435	4,300,934	3,092,187,954
1927.....	2,936,533	2,164,670,891	464,793	420,130,624	3,401,326	2,584,801,515
1928.....	3,815,417	2,576,489,623	543,342	437,132,258	4,358,759	3,013,621,881
1929.....	4,587,400	2,847,118,562	771,020	566,029,644	5,358,420	3,413,148,206
1930.....	2,784,745	1,645,398,523	571,241	389,436,690	3,355,986	2,034,835,213
1931.....	1,973,090	1,111,273,774	416,648	262,417,542	2,389,738	1,373,691,316
1932.....	1,135,491	618,291,168	235,187	136,193,336	1,370,678	754,484,504
1933.....	1,573,512	762,736,512	346,545	186,069,314	1,920,057	948,805,826
1934.....	2,177,919	1,147,116,195	575,192	320,143,667	2,753,111	1,467,259,862
1935.....	3,252,244	1,709,425,904	694,690	379,407,751	3,946,934	2,088,833,655
1936.....	3,669,528	2,015,646,217	784,587	462,820,474	4,454,115	2,478,466,691
1937.....	3,915,889	2,304,349,252*	893,085	542,921,096*	4,808,974	2,847,270,748
1938.....	2,000,985	1,269,765,050*	488,100	339,226,639*	2,489,085	1,608,991,689
1939.....	2,866,796	1,816,434,914*	710,496	502,421,776*	3,577,292	2,318,856,690
1940.....	3,692,328	2,422,491,461*	777,026	593,731,603*	4,469,354	3,016,223,064
1941.....	3,744,300	2,615,697,373*	1,094,261	1,086,925,650*	4,838,561	3,702,623,023
1942.....	220,814	173,661,378*	805,264	1,366,000,000*	1,026,078	1,539,661,378
1943.....	0	0	677,115	1,340,000,000*	677,115	1,340,000,000
1944.....	0	0	749,488	1,500,000,000*	749,488	1,500,000,000

Note: Table above includes military trucks as follows:

1936.....	2,725	1939.....	6,188	1942.....	672,181†
1937.....	1,703	1940.....	55,389	1943.....	672,614
1938.....	2,248	1941.....	218,880	1944.....	624,669

* Includes federal excise taxes and standard equipment.

† A substantial part of the trucks reported comprises chassis only, without body; hence the value of bodies for these chassis is not included. Buses, station wagons, fire apparatus, street sweepers and other special purpose vehicles are included. 1942, 1943 and 1944 values are estimates.

‡ Includes 548 military integral type buses.

STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, 1944

Source: Federal Works Agency

State	Motor Vehicles						
	Private and Commercial				Publicly Owned		
	Total ¹	Total	Automobiles (including taxicabs)	Busses ²	Trucks and Tractor	Total	State, County and Municipal ⁴
Alabama	363,255	356,375	283,244	3,472	69,659	6,840	939
Arizona	141,837	137,231	109,523	497	27,211	4,606	2,630
Arkansas	269,992	265,554	190,156	939	74,459	4,438	948
California	2,818,540	2,780,051	2,441,974	5,606	332,471	38,489	6,146
Colorado	336,182	330,505	262,743	824	66,938	5,677	1,655
Connecticut	499,452	494,954	429,799	2,155	63,000	4,498	380
Delaware	68,884	67,992	55,595	437	11,960	892	77
Florida	498,996	491,399	402,668	2,106	86,625	7,597	1,018
Georgia	528,215	521,317	423,745	3,269	94,302	6,898	1,836
Idaho	150,940	147,503	111,797	233	35,533	3,377	1,477
Illinois	1,737,425	1,724,336	1,515,387	2,900	206,049	13,089	1,866
Indiana	951,209	942,854	803,433	6,878	132,543	8,355	578
Iowa	703,898	696,447	596,610	1,181	98,656	7,451	422
Kansas	599,150	593,035	475,481	607	116,947	6,115	479
Kentucky	438,692	433,242	355,360	2,390	75,492	5,450	662
Louisiana	405,178	401,015	324,906	3,127	72,982	4,163	765
Maine	196,615	193,942	148,050	895	44,997	2,673	338
Maryland	456,508	452,922	394,314	1,464	57,144	3,658	1,268
Massachusetts	834,900	825,508	718,639	4,983	101,896	9,392	1,172
Michigan	1,498,293	1,476,907	1,335,857	1,683	139,367	21,386	1,119
Minnesota	762,565	755,859	639,594	1,867	114,398	6,706	955
Mississippi	262,380	257,745	188,043	2,451	67,251	4,635	850
Missouri	837,937	831,405	685,804	3,398	142,203	6,532	1,034
Montana	161,238	157,347	110,617	780	45,950	3,891	1,562
Nebraska	401,836	397,936	326,700	639	70,597	3,900	541
Nevada	48,362	46,781	37,106	155	9,520	1,581	659
New Hampshire	120,850	119,479	88,583	592	30,304	1,371	168
New Jersey	1,002,838	989,700	848,815	6,003	134,882	13,138	837
New Mexico	113,867	111,464	82,190	1,448	27,826	2,403	1,260
New York	2,276,528	2,246,585	1,955,977	8,817	282,091	29,641	2,683
North Carolina	611,149	597,228	500,645	2,570	94,013	13,921	1,210
North Dakota	182,112	180,531	133,434	151	46,946	1,581	636
Ohio	1,901,807	1,879,824	1,692,676	3,144	184,004	21,983	1,290
Oklahoma	503,135	495,494	391,233	1,878	102,383	7,641	1,118
Oregon	417,541	410,633	331,641	1,219	77,773	6,908	1,806
Pennsylvania	1,928,074	1,906,694	1,638,495	7,088	261,111	21,380	1,788
Rhode Island	173,866	172,174	151,481	684	20,009	1,692	121
South Carolina	342,145	336,917	283,020	1,959	51,938	5,228	479
South Dakota	180,991	178,597	142,755	227	35,615	2,394	845
Tennessee	459,499	453,030	375,966	2,252	74,812	6,469	1,891
Texas	1,573,502	1,553,574	1,264,805	1,806	286,963	19,928	3,017
Utah	156,499	153,373	126,950	567	25,856	3,126	1,254
Vermont	85,245	84,434	74,058	139	10,237	811	185
Virginia	538,740	530,212	443,461	2,742	84,009	8,528	1,360
Washington	614,053	603,281	505,153	1,960	96,168	10,772	2,285
West Virginia	280,995	274,919	218,118	1,058	55,743	6,076	429
Wisconsin	832,700	822,380	679,987	2,758	139,635	10,320	840
Wyoming	83,362	81,147	61,265	405	19,477	2,215	982
District of Columbia	127,259	123,997	108,477	2,115	13,405	3,262	1,530
Total	30,479,306	30,086,189	25,466,331	106,518	4,513,340	393,117	59,390

¹Registration periods ending not earlier than November 30 and not later than January 31 are considered calendar-year periods. In those states where the registration period is definitely removed from the calendar year, registration figures were obtained for the calendar-year period.

²The bus figures given represent commercial busses in most cases, although in some states privately-owned school busses are included. For states which did not segregate busses from other vehicles, the segregation of busses from other motor vehicles has, where possible, been approximated from other data available.

³Federal vehicles with no fixed domicile have been assigned to states in proportion to those reported by states.

⁴For states which did not segregate state, county, and municipal motor vehicles from private and commercial motor vehicles, segregation has been approximated from other data available.

TEN BEST WESTERN MOVIE STARS FOR 1944

Roy Rogers
William Boyd
Smiley Burnette
George "Gabby" Hayes

Bill Elliott
Johnny Mack Brown
Don "Red" Barry
Charles Starrett

Russell Hayden
Tex Ritter

STATE MOTOR-FUEL TAX RECEIPTS

State	Tax rate per gal. on Dec. 31	1943 Net total receipts	1944 Net total receipts	State	Tax rate per gal. on Dec. 31	1943 Net total receipts	1944 Net total receipts
	cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Alabama	6	14,400	15,190	New Hampshire	4	1,956	2,260
Arizona	5	4,114	4,312	New Jersey	3	14,583	15,871
Arkansas	6.5	10,326	10,692	New Mexico	5	3,410	3,756
California	3	43,117	43,589	New York	4	42,970	45,351
Colorado	4	6,365	6,347	North Carolina	6	21,314	22,569
Connecticut	3	6,914	6,750	North Dakota	4	2,542	2,674
Delaware	4	1,533	1,663	Ohio	4	41,443	40,340
Florida	7	21,000	22,078	Oklahoma	5.5	15,162	16,067
Georgia	6	18,207	20,259	Oregon	5	9,631	9,881
Idaho	5.1	3,945	4,209	Pennsylvania	4	43,455	42,436
Illinois	3	29,460	29,170	Rhode Island	3	2,588	2,626
Indiana	4	20,344	20,279	South Carolina	6	10,744	11,642
Iowa	3	10,576	11,032	South Dakota	4	3,665	3,717
Kansas	3	8,184	7,945	Tennessee	7	21,152	22,109
Kentucky	5	12,193	12,332	Texas	4	37,636	40,408
Louisiana	7	16,422	17,636	Utah	4	3,893	3,812
Maine	4	3,919	4,301	Vermont	4	1,620	1,783
Maryland	4	9,057	9,573	Virginia	5	15,280	15,569
Massachusetts	3	13,129	13,114	Washington	5	15,009	15,134
Michigan	3	23,199	23,663	West Virginia	5	7,266	7,699
Minnesota	4	13,540	14,337	Wisconsin	4	15,187	16,436
Mississippi	6	9,986	10,918	Wyoming	4	2,050	2,203
Missouri	2	9,915	9,260	Dist. of Columbia	3	2,881	2,869
Montana	5	3,606	3,913				
Nebraska	5	10,157	10,269	Total	4.05	660,265	682,234
Nevada	4	1,220	1,191				

MOTOR VEHICLE FACTORY SALES, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

"Domestic market" represents sales to distributors and dealers in the United States, and "foreign market" includes exports from U. S. factories plus number of vehicles assembled abroad from parts produced in U. S. plants. Canadian production is not included.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Year	Passenger Cars			Motor Trucks			Total Motor Vehicles		
	Total	Domestic Market	Foreign Market	Total	Domestic Market	Foreign Market	Total	Domestic Market	Foreign Market
1921	1,468,067	1,417,017	51,050	148,052	135,483	12,569	1,616,119	1,552,500	63,619
1922	2,274,185	2,169,185	105,000	269,991	247,593	22,398	2,544,176	2,416,778	127,398
1923	3,624,717	3,449,658	175,059	409,295	349,077	60,218	3,934,012	3,798,735	235,277
1924	3,185,881	2,968,711	217,170	416,659	340,555	76,104	3,602,540	3,309,266	293,274
1925	3,735,171	3,419,072	316,099	530,659	418,064	112,595	4,265,830	3,837,136	428,694
1926	3,783,987	3,494,791	289,196	516,947	413,080	103,867	4,300,934	3,907,871	393,063
1927	2,936,533	2,604,491	332,042	464,793	330,455	134,338	3,401,326	2,934,946	466,380
1928	3,815,417	3,396,516	418,901	543,342	379,530	163,812	3,358,759	3,776,046	582,713
1929	4,587,400	4,136,305	451,095	771,020	488,353	282,667	5,358,420	4,624,658	733,762
1930	2,784,745	2,536,981	247,764	571,241	413,290	157,951	3,355,986	2,950,271	405,715
1931	1,973,090	1,838,786	134,304	416,648	309,029	107,619	2,389,738	2,147,815	241,923
1932	1,135,491	1,062,376	73,115	235,187	187,837	47,350	1,370,678	1,250,213	120,465
1933	1,573,512	1,475,357	98,155	346,545	268,117	78,428	1,920,057	1,743,474	176,583
1934	2,177,919	1,993,763	184,156	575,192	448,826	126,366	2,753,111	2,442,589	310,522
1935	3,252,244	3,041,877	210,367	694,690	570,216	124,474	3,946,934	3,612,093	334,841
1936	3,669,528	3,458,051	211,477	784,587	649,997	134,590	4,454,115	4,108,043	346,067
1937	3,915,889	3,643,386	272,503	893,085	689,674	203,411	4,808,974	4,333,060	475,914
1938	2,000,985	1,810,938	190,047	488,100	352,207	135,893	2,489,085	2,163,145	325,940
1939	2,866,796	2,702,181	164,615	710,496	558,973	151,523	3,577,292	3,261,154	316,138
1940	3,692,328	3,584,293	108,035	777,026	655,638	121,388	4,469,354	4,239,931	229,423
1941	3,744,300	3,646,715	97,585	1,094,261	937,034	157,227	4,838,561	4,583,749	254,812

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INCREASE

Deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents totaled 8,150 in the first six months of 1945, according to the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. This is an increase of 6 percent over the 7,708 deaths in the first 6 months of 1944. Fatalities from nontraffic motor-vehicle accidents from January to June, 1945, numbered 273, or 20 per cent less than for the same period of 1944. Nontraffic accidents are those not occurring on public property.

The Census Bureau figures are compiled from special reports made cooperatively by the vital statistics offices and traffic authorities of 42 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. It is estimated that the number of motor-vehicle accident fatalities occurring in the reporting area represents approximately 80 per cent of the annual

motor-vehicle deaths in the United States.

Three-fifths (61 per cent) of the fatal traffic accidents occurred in rural areas and urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 population.

The increase in fatalities appears to have resulted from accidents occurring in urban places of 10,000 or more population. There were 3,026 fatalities from traffic accidents in such urban places in the period January to June 1945 as contrasted with 2,541 in the corresponding period of 1944, an increase of 19 per cent. On the other hand, there were 3 per cent fewer fatalities from accidents occurring in rural areas and urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 in the first 6 months of 1945 than in 1944; the provisional numbers of fatalities for January to June, 1944 and 1945 were 4,709 and 4,589, respectively.

ALL MOTOR VEHICLE EXPORTS

Source: Motive Products Division, U. S. Department of Commerce

Year	Passenger cars	Trucks	Cars and trucks	Parts and accessories	Rubber tires and tubes	Total value of exports
1913.....	\$25,673,570	\$1,737,141	\$27,410,711	\$8,079,338	\$4,509,293	\$39,999,342
1914.....	26,760,388	1,181,611	27,941,999	6,907,701	3,767,998	38,617,698
1915.....	23,328,532	39,140,682	62,469,214	19,268,176	13,411,914	95,149,304
1916.....	43,417,474	56,805,548	100,223,022	26,808,001	17,729,008	144,760,031
1917.....	51,912,746	42,343,502	94,256,248	36,441,526	16,140,493	146,838,267
1918.....	38,099,304	26,814,952	64,914,256	38,408,078	15,267,509	118,589,843
1919.....	76,072,811	36,217,095	112,289,906	47,986,522	30,481,886	190,758,314
1920.....	170,439,714	48,578,717	219,018,431	92,520,883	53,074,015	364,613,329
1921.....	35,097,896	10,887,832	45,985,728	41,728,167	16,313,414	104,027,309
1922.....	53,574,661	9,182,870	62,757,531	44,564,868	20,702,982	128,025,381
1923.....	95,338,707	16,447,662	111,786,369	71,122,609	20,320,708	203,329,686
1924.....	118,279,221	20,497,053	138,776,274	79,611,981	22,417,000	240,805,255
1925.....	190,855,961	39,291,105	230,147,066	98,078,545	30,505,000	358,730,611
1926.....	182,094,181	48,674,301	230,768,482	99,316,776	35,236,432	365,321,690
1927.....	214,275,617	72,029,247	286,304,864	112,619,968	44,579,258	443,504,090
1928.....	269,394,714	93,262,399	362,657,113	156,189,550	40,576,596	559,423,259
1929.....	239,633,163	112,971,107	352,604,270	204,433,451	42,794,388	599,832,109
1930.....	109,990,336	56,957,246	166,947,582	125,022,350	34,936,061	326,905,993
1931.....	53,047,943	26,302,030	79,349,973	79,304,435	22,907,795	181,562,203
1932.....	25,614,606	12,214,163	37,828,769	45,014,472	10,593,358	93,436,599
1933.....	33,945,464	20,691,338	54,636,802	41,646,879	11,377,630	107,661,311
1934.....	80,603,633	45,125,359	125,728,992	72,894,468	13,657,144	212,270,604
1935.....	99,342,411	51,985,938	151,328,349	89,354,087	13,206,125	253,888,561
1936.....	107,483,285	56,683,828	164,167,113	91,329,409	13,938,409	269,434,931
1937.....	140,638,203	102,957,996	243,596,199	122,364,286	17,914,078	383,874,563
1938.....	104,628,982	74,490,036	179,119,018	107,613,293	15,871,265	302,603,576
1939.....	89,172,300	71,422,015	160,594,315	109,321,470	21,883,803	291,799,588
1940.....	63,766,211	91,324,669	155,090,880	117,173,166	27,520,815	299,784,861
1941.....	69,077,198	154,101,500	223,178,698	133,015,153	31,472,904	164,488,057
1942.....	13,199,744	258,256,404	271,456,148	155,474,021	45,009,153	200,483,174
1943.....	2,424,583	145,838,138	148,262,721	129,452,852	90,068,389	367,783,962

MOTOR TRUCK FACTORY SALES, 1921-1931

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

Year	Total	Domestic Market	Foreign Market	Percent Foreign	Year	Total	Domestic Market	Foreign Market	Percent Foreign
1921	148,052	135,483	12,569	8.5	1932	235,187	187,837	47,350	20.1
1922	269,991	247,593	22,398	8.3	1933	346,545	268,117	78,428	22.6
1923	409,295	349,077	60,218	14.7	1934	575,192	448,826	126,366	22.0
1924	416,659	340,555	76,104	18.3	1935	694,690	570,216	124,474	17.9
1925	530,659	418,064	112,595	21.2	1936	784,587	649,997	134,590	17.2
1926	516,947	413,080	103,867	20.1	1937	893,085	689,674	203,411	22.8
1927	464,793	330,455	134,338	28.9	1938	488,100	352,207	135,893	27.8
1928	543,342	379,530	163,812	30.1	1939	710,496	558,973	151,523	21.3
1929	771,020	488,353	282,667	36.7	1940	777,026	655,638	121,388	15.6
1930	571,241	413,290	157,951	27.7	1941	1,094,261	937,034	157,227	14.4
1931	416,648	309,029	107,619	25.8					

"Domestic market" represents sales to distributors and dealers in the United States, and "foreign market" includes exports from U. S. factories plus number of vehicles assembled abroad from parts produced in U. S. plants. Canadian production is not included.

STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE RECEIPTS, 1944

Source: Federal Works Agency

State	Total Receipts	Automobiles (incl. ding taxicabs)	Busses	Trucks and Truck Tractors	Total	Trailers	Motor-cycles	Total	Miscellaneous Receipts
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Alabama	5,693	3,696	272	1,295	5,263	66	11	5,340	353
Arizona	1,385	377	45	569	991	145	3	1,139	246
Arkansas	3,947	2,104	160	1,146	3,410	194	2	3,606	341
California ¹	30,658	19,386	(⁶)	6,472	25,858	1,765	112	27,735	2,923
Colorado	2,649	1,629	(⁷)	527	2,156	58	3	2,217	432
Connecticut	7,048	3,191	224	1,522	4,937	29	9	4,975	2,073
Delaware	1,225	573	(⁶)	682	955	52	1	1,008	217
Florida	10,783	5,995	473	2,557	9,025	532	18	9,575	1,208
Georgia	2,797	1,183	282	590	2,055	253	4	2,312	485
Idaho	1,263	559	17	529	1,105	64	1	1,170	93
Illinois	22,861	14,478	(⁶)	67,074	21,552	221	20	21,793	1,068
Indiana	10,353	6,592	199	1,769	8,500	463	17	9,040	10,313
Iowa	12,051	7,643	(⁶)	63,860	11,503	280	9	11,792	259
Kansas	4,292	2,798	(⁶)	61,083	3,881	89	10	3,960	312
Kentucky	4,426	1,554	241	1,308	3,103	(⁸)	3	3,106	1,320
Louisiana	3,382	1,059	166	1,412	2,637	555	7	3,199	183
Maine	3,952	2,015	39	91,214	3,268	1032	4	3,604	648
Maryland	5,832	3,407	309	663	4,379	235	7	4,621	1,211
Massachusetts	6,726	2,438	174	1,497	4,109	26	3	4,138	2,588
Michigan	23,370	114,113	(¹¹)	115,900	20,013	1,333	20	21,365	2,004
Minnesota	8,616	15,637	12131	1,790	7,558	367	9	7,934	682
Mississippi	3,425	1,409	397	1,446	3,252	24	4	3,280	145
Missouri	10,235	7,010	(⁶)	62,315	9,325	94	13	9,432	803
Montana	1,345	725	(⁶)	6360	1,085	14	1	1,100	245
Nebraska	2,950	1,312	45	1,255	2,612	64	2	2,678	278
Nevada	378	185	1	133	319	18	.....	337	41
New Hampshire	2,490	1,108	(¹³)	1,009	2,117	(¹⁵)	3	2,120	370
New Jersey	20,134	10,087	357	4,348	14,792	499	11	15,302	4,382
New Mexico	1,644	661	110	569	1,340	72	1	1,413	231
New York	44,053	29,088	392	11,213	40,693	829	41	41,563	2,490
North Carolina	9,398	5,191	235	3,110	8,536	570	14	9,120	278
North Dakota	1,730	947	14	563	1,524	2	1	1,527	203
Ohio	29,768	15,978	694	8,466	25,138	1,828	58	27,024	2,744
Oklahoma	7,240	3,326	203	1,853	5,382	827	11	6,220	1,020
Oregon	3,845	1,658	77	14 1,732	3,467	(¹⁴)	6	3,473	372
Pennsylvania	32,056	16,099	935	9,415	26,449	828	31	27,308	4,748
Rhode Island	2,954	1,848	75	566	2,489	5	5	2,499	455
South Carolina	2,322	943	93	829	1,865	182	2	2,049	273
South Dakota	1,371	1,039	6	236	1,281	47	1	1,329	42
Tennessee	6,014	2,917	441	2,154	5,512	(¹⁵)	7	5,519	495
Texas	25,874	13,781	531	7,011	21,323	1,271	29	22,623	3,251
Utah	1,433	626	(¹⁵)	18 699	1,325	(¹³)	1	1,326	107
Vermont	2,273	17 1,295	19	17 632	1,946	33	3	1,982	291
Virginia	7,831	5,198	179	1,579	6,956	480	12	7,448	383
Washington	4,286	1,560	100	1,447	3,107	387	8	3,502	784
West Virginia	5,742	3,498	60	1,267	4,825	89	5	4,919	825
Wisconsin	13,234	8,767	369	3,329	12,465	508	15	12,988	246
Wyoming	661	7306	(⁷)	269	575	61	1	637	24
District of Columbia	1,478	587	25	445	1,057	23	2	1,082	396
Total	419,479	237,576	8,090	111,409	357,075	15,514	561	373,150	46,329

¹ Receipts for registration periods ending not earlier than November 30 and not later than January 31 are considered calendar-year receipts. In those states where the registration period is definitely removed from the calendar year, registration receipts were obtained for the calendar-year period.

² Special title taxes imposed under general sales tax levies are not included.

³ In many states county or local officers are allowed service charges for issuing registrations, operators licenses, etc. In the majority of cases these charges are included in registration and other fees. The amounts shown in this column are estimates of service charges collected and retained by local officials and not reported elsewhere in the table.

⁴ Fees charged for the privilege of transporting vehicles to be sold are usually termed caravan fees, but are also known as in-transit licenses, towing fees, and special licenses.

⁵ Registration fees include proceeds of state "Vehicle License Fees," \$14,238,000, imposed in addition to the regular registration fees of \$13,497,000.

⁶ Bus fees included with those of trucks. ⁷ Bus fees included with those of automobiles.

⁸ Trailers of 1,000 pounds capacity or more prohibited on highways, although permitted in cities under city licenses. Tractor-semitrailers registered as trucks. Light trailers permitted but not registered.

⁹ Includes fees of commercial full trailers.

¹⁰ Fees of light trailers and commercial semitrailers only. Fees of commercial full trailers included with trucks.

¹¹ Taxicab and bus fees included with those of trucks.

¹² Intra-city and privately-owned school bus fees included with passenger cars.

¹³ Bus and trailer fees included with those of trucks.

¹⁴ Trailer fees included with those of trucks.

¹⁵ Trailers are not registered in Tennessee.

¹⁶ Additional fees on increased capacities were classified as reregistration fees in 1943, but as "other receipts" in 1944.

¹⁷ Fees of trucks under 1,500 pounds capacity included with those of passenger cars.

PUBLIC ROADS

PUBLIC ROADS, RURAL AND URBAN, 1943

Source: Federal Works Agency

State	Rural roads under state control	Total mileage under state control	Total mileage, including connecting streets not under state control	Surfaced mileage		
				Rural roads under state control	Total mileage under state control	Total mileage, including connecting streets not under state control
Alabama	6,329	6,910	6,910	6,233	6,812	6,812
Arizona	3,762	3,821	3,821	3,086	3,145	3,145
Arkansas	8,928	9,505	9,505	8,466	9,040	9,040
California	12,648	13,703	13,703	12,290	13,345	13,345
Colorado	11,860	12,259	12,259	9,995	10,385	10,385
Connecticut	2,488	2,887	3,110	2,488	2,887	3,110
Delaware	3,741	3,841	3,884	2,924	3,024	3,064
Florida	7,351	8,278	8,278	6,950	7,870	7,870
Georgia	12,688	13,992	13,992	7,525	8,574	8,574
Idaho	4,964	5,153	5,153	4,139	4,326	4,326
Illinois	10,180	11,835	11,835	10,160	11,815	11,815
Indiana	9,439	10,263	10,318	9,418	10,242	10,297
Iowa	8,650	9,689	9,689	8,617	9,655	9,655
Kansas	9,373	9,888	9,888	9,025	9,536	9,536
Kentucky	9,655	10,040	10,182	9,623	10,008	10,145
Louisiana	17,583	18,455	18,455	14,876	15,726	15,726
Maine	8,874	9,268	9,268	8,710	9,104	9,104
Maryland	4,281	4,387	4,487	4,281	4,387	4,487
Massachusetts	1,798	1,917	1,917	1,798	1,917	1,917
Michigan	8,368	9,399	9,399	8,179	9,196	9,196
Minnesota	9,942	11,232	11,232	9,927	11,217	11,217
Mississippi	5,915	6,261	6,390	5,915	6,261	6,390
Missouri	15,399	16,117	16,282	15,382	16,100	16,265
Montana	7,783	7,966	7,966	6,648	6,827	6,827
Nebraska	8,859	9,235	9,235	8,517	8,890	8,890
Nevada	5,691	5,749	5,749	3,485	3,543	3,543
New Hampshire	3,510	3,620	3,718	3,506	3,616	3,714
New Jersey	1,723	2,095	2,095	1,600	1,972	1,972
New Mexico	9,178	9,358	9,358	6,638	6,813	6,813
New York	14,136	14,136	14,961	12,770	12,770	13,595
North Carolina	58,488	60,461	60,461	33,635	35,433	35,433
North Dakota	6,882	7,078	7,078	6,274	6,452	6,452
Ohio	16,172	18,456	18,456	16,138	18,422	18,422
Oklahoma	8,842	9,333	9,333	8,070	8,554	8,554
Oregon	6,732	7,085	7,091	6,469	6,822	6,828
Pennsylvania	37,727	40,522	40,528	31,518	34,236	34,238
Rhode Island	769	876	876	755	860	860
South Carolina	11,126	11,943	11,943	7,212	7,903	7,903
South Dakota	5,810	5,973	6,015	5,313	5,473	5,515
Tennessee	7,270	7,610	7,610	7,225	7,563	7,563
Texas	23,095	24,002	24,610	21,743	22,649	23,256
Utah	4,869	5,438	5,438	3,562	4,116	4,116
Vermont	1,728	1,781	1,885	1,728	1,781	1,885
Virginia	46,874	47,146	47,146	35,176	35,448	35,448
Washington	5,945	6,236	6,350	5,689	5,979	6,093
West Virginia	32,737	33,085	33,085	14,991	15,337	15,337
Wisconsin	9,241	10,009	10,392	9,241	10,009	10,392
Wyoming	4,071	4,113	4,184	3,954	3,996	4,066
District of Columbia			124			124
Total	533,474	562,406	565,644	441,864	470,036	473,260

ILLINOIS' SALES TAX COLLECTION AT PEAK IN 1945

Illinois last year collected \$95,506,000 thru the retailers' occupational (sales) tax, the second highest total on record and 6 per cent more than in 1944, the department of revenue said yesterday. The figure was exceeded in 1941.

Motor fuel tax collections last year rose

10 per cent above 1944 levels to \$31,793,000, the increase reflecting three and one-half months of nonrationing. Cigaret tax revenues rose to \$12,201,000 from \$11,844,000, liquor tax collections 2 per cent to \$22,533,000, and public utility taxes 5 per cent to \$12,618,000, up 5 per cent.

ROAD MILEAGE BUILT BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS

Source: Automobile Manufacturers' Assn. and Public Roads Adm.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 ²		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 ²
Alabama	950	1,478	1,099	651	571	New Hampshire...	69	104	122	37	6
Arizona	252	298	178	150	92	New Jersey	51	34	52	27	46
Arkansas	503	426	239	250	235	New Mexico	451	849	186	172	11
California	378	322	201	167	381	New York	408	387	214	115	251
Colorado	519	342	220	376	39	North Carolina...	1,246	1,880	2,039	574	1,121
Connecticut	112	162	326	282	155	North Dakota	355	215	255	97	52
Delaware	197	343	282	—	—	Ohio	2,005	2,612	2,978	2,600	2,045
Florida	292	414	571	240	183	Oklahoma	468	496	796	285	362
Georgia	1,039	1,352	231	543	799	Oregon	555	552	314	262	47
Idaho	230	317	339	224	250	Pennsylvania	1,996	1,610	1,736	772	528
Illinois	569	257	305	355	502	Rhode Island	13	19	16	9	1
Indiana	537	609	519	269	897	South Carolina...	882	656	911	286	121
Iowa	546	794	926	516	71	South Dakota	413	392	398	219	209
Kansas	389	858	751	425	273	Tennessee	178	218	351	88	405
Kentucky	572	447	648	701	932	Texas	12,022	11,661	1,787	1,690	1,921
Louisiana	586	580	1,027	390	96	Utah	327	193	203	184	281
Maine	343	455	443	49	26	Vermont	44	85	81	29	—
Maryland	166	120	142	70	62	Virginia	12,274	12,125	12,543	1,418	344
Massachusetts	152	158	105	103	31	Washington	924	316	333	242	231
Michigan	615	748	711	294	191	West Virginia	2,402	1,432	1,316	879	377
Minnesota	718	893	1,667	563	226	Wisconsin	1,499	277	828	384	209
Mississippi	534	511	325	435	150	Wyoming	301	355	263	159	75
Missouri	516	700	1,058	300	91	Dist. of Columbia	6	6	5	3	—
Montana	315	533	388	198	84						
Nebraska	599	677	350	208	235	Total	30,784	30,387	31,038	18,361	21,434
Nevada	296	219	260	71	112						

¹ Including mileage built on urban extensions

² Preliminary.

APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHWAY AND STREET PURPOSES, 1921-1941¹

(In Millions of Dollars)

	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941 ²
State Highways					
Construction, Maintenance, and Administration	374	542	930	891	844
Work Relief Construction (W.P.A., etc.)				30	53
Interest on Highway Debt	10	32	58	63	60
Total Expenditures	384	574	988	984	957
County and Local Roads					
Construction, Maintenance and Administration	563	521	551	353	433
Work Relief Construction (W.P.A., etc.)				339	189
Interest on Highway Debt	34	67	91	70	55
Total Expenditures	597	588	642	762	677
City and Village Streets					
Construction, Maintenance and Administration	317	568	575	319	298
Work Relief Construction (W.P.A., etc.)				264	104
Interest on Highway Debt	20	62	88	60	58
Total Expenditures	337	630	663	643	460
Federal Expenditures not elsewhere included	3	10	22	53	26
All Roads and Streets					
Construction, Maintenance and Administration	1,257	1,641	2,078	1,616	1,601
Work Relief Construction (W.P.A., etc.)				633	346
Interest on Highway Debt	64	161	237	193	173
Grand Total Expenditures	1,321	1,802	2,315	2,442	2,120

¹ State data for 1936 and 1941 are for calendar years; prior to 1936, as reported by individual states. County and local data are for varying fiscal years, as reported.

² Includes expenditures by states on trans-city connections of state highways; also includes expenditures for state highway police.

³ Interest payments as reported in state highway finance tables have been reduced by amounts paid to counties on reimbursement obligations, in order to avoid duplication.

⁴ Expenditures for forest, park, and Indian reservation roads. Data are for calendar years.

LOAVES OF BREAD FROM BARREL OF FLOUR

One barrel of flour is considered sufficient for an average of 270 one-pound loaves of bread. About four and six-tenths bushels of wheat are used in milling the grain into flour, but patent flours require one-fifth more wheat for a barrel, by millers' estimates.

MILEAGE OF RURAL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF 1942¹

Note: Totals include "other State Roads" and "State Aid Roads" and therefore will not in all cases equal the sum of figures shown.

State	Total Rural Roads	Under State Control			Total	Under Local Control			Under Federal Control ²
		State Primary Roads	State Secondary Roads	County Roads Under State Control		County Roads	Township, etc.	Total	
Alabama	59,814	6,326			6,326	53,170		53,170	318
Arizona	28,730	3,614			3,624	15,335	63	15,398	9,708
Arkansas	54,816	8,909			8,909	43,679		43,679	2,228
California	97,705	4,026	8,595		12,676	58,165	16,196	74,361	10,668
Colorado	75,460	3,731	8,127		11,858	62,806	8	62,814	788
Connecticut	11,130	2,466			2,594		8,536	8,536	
Delaware	3,863	2,107		1,756	3,863	(5)			
Florida	36,251	7,275			7,288	27,816	21	27,837	1,126
Georgia	69,276	13,675			13,675	85,601		85,601	
Iaho	34,926	4,951			4,951	14,117	9,708	23,825	6,150
Illinois	104,500	10,132			10,132		78,177	94,368	
Indiana	80,069	9,379			9,379	70,584	106	70,690	
Iowa	101,629	8,606			8,708	13,779	79,142	92,921	
Kansas	129,444	9,367			9,367	18,258	101,792	120,050	27
Kentucky	57,047	9,542			9,542	46,578	109	46,687	818
Louisiana	39,550	3,800	13,760		17,560	21,326	664	21,990	
Maine	21,084	2,756	6,114		8,890	1,871	10,227	12,098	96
Maryland	16,622	4,262			4,283	11,082	1,190	12,272	67
Massachusetts	17,240	1,797			1,797		15,443	15,443	
Michigan	91,724	8,353			8,353	15,430	67,941	83,371	
Minnesota	109,679	9,955			10,808	25,462	57,653	97,720	1,151
Mississippi	60,653	3,610	2,253		5,939	53,685		53,685	1,029
Missouri	116,825	7,861	7,507		15,368	100,687		100,687	770
Montana	68,207	5,675	2,093		7,768	55,243		55,243	5,196
Nebraska	100,941	8,814			8,847	67,516	24,319	91,835	259
Nevada	23,606	2,480	3,167	50	5,697	17,856	53	17,909	
New Hampshire	12,618	1,357	2,150		3,507	982	8,009	8,991	120
New Jersey	19,011	1,272	1,439		1,711	4,958	12,342	17,300	
New Mexico	61,818	9,172			9,186	48,737	26	48,763	3,869
New York	85,410	14,127			14,127	16,923	54,360	71,283	
North Carolina	59,818	10,393		48,116	58,549	(5)			1,269
North Dakota	114,636	6,877			6,877	23,850	83,495	107,345	414
Ohio	85,659	16,207			16,207	28,380	41,072	69,452	
Oklahoma	101,943	8,735			8,832	91,886		91,886	1,225
Oregon	49,43	4,464	2,261		7,376	30,522		30,522	11,533
Pennsylvania	87,705	12,903	24,803		38,301	1,071	48,253	49,324	80
Rhode Island	2,503	717	1951		768		1,735	1,735	
South Carolina	45,411	11,122			11,122	34,289		34,289	
South Dakota	101,770	5,810			5,950	19,854	69,026	88,880	6,940
Tennessee	64,559	7,240			7,459	56,430	29	56,459	641
Texas	193,141	22,791			22,791	170,350		170,350	
Utah	22,699	4,852			4,852	15,508		15,508	2,339
Vermont	13,662	1,728			1,799		9,332	11,841	22
Virginia	47,035	9,336		36,913	46,249	378		786	
Washington	49,847	3,700	2,204		5,904	39,828		39,828	4,115
West Virginia	34,137	4,445		28,272	32,717	(5)	1,085	1,085	335
Wisconsin	84,374	9,234			9,286	17,181	57,116	74,297	791
Wyoming	25,874	4,032			4,032	20,012		20,012	1,880
Total	3,003,852	334,033	83,524	115,107	535,804	1,501,593	855,228	2,392,126	75,922

¹ This table compiled for latest available year from reports of state authorities and from planning survey data. State highway mileage compiled from state reports for calendar year 1942. Other state, local and federal mileages compiled from state and planning survey reports for calendar year 1942 except as follows: Arkansas, 1941; Kansas, 1941; Louisiana, 1939; Maine, 1938; Maryland, 1941; Massachusetts, 1940; Minnesota, 1941; Nebraska, 1941; New Hampshire, 1939; New Jersey, 1940; Pennsylvania, 1940; Utah, 1941; Virginia, 1941; Washington, 1941; and West Virginia, 1939. ² Mileages shown are in addition to those forming a part of state highway systems or included with county and local road mileages reported. ³ Includes some unsegregated urban mileage. ⁴ Estimated by state authorities. ⁵ In Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia (all but 3 counties), and West Virginia, the former county roads are under state control. ⁶ The segregation of urban mileage is incomplete. ⁷ Includes 9,659 miles designated as farm-to-market system. ⁸ State-aid system. ⁹ Federal-aid secondary and state-aid systems. ¹⁰ State forest, park, and institutional roads. State Aid Roads: Illinois 18,191 miles; Minnesota 14,605; Vermont 2,509.

MOTION PICTURES

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY, BY YEARS

Source: Department of Commerce; Bureau of the Census

Note: All money figures are in thousands of dollars. Data represent the activities of the motion-picture studios and laboratories for establishments which reported more than \$5,000 as the cost of work done. The motion picture industry has been canvassed, since 1921, in connection with the Biennial Census of Manufactures. It is not, however, a manufacturing industry, but was treated as such prior to 1921.

Year and State	No. of Establishments	Persons Employed		Salaries and Wages		Cost of production
		Officers	Wage Earners	Salaries	Wages	
1921.....	127	4,400	6,259	22,953	14,740	77,307
1923.....	97	3,496	6,408	21,824	16,601	88,418
1925.....	132	5,945	5,573	35,951	13,066	93,636
1927.....	142	7,598	8,415	56,299	18,637	134,343
1929.....	142	8,818	10,784	60,168	24,860	184,102
1933.....	92	8,260	10,777	52,948	18,395	119,343
1935.....	129	12,675	14,917	79,743	24,686	161,865
1937.....	83	13,060	19,338	102,393	37,158	197,741
1939.....	178	9,635	24,052	93,341	45,736	215,700
States, 1939						
California.....	93	8,690	21,573	89,885	41,096	186,849
Los Angeles.....	65	4,554	9,597	43,680	19,701	95,320
Remainder of State.....	28	4,136	11,976	46,205	21,396	91,529
Illinois.....	9	53	72	162	97	520
Michigan.....	5	125	138	336	334	1,765
Missouri.....	5	20	11	43	9	172
New York.....	43	577	1,268	2,478	2,397	18,060
Other States.....	23	170	990	437	1,803	8,325

MOTION PICTURE THEATERS IN NEUTRAL AND ALLIED COUNTRIES DURING 1943

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

	Seating Capacities	Number of Theaters		Seating Capacities	Number of Theaters
Europe.....	18,619,232	30,066	China (Free).....	25,000	30
USSR.....	9,000,000	18,000	Ceylon.....	17,500	26
United Kingdom.....	4,500,000	5,300	Fiji Islands.....	5,250	10
Spain.....	4,000,000	3,086	Society Islands.....	3,625	6
Sweden.....	529,974	2,176	New Caledonia.....	2,100	3
Switzerland.....	125,000	338	Near East:		
Portugal.....	125,000	285	Syria and Lebanon..	24,585	51
Eire.....	120,000	260	Palestine.....	41,335	49
Turkey.....	100,000	200	Iraq.....	30,300	36
Latin America.....	4,085,572	6,850	Iran.....	25,000	36
Brazil.....	900,000	2,150	Arabia.....	3,600	6
Argentina.....	695,010	1,495	Afghanistan.....	600	1
Mexico.....	1,300,000	947	Africa:		
Cuba.....	176,000	396	South Africa.....	220,000	450
Colombia.....	140,000	340	Algeria.....	114,187	196
Chile.....	143,500	287	Egypt.....	109,840	121
Peru.....	120,000	259	French Morocco.....	39,876	70
Venezuela.....	144,947	229	Spanish Morocco.....	18,845	28
Uruguay.....	77,350	164	Eritrea.....	11,500	23
British W. Indies.....	53,295	87	Belgian Congo.....	3,005	20
Panama.....	53,112	65	Madagascar.....	8,550	19
Ecuador.....	55,500	56	Kenya.....	10,500	17
Costa Rica.....	32,266	56	Gold Coast.....	8,000	16
Bolivia.....	18,500	44	Nigeria.....	8,200	13
Guatemala.....	16,500	39	Angola.....	3,100	10
Nicaragua.....	28,000	37	Mozambique.....	3,200	4
Br. Guiana.....	25,016	31	Liberia.....	400	2
Honduras.....	19,000	31	Fr. Equatorial Africa	360	2
Dominican Rep.....	16,800	31	Atlantic Islands:		
El Salvador.....	41,000	29	Canary.....	15,867	33
Netherland W. Indies	12,630	18	New Foundland.....	6,700	15
Paraguay.....	9,776	17	Iceland.....	4,305	11
Haiti.....	4,400	10	Maderia.....	3,750	3
French W. Indies.....	1,500	10	Greenland.....	550	3
British Honduras.....	1,450	2	Azores.....	1,900	2
Far East:			Cape Verde.....	900	2
India.....	750,000	1,525	St. Pierre-Miquelon..	413	1
Australia.....	1,153,197	1,492	United States.....	11,700,789	17,919
New Zealand.....	267,652	548	Canada.....	715,000	1,270

PREVIOUS WINNERS OF ACADEMY AWARDS

Year	Actresses	Actors	Year	Actresses	Actors
1928	Janet Gaynor	Emil Jannings	1936	Luise Rainer	Paul Muni
1929	Mary Pickford	Warner Baxter	1937	Luise Rainer	Spencer Tracy
1930	Norma Shearer	George Arliss	1938	Bette Davis	Spencer Tracy
1931	Marie Dressler	Lionel Barrymore	1939	Vivien Leigh	Robert Donat
1932	Helen Hayes	Fredric March	1940	Ginger Rogers	James Stewart
1933	Katharine Hepburn	Charles Laughton	1941	Joan Fontaine	Gary Cooper
1934	Claudette Colbert	Clark Gable	1942	Greer Garson	James Cagney
1935	Bette Davis	Victor McLaglen	1943	Jennifer Jones	Paul Lukas
Directors			Directors		
1943	Michael Curtiz	1937	Leo McCarey	1931	Norman Taurog
1942	William Wyler	1936	Frank Capra	1930	Lewis Milestone
1941	John Ford	1935	John Ford	1929	Frank Lloyd
1940	John Ford	1934	Frank Capra	1928	Lewis Milestone
1939	Victor Fleming	1933	Frank Lloyd	1928	Frank Borzage
1938	Frank Capra	1932	Frank Borzage		
Cameramen			Cameramen		
1943	Arthur Miller	1937	Karl Freund	1931	Floyd Crosby
1942	Joseph Ruttenberg	1936	Tony Gaudio	1930	William Vander Veer and Joseph T. Rucker
1941	Arthur Miller	1935	Hal Mohr	1929	Clyde De Vinna
1940	George Barnes	1934	Victor Milner	1928	Charles Rosher and Karl Struss
1939	Gregg Toland	1933	Charles Bryant Lang, Jr.		
1938	Joseph Ruttenberg	1932	Lee Garmes		
Original Stories			Original Stories		
1943	William Saroyan	1938	Dore Scharf and Eleanor Griffin	1934	Arthur Caesar
1942	EmERIC Pressburger			1933	Robert Lord
1941	Harry Segall	1937	William A. Wellman and Robert Carson	1932	Frances Marion
1940	Preston Sturges	1936	Sheridan Gibney and Pierre Collings	1931	John Monk Saunders
1940	Benjamin Glazer and John S. Toddy	1935	Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht	1930	Frances Marion
1939	Lewis R. Foster			1929	Hans Kraly
				1928	Ben Hecht
Art Directors			Art Directors		
1943	James Basevi and William Darling	1939	Lyle Wheeler	1933	William S. Darling
1942	Richard Day and Joseph Wright	1938	Carl Weyl	1932	Gordon Wiles
1941	Richard Day and Nathan Juran	1937	Stephen Goosson and Paul Murphy	1931	Max Ree
1940	Cedric Gibbons and Paul Grosse	1936	Richard Day	1930	Herman Rosse
		1935	Richard Day	1929	Cedric Gibbons
		1934	Cedric Gibbons and Frederic Hope	1928	William C. Menzies

LEADING MOVIE PRODUCERS

1. Michael Curtiz	5. Henry King	9. George Sidney
2. David Butler	6. Lewis Milestone	10. Arthur Lubin
3. Lloyd Bacon	7. Mitchell Leisen	
4. Sidney Lanfield	8. Vincent Sherman	

POPULAR FAVORITES WITH MOVIE FANS

Source: Modern Screen Magazine

1. Sonny Tufts	5. June Allyson	9. Turhan Bey
2. James Craig	6. Barry Fitzgerald	10. Helmut Dantine
3. Gloria DeHaven	7. Marsha Hunt	
4. Roddy McDowall	8. Sydney Greenstreet	

STARS OF TOMORROW RANKINGS

Source: Fame Magazine

1. Frank Sinatra	5. Betty Grable	9. Shirley Temple
2. Alan Ladd	6. Ronald Reagan	10. John Payne
3. Pvt. Lon McCallister	7. Lana Turner	
4. Van Johnson	8. Gene Kelly	

TOP MONEY-MAKING STARS OF 1944

Source: Fame Magazine

1. Bing Crosby	11. Wallace Beery	20. Margaret O'Brien
2. Gary Cooper	12. Dorothy Lamour	James Cagney
3. Bob Hope	13. Walter Pidgeon	Barry Fitzgerald
4. Betty Grable	14. Judy Garland	Roy Rogers
5. Spencer Tracy	15. Alice Faye	23. Betty Hutton
6. Greer Garson	Red Skelton	24. Fred MacMurray
7. Humphrey Bogart	Ginger Rogers	Ingrid Bergman
8. Abbott & Costello	17. Mickey Rooney	25. Deanna Durbin
9. Cary Grant	18. Claudette Colbert	
10. Bette Davis	19. Irene Dunne	

RADIO

UNITED STATES BROADCASTING STATIONS, 1922-1945*

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook

Jan. 1, 1922.....	30	Jan. 1, 1934.....	591
March 1, 1923.....	556	Jan. 1, 1935.....	605
Oct. 1, 1924.....	530	Jan. 1, 1936.....	632
June 30, 1925.....	571	Jan. 1, 1937.....	685
June 30, 1926.....	528	Jan. 1, 1938.....	721
Feb. 23, 1927.....	733	Jan. 1, 1939.....	764
July 1, 1928.....	677	Jan. 1, 1940.....	814
Nov. 9, 1929.....	618	Jan. 1, 1941.....	882
July 1, 1930.....	612	Jan. 1, 1942.....	923
July 1, 1931.....	612	Jan. 1, 1943.....	917
Jan. 1, 1932.....	608	Jan. 1, 1944.....	912
Jan. 1, 1933.....	610	Jan. 1, 1945.....	943

*730 stations affiliated with 4 major networks as follows: Blue—194, CBS—143; MBS—244; NBC—149.

ESTIMATED RADIO GROSS BILLINGS BY YEARS

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook

Year	National Network	Others	Total	Year	National Network	Others	Total
1927.....	\$3,833	\$987	\$4,820	1936.....	59,671	47,880	107,551
1928.....	10,227	3,873	14,100	1937.....	68,828	75,314	144,142
1929.....	19,196	7,604	26,800	1938.....	71,728	78,390	150,118
1930.....	27,694	12,806	40,500	1939.....	83,114	88,000	171,114
1931.....	37,502	18,498	56,000	1940.....	96,456	111,500	207,956
1932.....	39,107	22,793	61,900	1941.....	106,900	130,700	237,600
1933.....	31,516	25,484	57,000	1942.....	118,200	136,600	254,800
1934.....	42,659	30,228	72,887	1943.....	151,791	155,400	307,191
1935.....	49,315	30,228	87,524	1944.....	190,677	201,200	391,877

RADIO NET TIME SALES, 1935-1944

Source: Census of Business, 1937-1943, FCC reports.

Year	National network	Regional network	National & Regional non-network	Local	Total
1935.....	\$39,737,867		\$13,805,200	\$26,074,476	\$79,617,543
1936.....	56,192,396	\$2,854,047	23,117,136	35,745,394	117,908,973
1937.....	56,612,925		28,109,185	32,657,349	117,379,459
1938.....	62,621,689		30,030,563	37,315,774	129,968,026
1939.....	71,919,428	1,869,583	37,140,444	44,756,792	155,686,247
1940.....	79,621,534	2,752,073	45,681,959	51,697,651	179,753,217
1941.....	84,383,571	2,631,788	51,059,159	53,898,916	191,973,434
1942.....	100,051,718	4,593,967	59,352,170	64,104,309	228,102,164
1943.....	121,300,000	6,200,000	75,000,000	82,600,000	285,100,000
1944.....					

AVERAGE SALE OF RADIO STATION TIME, 1937-1939-1943

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook

Class of Station	Net Time Sales		
	1937	1939	1943
Clear Channel			
50 kw unlimited.....	\$837,769	\$819,853	\$1,032,730
50 kw part time.....	459,451	439,559	708,758
5-25 kw unlimited.....	275,163	238,881	300,232
5-25 kw part time.....	142,226	125,479	208,926
Regional			
Unlimited.....	175,731	182,225	262,400
Part time.....	91,964	128,532	139,594
Local			
Unlimited.....	41,711	56,229	74,960
Part time.....	26,521	45,280	44,949

EVENING RADIO PROGRAMS (WINTER SEASON)

(Rank in % of Total Commercial Evening Air Time)

Year	Drama	Variety	News and Talks	Aud. Part.	Pop. Music	Fam. Music
1943-4	1	2	3	5	4	6
1942-3	1	2	4	3	5	6
1941-2	1	2	5	3	4	6
1940-1	1	3	4	2	5	6
1939-40	2	1	5	3	4	6
1938-9	2	1	6	4	3	8
1937-8	2	1	5	7	3	

DAYTIME RADIO PROGRAMS (WINTER SEASON)

(Rank in % of Total Commercial Air Time)

Years	Serial Drama	Other Drama	News	Talks	Variety	Children's Programs
1943-4	1	4	2	3	5	
1942-3	1	6	2	4	3	
1941-2	1	3	2	4	5	
1940-1	1	7	2	5	4	
1939-40	1	5	3	4	2	
1938-9	1		2	5	3	
1937-8	1	5	2	4	3	

DIVISION OF RADIO NETWORK TIMESource: Broadcasting Yearbook
(All statistics in percentages)

October, 1943-44			May-August 1944		
Daytime			Daytime		
Audience participation	2.8		Audience Participation	3.2	
Classical and Semi-classical	4.5		Children's Programs	5.7	
Children's Programs	4.7		Classical and Semi-Classical Music	4.6	
Drama	6.8		Drama	8.5	
Familiar Music	1.3		Familiar Music	1.1	
Hymns	0.9		Hymns	1.0	
News and Talks	10.7		News, Commentators and Talks	11.3	
Popular Music	2.2		Popular Music	3.7	
Serial Drama	57.4		Serial Drama	53.5	
Variety	8.7		Variety	7.4	
Nighttime			Nighttime		
Children's Programs	3.6		Audience Participation	13.2	
Classical and Semi-Classical	3.3		Children's Programs	2.1	
Comedy Drama	6.7		Classical and Semi-Classical	3.0	
Commentators, News and Talks	18.0		Drama	27.8	
Familiar Music	4.7		Familiar Music	5.2	
Melodrama	9.2		Hymns	0.3	
Others	3.9		News, Commentators and Talks	17.5	
Popular Music	12.7		Popular Music	13.0	
Straight Drama	11.9		Variety	17.9	
Quiz	5.7				
Hymns	0.3				

RETAIL RADIO SALES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook

Year	Homes With Radio Sets	Auto Sets In Use	Total Sets In U.S.	Year	Homes With Radio Sets	Auto Sets In Use	Total Sets In U.S.
1922	60,000		400,000	1934	21,456,000	1,250,000	26,000,000
1923	1,000,000		1,100,000	1935	22,869,000	2,000,000	30,500,000
1924	2,500,000		3,000,000	1936	24,600,000	3,500,000	33,000,000
1925	3,500,000		4,000,000	1937	26,666,500	5,000,000	37,600,000
1926	5,000,000		5,000,000	1938	28,000,000	6,000,000	40,800,000
1927	6,500,000		6,500,000	1939	28,700,000	6,500,000	45,300,000
1928	7,500,000		8,500,000	1940	29,200,000	7,500,000	51,000,000
1929	9,000,000		10,500,000	1941	29,700,000	8,500,000	56,000,000
1930	12,048,762		13,000,000	1942	30,800,000	8,750,000	59,340,000
1931	14,000,000	100,000	15,000,000	1943	32,500,000	8,000,000	57,000,000
1932	16,809,562	250,000	18,000,000	1944	33,100,000	7,000,000	55,000,000
1933	20,402,369	500,000	22,000,000				

HOMES WITH RADIO, FOR COUNTIES AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE, 1940

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

State	Total dwelling units			Rural-nonfarm			Rural-farm		
	Total	With radio	No report	Total	With radio	No report	Total	With radio	No report
Alabama.....	673,815	321,671	23,105	157,226	82,906	5,144	289,280	86,115	9,676
Arizona.....	131,133	87,781	3,883	55,813	37,508	1,651	26,396	11,039	910
Arkansas.....	495,825	244,586	14,870	111,636	58,001	3,554	260,661	99,987	7,359
California.....	2,138,343	1,933,031	58,520	393,950	338,996	10,737	175,841	143,588	5,082
Colorado.....	316,000	258,573	10,176	77,956	59,231	2,102	63,285	45,187	1,791
Connecticut.....	448,682	417,259	12,517	120,205	111,445	3,306	24,113	20,746	667
Delaware.....	70,541	59,921	1,671	21,830	18,513	432	11,641	8,077	278
Florida.....	519,887	326,447	15,876	152,395	81,444	4,579	73,082	27,959	2,115
Georgia.....	752,241	381,668	25,242	170,595	95,144	5,423	292,828	96,198	10,249
Idaho.....	141,727	118,824	4,206	41,235	33,697	1,176	49,718	40,332	1,318
Illinois.....	2,192,724	1,974,604	53,699	310,446	261,420	7,478	249,261	195,614	6,106
Indiana.....	961,498	826,603	24,451	208,010	173,928	4,705	212,415	160,969	4,788
Iowa.....	701,824	617,006	17,860	161,077	138,016	3,474	228,354	194,636	5,441
Kansas.....	511,109	411,984	15,008	128,059	102,849	3,270	158,736	112,677	4,768
Kentucky.....	698,538	444,416	18,472	115,079	60,144	4,667	280,365	134,773	7,069
Louisiana.....	592,528	307,883	14,563	136,615	69,626	3,928	192,986	51,344	5,239
Maine.....	218,968	184,348	5,764	90,186	73,856	2,281	40,876	30,247	1,185
Maryland.....	465,683	396,338	15,723	124,112	101,547	3,757	55,066	36,619	1,790
Massachusetts.....	1,120,694	1,044,830	34,071	94,541	85,934	2,632	23,720	20,502	761
Michigan.....	1,396,014	1,271,499	34,993	252,211	224,307	5,579	218,890	178,353	5,739
Minnesota.....	728,359	647,499	18,381	135,689	115,860	3,178	209,334	173,887	5,386
Mississippi.....	534,956	205,613	19,587	95,920	47,177	3,228	318,676	87,147	11,975
Missouri.....	1,068,624	832,590	26,179	204,507	153,707	4,339	290,788	171,489	7,419
Montana.....	159,963	134,503	3,939	49,737	40,924	1,257	46,078	36,465	1,115
Nebraska.....	360,744	298,790	8,082	89,390	72,446	1,958	125,095	93,916	2,688
Nevada.....	33,291	26,200	1,113	15,795	11,889	435	4,212	2,906	174
New Hampshire.....	132,936	116,809	3,178	41,550	35,236	980	16,031	12,937	427
New Jersey.....	1,100,260	1,020,466	31,551	167,675	152,297	4,220	32,948	28,117	861
New Mexico.....	129,475	66,609	4,341	43,097	19,824	1,438	39,665	14,105	1,250
New York.....	3,662,113	3,385,703	117,932	423,279	381,341	10,678	183,305	150,043	4,308
North Carolina.....	789,659	471,863	25,515	217,703	142,268	6,946	332,039	148,939	10,878
North Dakota.....	152,043	131,000	3,864	47,024	39,996	1,043	70,950	60,230	1,901
Ohio.....	1,897,796	1,697,672	45,478	338,164	290,910	6,914	268,384	210,038	6,351
Oklahoma.....	610,481	405,754	20,562	139,605	87,273	4,443	216,097	114,069	6,289
Oregon.....	337,492	290,641	9,686	92,667	77,496	2,704	72,265	57,335	1,833
Pennsylvania.....	2,515,524	2,265,921	62,421	595,341	517,702	11,542	209,050	158,048	4,562
Rhode Island.....	187,706	176,739	3,045	13,860	12,604	250	2,610	2,244	65
South Carolina.....	434,968	209,542	12,705	126,119	73,498	3,543	185,346	55,525	5,733
South Dakota.....	165,428	136,049	4,534	49,548	39,408	1,345	72,322	57,450	1,992
Tennessee.....	714,894	434,733	19,532	152,197	96,620	3,777	286,641	129,965	7,713
Texas.....	1,678,396	1,090,206	47,595	359,745	229,426	10,390	516,050	248,063	14,178
Utah.....	139,487	126,418	2,740	37,115	32,771	773	20,614	17,404	457
Vermont.....	92,435	80,253	1,866	35,154	30,213	678	24,806	19,636	543
Virginia.....	627,532	409,978	16,654	174,219	114,756	4,511	209,208	95,552	5,602
Washington.....	537,337	472,553	15,560	141,673	122,923	3,819	93,456	78,338	2,184
West Virginia.....	444,815	326,347	10,429	192,771	142,190	4,091	111,488	61,448	2,553
Wisconsin.....	827,207	743,078	16,774	161,089	140,321	3,197	202,887	165,075	4,105
Wyoming.....	69,374	57,126	1,687	22,842	18,603	472	19,200	14,034	650

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY INC.

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. Telephone Circle 7-5700.

33 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York. Telephone Wisconsin 7-1737.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Edward J. Noble, Chairman; Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman; Mark Woods, C. Nicholas Prialux, Franklin S. Wood, Earl E. Anderson, Harold V. Hough, Roy E. Larsen.

OFFICERS: Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board; Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman of the Board; Mark Woods, President; C. P. Jaeger, Vice President; Keith Kiggins, Vice President; Robert Kinter, Vice President; C. Nicholas Prialux, Vice President-Treasurer & Secretary; Hubbell Robinson, Vice President; Charles E. Rynd, Vice President & Assistant Secretary; Fred Smith, Vice President; Alexander D. Nicol,

Controller; Anthony M. Hennig, Assistant Treasurer.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

David Brent, Philippines; John Bryson, Germany; Herbert Clark, France; Donald Coe, London; Victor Eckland, Hawaii; William Ewing, Hawaii; Arthur Feldman, London; J. Gordon Fraser, Germany; George Hicks, Germany; Ted Malone, Paris; Robert Massell, Germany; Reiman Morin, Cairo; Frederick Oppen, Chungking; Norman Paige, Guam; Cleto Roberts, Italy; Clark Sanders, Guam; Edmund L. Souder, Jr., Chungking; Lawrence Tighe, Guam.

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

August 1, 1945

City and State	Call Letters	City and State	Call Letters
Abilene, Tex.	KRBC	Houston, Tex.	KXYZ
Ada, Okla.	KADA	Huntington, W. Va.	WSAZ
Akron, Ohio	WAKR	Hyannis, Mass.	WOCB
Albany-Troy, N. Y.	WTRY	Indianapolis, Ind.	WISH
Albert Lea, Minn.	KATE	Jackson, Mich.	WIBM
Alexandria, La.	KALB	Jackson, Miss.	WSLI
Amarillo, Tex.	KFDA	Jackson, Tenn.	WTJS
Anderson, Ind.	WHBU	Jacksonville, Fla.	WPDQ
Anniston, Ala.	WHMA	Jamestown, N. Y.	WJTN
Ardmore, Okla.	KVSO	Johnson City, Tenn.	WJHL
Atlanta, Ga.	WAGA	Kansas City, Mo.	KCMO
Atlantic City, N. J.	WFPG	Kinston, N. C.	WFTC
Augusta, Ga.	WGAC	Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR
Austin, Tex.	KNOW	Lansing, Mich.	WJIM
Bakersfield, Cal.	KPMC	Las Vegas, Nev.	KENO
Baltimore, Md.	WFBR	Lawrence, Kan.	WREN
Baton Rouge, La.	WJBO	Lawrence, Mass.	WLAW
Battle Creek, Mich.	WELL	Lexington, Ky.	WLAP
Bay City, Mich.	WBCM	Lincoln, Neb.	KFOR
Beaumont, Tex.	KFDM	Little Rock, Ark.	KGHI
Big Spring, Tex.	KBST	Longview, Tex.	KFRO
Birmingham, Ala.	WSGN	Los Angeles, Cal.	KECA
Bloomington, Ill.	WJBC	Louisville, Ky.	WINN
Boston, Mass.	WCOP	Lynchburg, Va.	WLVA
Bridgeport, Conn.	WNAB	Lubbock, Tex.	KFYA
Brownsville, Tex.	KEEW	Macon, Ga.	WMBL
Buffalo, N. Y.	WGR	Manchester, N. H.	WMUR
Burlington, Iowa	KBUR	Mansfield, Ohio	WMAN
Cedartown, Ga.	WGAA	Marion, Ohio	WMRN
Charlotte, N. C.	WAYS	Memphis, Tenn.	WMPS
Charlottesville, Va.	WCHV	Miami, Fla.	WGBS
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDEF	Milwaukee, Wis.	WEMP
Cheyenne, Wyo.	KFBC	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	WTCN
Chicago, Ill.	WENR-WLS	Mobile, Ala.	WMOB
Cincinnati, Ohio	WSAI	Monroe, La.	KMLB
Cleveland, Ohio	WJW	Montreal, Que., Can.	CFCF
Coffeyville, Kan.	KGGF	Muskegon, Mich.	WKBZ
College Station, Tex.	(D) WTAU	Muskogee, Okla.	KBIX
Columbia, Mo.	KFRU	Nashville, Tenn.	WSIX
Columbia, S. C.	WCOS	New Bedford, Mass.	WNBH
Columbus, Ga.	WDAK	New Haven, Conn.	WEHI
Columbus, Ohio	WCOL	New Orleans, La.	WDSU
Corpus Christi, Tex.	(D) KWBU	New York, N. Y.	WJZ
Covington, Va.	WKEY	Norfolk, Va.	WGH
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.	KGKO	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KTOK
Danville, Va.	WBTM	Olean, N. Y.	WHDI
Davenport, Iowa	WOC	Omaha, Neb.	(D) KOWH
Dayton, Ohio	WING	Orlando, Fla.	WLOF
Daytona Beach, Fla.	WMFJ	Oshkosh, Wis.	WOSH
Denver, Colo.	KVOD	Palm Beach, Fla.	WWPG
Des Moines, Iowa	ERNT	Paris, Tex.	KPLT
Detroit, Mich.	WXYZ	Philadelphia, Pa.	WPHI
Dubuque, Iowa	WKBB	Phoenix, Ariz.	KPHO
Duluth-Superior, Minn.	WDSM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WCAE
El Dorado, Ark.	KELD	Plattsburg, N. Y.	WMFT
Enid, Okla.	KCRC	Portland, Ore.	KEX
Erie, Pa.	WLEU	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	WKIP
Flint, Mich.	WFDF	Providence, R. I.	WFCI
Florence, S. C.	WOLS	Pueblo, Colo.	KGHI
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	WOWO	Racine, Wis.	WRJN
Ft. Worth-Dallas, Tex.	KGKO	Reading, Pa.	(D) WEEU
Fredericksburg, Va.	WFVA	Richmond, Va.	WRNL
Fresno-Visalia, Calif.	KTKC	Riverside, Calif.	KPRO
Gastonia, N. C.	WGNC	Roanoke, Va.	WSLS
Grand Island, Neb.	(D) KMMJ	Rockford, Ill.	WROK
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WLAW	Rocky Mount, N. C.	WEED
Greensboro, N. C.	(D) WGBG	Sacramento, Calif.	KFBK
Greenville, S. C.	WMRC	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFBQ
Greenwood, Miss.	WGRM	St. Louis, Mo.	KXOK
Gulfport, Miss.	WGCM	St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.	WTCN
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHGB	St. Petersburg-Tampa, Fla.	WSUN
Hartford, Conn.	WHTD	Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTA
Hickory, N. C.	WHKY	San Angelo, Tex.	KGKL
High Point, N. C.	WMFR	San Antonio, Tex.	KABC
Hot Springs, Ark.	KTHS	San Diego, Calif.	KFMB

(D) Station operates daytime only.

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

August 1, 1945 (Continued)

City and State	Call Letters	City and State	Call Letters
San Francisco, Calif.	KGO	Toledo, Ohio	WTOL
Santa Barbara, Calif.	KTMS	Toronto, Ont., Can.	CJBC
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	(D) WMBZ	Troy-Albany, N. Y.	WTRY
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	WSOO	Tulsa, Okla.	KOME
Scranton, Pa.	WARM	Vicksburg, Miss.	WQBC
Seattle, Wash.	KJR	Visalia-Fresno, Calif.	KTKC
Shawnee, Okla.	KGFF	Waco, Tex.	WACO
Sheboygan, Wis.	WBHL	Washington, D. C.	WMAL
Shenandoah, Iowa	KMA	Washington, N. C.	(D) WRRF
Shreveport, La.	KRMD	Waterbury, Conn.	WATR
Sioux City, Ia.-Yankton, S. D.	WNAX	Waterloo, Iowa	KXEL
South Bend, Ind.	WHOT	Watsonville, Calif.	KHUB
Spartanburg, S. C.	WORD	Wenatchee, Wash.	KPO
Spokane, Wash.	KGA	West Point, Ga.	WRLD
Springfield, Ill.	WCBS	Wheeling, W. Va.	WWVA
Springfield, Mass.	WSPR	Wichita, Kan.	KFBI
Springfield, Mo.	KWTO	Willmar, Minn.	KWLM
Springfield, Ohio	WIZE	Wilmington, N. C.	WMFD
Stamford, Conn.	WSRR	Winchester, Va.	WINC
Stockton, Calif.	KWG	Winona, Minn.	KWNO
Superior-Duluth, Wis.	WDSM	Winston-Salem, N. C.	WAIR
Suffolk, Va.	WLPM	Worcester, Mass.	WORC
Syracuse, N. Y.	WAGE	Yankton, S. D.-Sioux City, Ia.	WNAX
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN	York, Pa.	(D) WBSA
Temple, Tex.	KTEM	Youngstown, Ohio	WFMJ
Texarkana, Tex.	KCMC		

(D) Station operates daytime only.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

OFFICERS: William S. Paley, President; Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President; Joseph H. Ream, Vice-President and Secretary; Frank K. White, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frank N. Stanton, Vice-President; Herbert V. Akerberg, Vice-President; H. Leslie Atlass, Vice-President; Douglas Coulter, Vice-President; William O. Gittinger, Vice-President; Paul Hollister, Vice-President; Donald W. Thornburgh, Vice-President; James M. Seward, Assistant

Secretary; Samuel R. Dean, Assistant Treasurer; Arthur S. Padgett, General Auditor; Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President; Lawrence W. Lowman, Vice-President; Mefford R. Runyan, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: John J. Burns, Prescott S. Bush, Ralph F. Colin, J. A. W. Iglehart, Paul W. Kesten, Isaac D. Levy, Leon Levey, Samuel Paley, William S. Paley, Dorsey Richardson, Mefford R. Runyan, Herbert Bayard Swope.

STATIONS OF THE COLUMBIA NETWORK

City	Call Letters	City	Call Letters
Akron, Ohio	WADC	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KVOF
Albany, Ga.	WGPC	Columbus, Ga.	WRBI
Albany, N. Y.	WOKO	Columbus, Ohio	WBNS
Albuquerque, N. M.	KGGM	Cookeville, Tenn.	WHUI
Anderson, S. C.	WAIM	Corpus Christi, Texas	KEY
Asheville, N. C.	WWNC	Dallas, Texas	KRLI
Athens, Ga.	WGAU	Danville, Ill.	WDAN
Atlanta, Ga.	WGST	Dayton, Ohio	WHC
Atlantic City, N. J.	WBAB	Decatur, Ill.	WSO
Augusta, Ga.	WRDW	Denver, Colo.	KL
Austin, Texas	KTBC	Des Moines, Iowa	KSO
Baltimore, Md.	WCAO	Detroit, Mich.	WJL
Bangor, Me.	WABI	DuBois, Pa.	WCEI
Beckley, W. Va.	WJLS	Duluth, Minn.	KDA
Binghamton, N. Y.	WNBF	Durham, N. C.	WDNC
Birmingham, Ala.	WAPI	El Paso, Texas	KROI
Bisbee, Ariz.	KSUN	Erie, Pa.	WER
Boston, Mass.	WEET	Evansville, Ind.	WEO
Buffalo, N. Y.	WKBW	Evansville, Ind.	WMMI
Burlington, Vt.	WCAX	Fairmont, W. Va.	WINI
Cedar City, Utah	KSUB	Fort Myers, Fla.	WFM
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	WMT	Frederick, Md.	KAR
Champaign, Ill.	WDWS	Fresno, Cal.	WEN
Charleston, S. C.	WCSC	Gloversville, N. Y.	KIL
Charleston, W. Va.	WOHS	Grand Forks, N. D.	KFB
Charlotte, N. C.	WBT	Great Falls, Mont.	WTA
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDOD	Green Bay, Wis.	WBI
Chicago, Ill.	WBBM	Greensboro, N. C.	KGE
Cincinnati, Ohio	WKRC	Harlingen, Texas	WH
Cleveland, Ohio	WGAR	Harrisburg, Pa.	WDR
		Hartford, Conn.	

STATIONS OF THE COLUMBIA NETWORK—Cont.

City	Call Letters	City	Call Letters
Hopkinsville, Ky.	WHOP	Quincy, Ill.	WTAD
Houston, Texas.	KTRH	Richmond, Va.	WRVA
Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM	Roanoke, Va.	WDBJ
Ithaca, N. Y.	WHCU	Rochester, N. Y.	WHEC
Jacksonville, Fla.	WMBR	St. Augustine, Fla.	WFOY
Jamestown, N. D.	KSJB	St. Louis, Mo.	KMOX
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO	Sacramento, Cal.	KROY
Kansas City, Mo.	KMBC	Salt Lake City, Utah.	KSL
Keene, N. H.	WKNE	San Antonio, Texas.	KTSA
Knoxville, Tenn.	WNOX	San Francisco, Cal.	KQW
Kokomo, Ind.	WKMO	Santa Fe, N. M.	KVSF
Lawrence, Mass.	WLAW	Sarasota, Fla.	WSPB
Lincoln, Neb.	KFAB	Savannah, Ga.	WTOC
Little Rock, Ark.	KLRA	Scranton, Pa.	WGBI
Los Angeles, Cal.	KNX	Seattle, Wash.	KIRO
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS	Shreveport, La.	KWKH
Macon, Ga.	WMAZ	Sioux City, Iowa.	KSCJ
Mason City, Iowa.	KGLO	South Bend, Ind.	WSBT
Memphis, Tenn.	WREC	Spartanburg, S. C.	WSPA
Meridian, Minn.	WCOC	Spokane, Wash.	KFPY
Miami, Fla.	WQAM	Springfield, Ill.	WTAX
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN	Springfield, Mass.	WMAS
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	WCCO	Springfield, Mo.	KTTS
Missoula, Mont.	KGVO	Stockton, Cal.	KGDM
Montgomery, Ala.	WCOV	Syracuse, N. Y.	WFBL
Muncie, Ind.	WLBC	Tampa, Fla.	WDAE
Nashville, Tenn.	WLAC	Topeka, Kans.	WIBW
New Orleans, La.	WWL	Tucson, Ariz.	KTUC
New York, N. Y.	WABC	Tulsa, Okla.	KTUL
Oklahoma City, Okla.	KOMA	Uniontown, Pa.	WMBS
Omaha, Neb.	KOIL	Utica, N. Y.	WIBX
Orlando, Fla.	WDBO	Washington, D. C.	WTOP
Paducah, Ky.	WPAD	Waterbury, Conn.	WBRV
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WPAR	Watertown, N. Y.	WWNY
Peoria, Ill.	WMBD	Wausau, Wis.	WASU
Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU	West Palm Beach, Fla.	WJNO
Phoenix, Ariz.	KOY	Wheeling, W. Va.	WKWK
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WJAS	Wichita, Kans.	KFH
Portland, Me.	WGAN	Wichita Falls, Texas.	KWFT
Portland, Ore.	KOIN	Worcester, Mass.	WTAG
Providence, R. I.	WPRO	Youngstown, Ohio.	WKBN

Stations Outside the Continental United States

Hilo, T. H.	KHBC	San Juan, P. R.	WKAQ
Honolulu, T. H.	KGMB	Toronto, Ont.	CFRB
Montreal, Que.	CKAC		

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

OFFICERS: Niles Trammell, President; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager; A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel; John H. MacDonald, Vice-President in Charge of Finance, and Assistant Secretary; C. Lloyd Egner, Vice-President in Charge of Radio-Recording; O. B. Hanson, Vice-President and Chief Engineer; William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Stations Departments; Harry C. Kopf, Vice-President in Charge of Central Division; Clarence L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Programs; John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of Television; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President in Charge

of Washington Office; Sidney N. Strotz, Vice-President in Charge of Western Division; Roy C. Witmer, Vice-President in Charge of Network Sales; R. J. Teichner, Treasurer; H. F. McKeon, Controller; Lewis MacConnach, Secretary; C. E. Pfautz, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS: David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board; James Rowland Angell, Arthur E. Braun, Bertram Cutler, Gano Dunn, Frank M. Folsom, James G. Harbord, Edward W. Harden, Edward F. McGrady, DeWitt Millhauser, Frank E. Mullen, Edward J. Nally, Niles Trammell.

NBC NEWS CORRESPONDENTS (1944)

London, Paris and the Western Front: David Anderson, James Cassidy, Ruth Cowan, Edwin Haaker, John MacVane, Chester Morrison, Merrill Mueller, Stanley Richardson.
Philippines: Owen Pat Flaherty, George Folster.
Guam: John A. Hooley.
Chinking: Spencer Moosa.
Central Pacific: John Cooper, Wilson K. Foster, Joseph Hainline, James Wahl.

Italy: Grant Parr.
Moscow: Daniel De Luce, Eddie Gilmore, Robert Magidoff.
Athens: Guthrie Janssen.
Stockholm: Bjorn Bjornson.
Berne: Paul Archinard.
Buenos Aires: Stanley Ross.
Alaska: A. D. Bramstedt.
Panama: Peter Brennan.
Puerto Rico: Harwood Hull.

NBC NEWS MEN IN THE U. S. (1944)

United States: Art Baker, Kenneth Banghart, Morgan Beatty, Raine Bennett, Henry C. Cassidy, W. W. Chaplin, Alex Dreier, Leif Eid, Don Fisher, Don Goddard, Richard Harkness, Sam Hayes, Max Hill, Don Hollenbeck, H. V. Kaltenborn, Clyde Kittell, Fleetwood Lawton, C. F. McCarthy, Robert McCormick, Elmer Peterson, Ralph Peterson, Roy Porter, Cesar Saerchinger, Robert St. John, Larry Smith, James Stevenson, Lowell Thomas, Clifton Utley, Lyle Van, John Vandercook, Edward Wallace.

NBC PERSONNEL

In 1944, 2,261 persons were regularly employed by NBC, of whom 1,328 were men, 933 women.

New York (including men on foreign assignments)	1,380
Washington	81
Cleveland	76
Chicago	286
Denver	61
San Francisco	139
Hollywood	238

2,261

These figures are exclusive of musicians and actors who appear professionally on NBC programs, as well as writers and reporters who are regularly identified with NBC programs.

Classifications of Employment	
Executive Staff	322
Office Personnel	775
Engineers	404
Reporters and Script Writers	85
Announcers	72
Foreign Language Writer-Announcers	34
Program Producers	59
Sound Effect Technicians	60
Salesmen	42
Telephone Operators	29
Receptionists	43
Pages, Guides and Messengers	122
Maintenance Staff	183
Miscellaneous	31
	2,261

NBC NETWORK

City	Call Letters	City	Call Letters
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOB	Harrisburg, Pa.	WKBO
Allentown, Pa.	WSAN	Hartford, Conn.	WTIC
Altoona, Pa.	WFBG	Hattiesburg, Miss.	WFOR
Amarillo, Texas	KGNC	Hazelton, Pa.	WAZL
Asheville, N. C.	WISE	Helena, Mont.	KPFA
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB	Hibbing, Minn.	WMFG
Augusta, Me.	WRDO	Honolulu, T. H.	KGU
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL	Houston, Texas	KPRC
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ	Hutchinson, Kans.	KWBW
Billings, Mont.	KGHL	Indianapolis, Ind.	WIRE
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC	Jackson, Miss.	WJDX
Bismark, N. D.	KFYR	Jacksonville, Fla.	WJAX
Bluefield, W. Va.	WHIS	Johnstown, Pa.	WJAO
Boise, Idaho	KIDO	Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF
Boston, Mass.	WBZ	Kingsport, Tenn.	WKPT
Bozeman, Mont.	KRBM	Knoxville, Tenn.	WROL
Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	WOPI	La Crosse, Wis.	WKBH
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBN	Lafayette, La.	KVOL
Butte, Mont.	KGIR	Lake Charles, La.	KPLC
Charleston, S. C.	WTMA	Lakeland, Fla.	WLAJ
Charleston, W. Va.	WGKY	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAI
Charlotte, N. C.	WSOC	Laurel, Miss.	WAML
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WAPO	Lewistown, Pa.	WMRF
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	Lima, Ohio	WLOK
Cincinnati, Ohio	WLW	Little Rock, Ark.	KARK
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBLK	Los Angeles, Calif.	KFI
Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM	Louisville, Ky.	WAVE
Columbia, S. C.	WIS	Madison, Wis.	WIBA
Corpus Christi, Texas	KRIS	Manchester, N. H.	WFEA
Cumberland, Md.	WTBO	Mankato, Minn.	KYSM
Dallas, Texas	WFAA	Marinette, Wis.	WMAM
Denver, Colorado	KOA	Martinsville, Va.	WMVA
Des Moines, Iowa	WHO	Medford, Ore.	KMED
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	Memphis, Tenn.	WMC
Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis.	WEBC	Miami, Fla.	WIOD
Easton, Pa.	WEST	Milwaukee, Wis.	WTM
Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAU	Minneapolis, Minn. (see St. Paul)	
Elmira, N. Y.	WENY	Monroe, La.	KNOE
El Paso, Texas	KTSM	Mobile, Ala.	WALA
Evansville, Ind.	WGFB	Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA
Fargo, N. D.	WDAY	Montreal, Que.	CBI
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WGL	Montreal, Que.	CBN
Fort Worth, Texas	WBAP	Nashville, Tenn.	WSMI
Fresno, Cal.	KMJ	New Orleans, La.	WEAL
Globe, Ariz.	KWJB	New York, N. Y.	WTAI
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WOOD	Norfolk, Va.	KOD
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC	North Platte, Neb.	WK
Greenwood, S. C.	WCBS	Oklahoma City, Okla.	

NBC NETWORK (Continued)

City	Call Letters	City	Call Letters
Omaha, Neb.	WOW	Schenectady, N. Y.	WGY
Pensacola, Fla.	WCOA	Seattle, Wash.	KOMO
Philadelphia, Pa.	KYW	Shreveport, La.	KTBS
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTAR	Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO
Pittsburg, Kan.	KOAM	Sioux Falls, S. D.	KSOO
Pittsburgh, Pa.	KDKA	Spokane, Wash.	KHQ
Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI	Springfield, Mass.	WBZA
Portland, Ore.	KGW	Springfield, Mo.	KGBX
Prescott, Ariz.	KYCA	Syracuse, N. Y.	WSYR
Providence, R. I.	WJAR	Tampa, Fla.	WFLA
Raleigh, N. C.	WPTF	Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW
Reading, Pa.	WEEU	Toledo, Ohio	WSPD
Reading, Pa.	WRAW	Toronto, Ont.	CBL
Reno, Nev.	KOH	Trenton, N. J.	WTTM
Richmond, Va.	WMBG	Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA
Rochester, Minn.	KROC	Tulsa, Okla.	KVOO
Rochester, N. Y.	WHAM	Twin Falls, Idaho	KTFI
Safford, Ariz.	KGLU	Virginia, Minn.	WHLB
Saginaw-Bay City, Michigan	WSAM	Washington, D. C.	WRC
St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM	Weslaco, Texas	KRGV
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	Wichita, Kas.	KANS
St. Paul, Minn.	KSTP	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WBRE
Minneapolis, Minn.	KSTP	Williamsport, Pa.	WRAK
Salt Lake City, Utah	KDYL	Wilmington, Del.	WDEL
San Antonio, Texas	WOAI	Winston-Salem, N. C.	WSJS
San Diego, Cal.	KFSD	York, Pa.	WORK
San Francisco, Cal.	KPO	Yuma, Ariz.	KYUM
Savannah, Ga.	WSAV	Zanesville, Ohio	WHIZ

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Directors: Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman. Benedict Gimbel, Jr., Chesser Campbell, Edgar Kobak, E. M. Antrim, H. K. Carpenter, J. E. Campeau, John Shepard, III, Lewis Allen Weiss, Linus Travers, T. C. Streibert, Willet H. Brown.

Officers: Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board; Edgar Kobak, President; Lewis A. Weiss, Vice-Chairman of the Board; E. M. Antrim, Secretary; James E. Wallen, Treasurer, Controller & Ass't. Sec.; Robert D. Swezey, Vice-President and General Manager; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Program; Z. B. Barnes, Vice-President in Charge of Sales; Carl Haverlin, Vice-

President in Charge of Station Relations; A. N. Hult, Vice-President in Charge of Midwest Operations; Robert Schmid, Vice-President in Charge of Advertising, Promotion and Research.

Foreign Correspondents: Don Bell, Manila; Milton Bracker, Rome; Bob Brumby, Guam; Raymond Arthur Davies, Moscow; Ted Hoskins, On way to Cairo; Berger Jacobsen, Sweden; Jack Mahon, Pacific; Arthur Mann, London; Leslie Nichols, Mgr. of European Operations; Kathryn Cravens, Europe; Charles Miner, Chunking; Murray Young, Europe.

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

STATIONS, CALL LETTERS, POWER, AND FREQUENCIES

August 25, 1945

City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles	City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles
Aberdeen, S. D.	KABR	5000	1420	Bessemer, Ala.	WJLD	250	1400
Aberdeen, Wash.	KXRO	250	1340	Big Spring, Texas	KBST	100	1490
Abilene, Texas	KRBC	250	1450	Bismarck-Mandan, N.D.	KGCU	250	1270
Akron, Ohio (Daytime)	WHKK	1000	640	Boston, Mass.	WNAC	5000	1260
Albany, Ga.	WALB	1000	1590	Bowling Green, Ky.	WLBj	250	1340
Albany, N. Y.	WABY	250	1400	Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC	1000 D	600
Albany, Ore.	KWIL	250	1240			500 N	
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOB	50,000 D	770	Brownwood, Texas	KBWD	1000 D	1380
		25,000 N				500 N	
Appleton, Wis.	WHBY	250	1230	Brunswick, Ga.	WMDG	250	1480
Asheville, N. C.	WISE	250	1230	Buffalo, N. Y.	WEBR	250	1340
Asbland, Wis.	WATW	250	1400	Burlington, N.C. (Daytime)	WBBB	1000	920
Astoria, Ore.	KAST	250	1230				
Atchison, Kan.	KVAK	250	1450	Calumet, Mich.	WHDF	250	1400
Atlanta, Ga.	WATL	250	1400	Canton, Ohio	WHBC	1000	1480
Auburn, N. Y.	WMBO	250	1340	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	WMT	5000	600
Austin, Texas	KNOW	250	1490	Centralia-Chehalis, Wash.	KELA	1000	1470
				Charlotte, N. C.	WAYS	1000	610
Bakersfield, Calif.	KPMC	1000	1560	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDEF	250	1400
Baltimore, Md.	WCBM	250	1400	Chicago, Ill.	WGN	50,000	720
Bartlesville, Okla.	KWON	250	1400	Chico, Calif.	KHSL	1000	2190
Batavia, N. Y.	WBTA	250	1490	Cincinnati, Ohio	WCPO	250	1230
Bend, Ore.	KBND	250	1340	Clarksdale, Miss.	WROX	250	1450

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

August 25, 1945 (Continued)

City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles	City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles
Clarksville, Tenn.	WJZM	250	1400	Hazleton, Pa.	WAZL	250	1450
Cleveland, Ohio	WHK	5000	1420	Holyoke, Mass.	WHYN	250	1400
Cleveland, Tenn.	WBAC	250	1340	Hot Springs, Ark.	KWFC	250	1340
Clinton, Iowa	KROS	250	1340	Houston, Texas	KTHT	250	1230
Clovis, N. M.	KICA	250	1240	Huntsville, Ala.	WBHP	250	1230
Columbus, Miss.	WCBI	250	1340				
Columbus, Ohio	WHKC	1000	610	Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID	5000 D 500 N	1350
Conway, S. C.	WLAT	250	1490	Indianapolis, Ind.	WIBC	5000	1070
Coos Bay, Ore.	KOOS	250	1230	Ironwood, Mich.	WJMS	250	1450
Cordele, Ga.	WMJM	250	1490				
Corpus Christi, Texas	KRIS	1000	1360	Jackson, Miss.	WJXN	250	1490
				Jacksonville, Fla.	WJHP	250	1320
Dallas, Texas	WRR	5000	1310	Jamestown, N. D.	KSJB	250 D 100 N	600
Dalton, Ga.	WBLJ	250	1230				
Decatur, Ala.	WMSL	250	1400	Janesville, Wis.	WCLO	250	1230
Denver, Colo.	KFEL	5000	950	Jefferson City, Mo.	KWOS	250	1400
Des Moines, Ia.	KRNT	5000	1350	Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM	250	1230
Detroit, Mich.	CKLW	5000	800	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH	250	1450
Devils Lake, N. D.	KDLR	250	1240				
Dothan, Ala.	WAGF	250	1400	Kansas City, Mo. (Daytime)	WHB	1000	880
Dublin, Ga.	WMLT	250	1340	Kansas City, Mo. (Nighttime)	KCKN	250	1340
Dubuque, Iowa	KDTH	1000	1370	Kearney, Neb.	KGFV	250	1340
Duluth-Superior, Wis.	WDSM	250	1230	Kingston, N. Y.	WKNY	250	1490
				Klamath Falls, Ore.	KFJN	100	1240
Easton, Pa.	WEST	250	1400				
El Centro, Calif.	KXO	250	1230	Laconia, N. H.	WLNH	250	1340
Elizabeth City, N. J.	WCNC	250	1400	Lafayette, Ind.	WASK	250	1450
Elk City, Okla.	KASA	100	1240	La Grange, Ga.	WLAG	250	1240
Elmira, N. Y.	WENY	250	1230	Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL	250	1490
Emporia, Kan.	KTSW	250	1400	Laredo, Texas	KPAB	250	1490
Erie, Pa.	WLEU	250	1450	Lawton, Okla. (Daytime)	KSWO	250	1150
Escanaba, Mich.	WDBC	250	1490	Lewiston, Idaho	KRLC	250	1400
Eugene, Ore.	KORE	250	1450	Lewiston, Maine	WCOU	250	1240
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM	1000	1450	Lincoln, Neb.	KFOR	250	1240
Everett, Wash.	KRKO	250	1400	Logan, Utah	KVNU	250	1230
				Longview, Texas	KFRU	1000	1370
Fall River, Mass.	WSAR	1000	1480	Longview, Wash.	KWLK	250	1400
Fayetteville, N. C.	WFNC	250	1450	Los Angeles, Calif.	KHJ	5000	930
Fergus Falls, Minn.	KGDE	250 D 100 N	1230	Louisville, Ky.	WGRC	250	1400
				Lowell-Lawrence, Mass.	WLLH	250	1400
Fitchburg, Mass.	WEIM	250	1340	Ludington, Mich.	WKLA	250	1450
Fond du Lac, Wis.	KFIZ	250	1450				
Fort Dodge, Iowa	KVFD	250	1400	Macon, Ga.	WNEX	250	1400
Fort Smith, Ark.	KFPW	250	1400	Marquette, Mich.	WDMJ	250	1340
Fort Worth, Texas	KFJZ	5000	1270	Marshalltown, Iowa	KFYB	250	1230
Fremont, Neb.	KORN	250	1400	Marysville, Calif.	KMYC	250	1450
Fresno, Calif.	KFRE	250	1340	Memphis, Tenn.	WBBQ	250	1400
Gadsden, Ala.	WJBY	250	1240	Manitowish, Wis.	WOMT	250	1240
Gainesville, Fla.	WRUF	5000 D 100 N	850	Merced, Calif.	KYOS	250	1490
				Miami, Fla.	WKAT	1000	1360
Gainesville, Ga.	WGGA	250	1240	Middletown, N. Y.	WALL	250	1340
Galesburg, Ill.	WGIL	250	1400	Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.	WLPL	1000	1330
Galveston, Texas	KLUF	250	1400	Minot, N. D.	KLPM	1000	1390
Garden City, Kan.	KIUL	250	1240	Monterey, Calif.	KDON	250	1240
Gloversville, N. Y.	WENT	250	1340	Moorhead, Minn.	KVOX	250	1340
Goldsboro, N. C.	WGBR	250	1400	Morgantown, W. Va.	WAJR	250	1230
Grand Junction, Colo.	KFXI	1000 D 500 N	920	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	WLAY	250	1450
				Muskegon, Mich.	WKBZ	250	1490
Grants Pass, Ore.	KUIN	250	1340				
Great Bend, Kan.	KVGB	250	1400	Nampa-Boise, Idaho	KFXD	250	1230
Greenfield, Mass.	WHAI	250	1240	Nashville, Tenn.	WSIX	5000	980
Greenville, Miss.	WJPR	250	1340	New Bern, N. C.	WHIT	250	1450
Greenville, N. C.	WGTC	250	1490	New Castle, Pa.	WKST	1000	1280
Griffin, Ga.	WKEU	250	1450	New London, Conn.	WNLC	250	1490
				New Orleans, La.	WNOE	250	1450
Hagerstown, Md.	WJEJ	250	1240	New York, N. Y.	WOR	50,000	710
Hamilton, Ohio	WMOH	250	1450	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	WSAP	250	1490
Hannibal, Mo.	KHMO	250	1340	Ocala, Fla.	WTMC	250	1490
Harlan, Ky.	WHLN	250	1230	Ogden, Utah	KLO	5000	1430
Harrisburg, Pa.	WKBO	250	1230	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	WSLB	250	1400
Helena, Ark.	KFFA	250	1490	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KOCY	250	1340
Henderson, Ky.	WSON	500 D	860	Okmulgee, Okla.	KHBG	250	1240
Henderson, N.C. (Daytime)	WHNC	250	890	Olympia, Wash.	KGY	250	1240
Hartford, Conn.	WHTD	5000	1410	Omaha, Neb.	KBON	250	1490
Hastings, Neb.	KHAS	250	1230				

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

August 25, 1945—Cont.

City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles	City	Call Letters	Power Watts	Kilo-cycles
Opelika, Ala.....	WJHO	250 D 100 N	1400	San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	KVEC	250	1230
Ottumwa, Ia.....	KBIZ	250	1240	Santa Ana, Calif.....	KVOE	250	1490
Owensboro, Ky.....	WOMI	250	1490	Santa Barbara, Calif.....	KDB	250	1490
Palestine, Texas.....	KNET	250	1450	Schnecktady, N. Y. (FM).....	WBCA	1090	44700
Palm Beach, Fla.....	WWPG	250	1340	Seattle, Wash.....	KOL	5000	1300
Pampa, Texas.....	KFDN	100	1340	Sedalia, Mo.....	KDRO	250	1490
Panama City, Fla.....	WDLP	250	1230	Selma, Ala.....	WHBB	100	1460
Paris, Texas.....	KPLT	250	1490	Shenandoah, Iowa.....	KMA	5000	960
Petersburg, Va.....	WSSV	250	1240	Sherman-Denison, Texas.....	KRRV	1000	910
Philadelphia, Pa.....	WIP	5000	610	Sioux City, Iowa.....	KTRI	250	1450
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	KOTN	250	1490	Spencer, Iowa.....	KICD	250	1249
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	KQV	1000	1410	Spokane, Wash.....	KFIO	250	1230
Pittsfield, Mass.....	WBRK	250	1340	Springfield, Mo.....	KTTS	250	1400
Ponca City, Okla.....	WBBZ	250	1230	Steubenville, Ohio.....	WSTV	250	1340
Port Arthur-Beaumont, Tex.....	KPAC	1000	1250	Sumter, S. C.....	WFIG	250	1340
Port Huron, Mich.....	WHLS	250	1450	Sylacauga, Ala.....	WFEW	250	1340
Portland, Ore.....	KALE	5000	1330	Syracuse, N. Y.....	WOLF	250	1490
Portsmouth, N. H. (Daytime).....	WHEB	1000	750	Tacoma, Wash.....	KMO	5000	1360
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	WPAV	250	1400	Talladega, Ala.....	WHTB	250	1230
Poynette-Madison, Wis.....	WIBU	250	1240	Tallahassee, Fla.....	WTAL	250	1340
Price, Utah.....	KOAL	250	1450	Tempe, Texas.....	KTEM	250	1400
Providence, R. I.....	WEAN	5000	790	Texasarkana, Texas.....	KCMC	250	1230
Provo, Utah.....	KOVO	250	1240	Toccoa, Ga.....	WRLC	250	1450
Raleigh, N. C.....	WRAL	250	1240	Traverse City, Mich.....	WTCM	250	1400
Redding, Calif.....	KVCV	250	1230	Tucumcari, N. M.....	KTNM	250	1400
Rice Lake, Wis.....	WIMC	250	1240	Tulsa, Okla.....	KOME	250	1340
Richmond, Ind.....	WKBV	250	1490	Tupelo, Miss.....	WELO	250	1490
Richmond, Va.....	WLEE	250	1450	Tyler, Texas.....	KGKB	250	1490
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.....	WCBT	250	1230	Valdosta, Ga.....	WGOV	250	1450
Rochester, N. Y.....	WSAY	1000	1370	Valley City, N. D.....	KOVC	250	1490
Rock Island-Davenport, Ill.....	WHBF	5000	1270	Vernon, Texas.....	KVWC	250	1490
Rock Springs, Wyo.....	KVRS	250	1400	Victoria, Texas.....	KVIC	250	1340
Rome, Ga.....	WRGA	250	1490	Vincennes, Ind.....	WAOV	250	1450
Roseburg, Ore.....	KRNR	250	1490	Waco, Texas.....	WACO	250	1450
Rutland, Vt.....	WSYB	1000	1380	Wallace, Idaho.....	KWAL	250	1450
Sacramento, Calif.....	KXOA	250	1490	Walla Walla, Wash.....	KUJ	1000	1420
St. Albans, Vt. (Daytime).....	WWSR	1000	1420	Warren, Ohio.....	WRRN	250	1400
St. Louis, Mo.....	KWK	5000 D 1000 N	1380	Washington, D. C.....	WOL	1000	1260
St. Petersburg-Tampa, Fla.....	WTSP	1000 D 500 N	1380	Washington, Pa.....	WJPA	250	1450
Salem, Ore.....	KSLM	1000	1390	Waterbury, Vt. (Daytime).....	WDEV	1000	550
Salina, Kan.....	KSAL	1000	1150	Watertown, N. Y.....	WATN	250	1210
Salisbury, Md.....	WBOC	250	1230	Waycross, Ga.....	WAYX	250	1230
Salisbury, N. C.....	WSTP	250	1490	Wichita, Kan.....	KFBI	5000 D 1000 N	1070
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	KALL	1000	910	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	WBAX	100	1240
San Angelo, Texas.....	GGKL	250	1400	Williamson, W. Va.....	WBTH	250	1400
San Antonio, Texas.....	KMAC	250	1240	Wilmington, Del.....	WILM	250	1450
San Bernardino, Calif.....	KFXM	250	1240	Wilson, N. C.....	WGTM	250	1340
San Diego, Calif.....	KGB	1000	1360	Worcester, Mass.....	WAAB	5000	1440
San Francisco, Calif.....	KFRC	5000	610	Yakima, Wash.....	KIT	1000	1230
				York, Pa.....	WORK	1000	1350

FEDERAL LENDING AGENCIES

Federal Home Loan Banks—Empowered to create a credit reserve for thrift and home-financing institutions, this agency has operated since July 22, 1932. It makes no advances directly to home owners.

By June 30, 1944, 3,714 member banks had received \$1,247,781.080 of which \$1,119,503,534 had been repaid. The organization may make and service loans to veterans.

Federal Public Housing Authority—The agency is empowered to provide housing for persons engaged in war activities in localities where housing shortages exist. It may acquire land, construct and operate any projects to carry out its objectives.

Non-farm housing and slum clearance are also administered by this agency.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Co.—Section 5c of the Reconstruction Finance Act, as approved January 31, 1935 empowers the R.F.C. to purchase the stock of an agency to maintain a sound mortgage market. The Mortgage company was organized under Maryland laws March 14, 1935 to achieve this goal.

Mortgages are purchased at par and accrued interests, less discount of one-half of one per cent. Mortgages are then resold to institutions wishing to buy them.

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

Adopted by The Board of Directors of the NAB August 7, 1945

Public Questions

Station licenses should provide time for the presentation of public questions. Such time should be allotted with due regard to the value and interest of the subject to the public.

Treatment of Political and Public Question Broadcast

Broadcasts designed for the presentation of political, economic, social or philosophic questions or the candidacy of any person for public office or a measure to be voted upon should be presented by straightforward statement appealing to intelligence and reason.

News

News should be presented with fairness and accuracy and the station licensee should be satisfied that the arrangements made for obtaining news insure this result. News should not be selected for the purpose of furthering or hindering either side of any public question nor should it be colored by the opinions or desires of the station management, the editor or others engaged in its preparation or the person actually delivering it over the air, or, in the case of sponsored news broadcasts, the advertiser.

The fundamental purpose of news dissemination in a democracy is to enable people to know what is happening and to understand the meaning of events so that they may form their own conclusions.

Children's Programs

Programs designed specifically for children reach impressionable minds and influence social attitudes, aptitudes and approaches and, therefore, they require the closest supervision of broadcasters in the selection and control of material, characterization and plot.

This does not mean that the vigor and vitality common to a child's imagination and love of adventure should be removed. It does mean that programs should be based upon sound social concepts and presented with a superior degree of craftsmanship; that these programs should reflect respect for parents, adult authority, law and order, clean living, high morals, fair play and honorable behavior. Such programs should not contain sequences involving horror or torture or use of the supernatural or superstitious or any other material which might reasonably be regarded as likely to over-stimulate the child listener, or be prejudicial to sound character development. No advertising appeal which would encourage activities of a dangerous social nature should be permitted.

To establish acceptable and improving standards for children's programs, the National Association of Broadcasters will continuously engage in studies and consultation with parent and child study groups. The results of these studies will be made available for application to all children's programs.

Education

While all radio programs possess some educative values, broadcasters should endeavor to assist specific educational efforts. In co-operation with educators and other appropriate groups, broadcasters should search for improving applications of radio as a medium of education.

Religion

Broadcasting, which reaches men of all creeds and races simultaneously, should not

be used to convey attacks upon another's race or religion. Rather it should be the purpose of the religious broadcast to promote the spiritual harmony and understanding of mankind and to administer broadly to the varied religious needs of the community.

Commercial Programs and Length of Commercial Portion

Acceptance of programs and announcements should be limited to products and services offered by individuals and firms engaged in legitimate commerce; whose products, services, advertising, testimonials and other statements comply with pertinent legal requirements, fair trade practices and accepted standards of good taste.

Brief handling of commercial copy is recommended procedure at all times, with special consideration being given to the effect on the listener of the manner of presentation.

Member stations should hold the length of the commercial portion, including that devoted to contests and offers, to the following number of minutes and seconds.

Five minute programs.....	1:45
Five minute news programs.....	1:30
Ten minute programs.....	2:00
Fifteen minute programs.....	2:30
Twenty-five minute programs.....	2:45
Thirty minute programs.....	3:00
Sixty minute programs.....	6:00

EXCEPTIONS:

The above limitations do not apply to participation programs, announcement programs, "musical clocks," shoppers' guides and other local programs falling within these general classifications.

"Standards of Good Taste"

The following are deemed to be generally unacceptable under these Standards of Practice:

1. Unfair attacks upon competitors, competing products, or upon other industries, professions or institutions.
2. Misleading statements of price or value or misleading comparisons of price or value.
3. Continuity which describes repellingly any functions or symptomatic results of disturbances, or relief granted such disturbances through use of any product.
4. Cures and products claiming to cure.
5. Advertising statements or claims member stations know to be false, deceptive or grossly exaggerated.
6. Any remedy or other product the sale of which or the method of sale of which constitutes a violation of law.
7. Any spirituous or "hard" liquor.
8. Any fortune-telling, mind-reading, or character-reading, by handwriting, numerology, palm-reading, or astrology, or advertising related thereto.
9. Schools that offer questionable or untrue promises of employment as inducements for enrollment.
10. Matrimonial agencies.
11. Offers of "home work" except by firms of unquestioned responsibility.
12. Any "dopest," tip-sheet or race track publications.
13. All forms of speculative finance. Before member stations accept any financial advertising, it should be fully ascertained that such advertising and such advertised services comply with all pertinent federal, state and local laws.

TRANSPORTATION

Aviation

UNITED STATES AIR LINES SET RECORDS IN 1945

Commercial aviation in the United States broke all records in 1945.

The Air Transport Association of America announced that all categories of traffic operations of 24 domestic and international airlines of the United States registered unprecedented gains over 1944, ranging from 57 per cent in revenue passenger miles to about 39 per cent in ton miles of express and freight.

The A.T.A. pointed out that its figures were based on the latest carrier reports, plus a proportionate estimate for the final period on which returns had not been tabulated.

REVENUE MILES

Revenue passenger miles covered in 1945 totaled 3,525,619,866, compared with 2,246,894,489 in 1944, an increase of 56.9 per cent. Revenue miles, totaled, 219,169,459, against

144,240,440, an increase of 51.9 per cent.

Revenue passengers carried in 1945 totaled 6,621,842, compared with 4,575,716, a year earlier, an increase of 44.7 per cent. Toward the end of 1945, as more planes became available, the increase in number of passengers ran higher than 62 per cent over the corresponding 1944 period.

Ton miles of mail totaled 72,231,126, against 51,143,837 in 1944, an increase of 41.2 per cent; ton miles of express and cargo 24,505,243, against 17,694,988, an increase of 38.4 per cent.

The number of planes in the domestic airline fleet reached the total of 402 as of Dec. 15, compared with a pre-Pearl Harbor peak of 359.

The overseas fleet totaled 100 planes.

HELICOPTER RECORDS

Two international records for helicopters were broken in trials at Bridgeport, Conn. on Jan. 12, 1946, when an Army-Sikorsky R-5 helicopter soared to an altitude of 21,000 feet and reached a speed of 114.6 miles an hour.

The new altitude record, compiled with Chief Pilot C. A. Moeller at the controls,

smashed the mark of 11,243.416 feet which was set in Germany by Karl Bode in a Fokke-Wulf helicopter, Jan. 19, 1939.

The new speed record, made over the regulation 20-kilometer course, shattered the old mark of 76.151 miles per hour established by Ewald Rhoifs of Germany, June 26, 1937.

OFFICIAL WORLD AIR RECORDS

Source: National Aeronautic Association

MAXIMUM SPEED OVER A 3 KILOMETER COURSE . . . 755.138 km.p.h. (469,220 m.p.h.) Fritz Wendel, Germany, April 26, 1939.

DISTANCE, AIRLINE . . . 11,520,421 kilometers (7,158,440 miles) Squadron Leader R. Kellett, Flight Lt. R. T. Gething and Pilot Officer M. L. Caine (one plane); Flight Lt. A. N. Combe, Flight Lt. B. K. Burnett and Sergeant H. B. Gray, (second plane); Great Britain, November 5-7, 1938.

DISTANCE, CLOSED CIRCUIT . . . 12,935,770 kilometers (8,037,899 miles) A. Tondi, R. Dagasso and F. Vignoli, Italy, July 30-31 and August 1, 1939.

ALTITUDE . . . 22,066 meters (72,394,795 feet) Anderson and Stevens, United States November 11, 1935.

CIRCUIT OF WORLD . . . No record established.

DISTANCE, AIRLINE (WITH REFUELING) . . . No record established.

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL "CLASS" RECORDS AIRPLANES (CLASS C)

DISTANCE, CLOSED CIRCUIT
International Record . . . 12,935,770 kilometers (8,037,899 miles) Angelo Tondi, Roberto Dagasso and Ferruccio Vignoli, pilots; Aldo Stagliano, mechanic; Italy, Savoia-Marchetti S 82 PD airplane, 3 Alfa Romeo 128 RC 21 860 HP engines, Rome, July 30-31 and August 1, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 5,036 kilometers (3,129,219 miles) Major C. V. Haynes and Capt. W. D. Old, U. S. AC, pilots; Capt. W. G. Bryce, Lt. A. C. Brandt, Sgt. A. Cattarius, Sgt. D. L. Spicer and Corp. J. E. Sands, USAAC, Crew; Boeing XB-15 monoplane, 4 Pratt and Whitney 850 HP engines, Dayton, Ohio, August 1-2, 1939.

DISTANCE, AIRLINE
International Record . . . 11,520,421 kilo-

meters (7,158,440 miles) Squadron Leader R. Kellett, Flight Lt. R. T. Gething and Pilot Officer M. L. Caine (one plane); Flight Lt. A. N. Combe, Flight Lt. B. K. Burnett and Sergeant H. B. Gray (second plane); Great Britain, Vickers "Wellesley" planes, Bristol "Pegasus" XXII" motors, from Ismailia, Egypt to Darwin, Australia, November 5-7, 1938.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 8,065,736 kilometers (5,011,800 miles) Russell N. Boardman and John Polando, Bellanca monoplane, Wright J-6 300 HP engine, from Brooklyn, New York to Istanbul, Turkey, July 28-30, 1931.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 17,083 meters (56,046,473 feet) Col. Mario Pezzi, Italy, Caproni 161 airplane, Piaggio XI R C engine at Montecelio, October 22, 1938.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 13,157 meters (43,165,880 feet) Lt. Apollo Soucek, Wright "Apache", Pratt & Whitney 450 HP engine, at Anacostia, D. C., June 4, 1930.

MAXIMUM SPEED

International Record . . . Speed, 755.138 km.p.h. (469,220 m.p.h.) Fritz Wendel, Germany, Messerschmitt BF 109 R Airplane, DB 601 1,000 H.P. engine, Augsburg, April 26, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . Speed, 567.115 km.p.h. (352,388 m.p.h.) Howard R. Hughes, Hughes "Special" monoplane, Pratt and Whitney Wasp Junior 1000 HP engine, Santa Ana, California, September 13, 1935.

FEMININE RECORDS AIRPLANES (CLASS C)

AIRLINE DISTANCE

International Record . . . 5,908,610 kilometers (3,671,432 miles) V. Grisodubova and P. Ossipenko, pilots; M. Raskova, Navigator; U.S.S.R., Soukhoi "Rodina" airplane,

OFFICIAL WORLD AIR RECORDS—Cont.

2 M-86 800 HP engines, September 24-25, 1938.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 3,939.245 kilometers (2,447.728 miles) Amelia Earhart, Lockheed-Vega monoplane, Pratt & Whitney "Wasp" 450 HP engine, from Los Angeles California to Newark, New Jersey, August, 24-25, 1932.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 14,310 meters (46,948.725 feet) Mrs. Maryse Hilsz, France, Potez 506 biplane, Gnome & Rhone 900 HP engine, at Villacoublay, June 23, 1936.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 9,160 meters (30,052.430 feet) Jacqueline Cochran, Beechcraft Biplane, NX-18562, Pratt & Whitney 600 HP engine, Palm Springs, California, March 24, 1939.

SPEED, MAXIMUM

International Record . . . Speed, 470.365 km.p.h. (292.271 m.p.h.) Jacqueline Cochran United States, Seversky low wing monoplane Pratt & Whitney 1830-B 850 HP engine, Detroit, Michigan, September 21, 1937.

National (U. S.) Record . . . Same as above.
SPEED FOR 100 KILOMETERS

(62.137 MILES) WITHOUT PAY LOAD
International Record . . . Speed, 470.896 km.p.h. (292.600 m.p.h.) Miss Jacqueline Cochran, U. S., Republic AP-7 monoplane, Pratt and Whitney Twin Row Wasp 1,100 HP engine, Acomita, New Mexico, April 20, 1940.

National (U. S.) Record . . . Same as above.
SPEED FOR 1000 KILOMETERS

(621.369 MILES) WITHOUT PAY LOAD
International Record . . . Speed, 492.341 km.p.h. (305.926 m.p.h.) Miss Jacqueline Cochran, U. S., Seversky Monoplane, NX-1384, Pratt and Whitney "Wasp" 700 HP engine, Burbank-San Francisco-Burbank course, Sept. 15, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . Same as above.
SPEED FOR 2000 KILOMETERS

(1242.739 MILES WITHOUT LOAD
International Record . . . Speed, 533.847 km.p.h. (331.716 m.p.h.) Miss Jacqueline Cochran, United States, Republic AP-7 monoplane, Pratt and Whitney Twin Row "Wasp" engine of 1100 HP, Mt. Wilson, California-Mesa Giganta, New Mexico-Mt. Wilson, California Course, April 6, 1940.

National (U. S.) Record . . . Same as above.
SPEED FOR 5000 KILOMETERS

(3106.847 MILES) WITHOUT LOAD
Neither International nor National (U. S.) Record has been established.

SPEED FOR 10,000 KILOMETERS
(6213.695 MILES) WITHOUT LOAD
Neither International nor National (U. S.) Record has been established.

GLIDERS (CLASS D) (Single-Place)

DISTANCE, AIRLINE
International Record . . . 749.203 kilometers (465.532 Miles) O. Klepikova, U.S.S.R. "Rot-Front 7" Glider, from Moscow to Otradnoie, region of Stalingrad, July 6, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 423.258 kilometers (263.000 Miles) Woodbridge P. Brown, Bowlus Baby Albatross Sailplane, NA-18998, from Wichita Falls, Texas to Wichita, Kansas, June 6, 1939.

DISTANCE WITH RETURN TO
POINT OF DEPARTURE

International Record . . . 342,370 kilometers (212.738 miles) Boris Kimelman, U.S.S.R. "Rot-Front 7" glider, from Toula to Riajak and return, July 23, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . None established.

DURATION WITH RETURN TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

International Record . . . 36 hours, 35 minutes, Kurt Schmidt, Germany, Grunau Baby glider, "D-Loerzer" at Korschenuh, Prusse Orientale, August 3 and 4, 1933.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 21 hours, 34 minutes, Lieut. William Cocke, Jr., Cocke "Nighthawk" Glider, Honolulu, Hawaii, December 17-18, 1931.

ALTITUDE ABOVE STARTING POINT

International Record . . . 6,838 meters (22,434.338 feet) Erwin Ziller, Germany, Kranich Type glider, D-6-440, Hirschberg airport, November 21, 1938.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 5,262 meters (17,263.743 feet) Robert M. Stanley, Nomad single-place Sailplane, Elmira, New York, July 4, 1939.

DISTANCE TO A PREDETERMINED DESTINATION

International Record . . . 602,358 kilometers (374.287 miles) P. Savtsov, U.S.S.R., "Rot-Front 7" glider, from Toula to Mikhailovka, July 31, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . None established.

BALLOONS (CLASS A) FIRST CATEGORY (600 Cubic Meters) (21,189 Cu.Ft.)

DURATION

International Record . . . 22 hours 34 minutes, Georges Cormier, France, August 10 and 11, 1924.

National (U. S.) Record . . . None established.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 804.173 kms. (499.69 miles) Georges Cormier, France, July 1, 1922.

National (U. S.) Record . . . None established.

ALTITUDE

Neither International nor National (U. S.) Record established.

SECOND CATEGORY (601-900 Cubic Meters) (21,224-31,783 Cu.Ft.)

DURATION

International Record . . . 29 hours, 40 minutes, Comdt. Ivan Zykof and Ing. A. Yegorov, U.S.S.R., Sept. 19-20, 1938.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 19 hours, W. C. Naylor and K. W. Warren, "Skylark", Little Rock, Arkansas to Crawford, Tennessee, April 29-30, 1926.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 1,701.81 kilometers (1,056.950 miles) F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, region of Doustanai, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U. S.) Record . . . 660 kilometers (410.104 miles) W. C. Naylor and K. W. Warren, "Skylark" from Little Rock, Arkansas, to Crawford, Tennessee, April 29 and 30, 1926.

ALTITUDE
Neither International nor National (U. S.) Record established.

THIRD CATEGORY (901-1200 Cubic Meters) (31,818-42,376.8 Cubic Feet)

DURATION

International Record . . . 61 hours, 30 minutes, F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine,

OFFICIAL WORLD AIR RECORDS—Cont.

U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 26 hours, 48 minutes. E. J. Hill and A. G. Schlosser, Ford Airport to Montave, Virginia, July 4-5, 1927.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 1,701.81 kilometers (1,056.950 miles) F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, region of Koustanaj, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 920.348 kilometers (571.877 miles) S. A. U. Rasmussen, Ford Airport to Hookerton, North Carolina, July 4-5, 1927.

ALTITUDE

Neither International nor National (U.S.) Record established.

FOURTH CATEGORY (1201-1600 Cubic Meters)

DURATION

International Record . . . 61 hours, 30 minutes. F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 26 hours, 46 minutes. E. J. Hill and A. G. Schlosser, Ford Airport to Montvale, Virginia, July 4-5, 1927.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 1,701.81 kilometers (1,056.950 miles) F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, region of Koustanaj, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 920.348 kilometers (571.877 miles) S. A. U. Rasmussen, Ford Airport to Hookerton, North Carolina, July 4-5, 1927.

ALTITUDE

Neither International nor National (U.S.) Record established.

FIFTH CATEGORY (1601-2200 Cubic Meters)

DURATION

International Record . . . 61 hours, 30 minutes. F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 51 hours. T. G. W. Settle and C. H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 2-4, 1933.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 1,715.800 kilometers (1,065.649 miles) Ernest Demuyter and Pierre Hoffmans, Belgium, from Warsaw, Poland to Miedlesza, U.S.S.R., Sept. 1, 1936.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 1,550 kilometers (963.123 miles) T. G. W. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell, from Basle, Switzerland to Daugieliski, Poland, Sept. 25-27, 1932.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 9,374 meters (30,754.529 feet) Josef Emmer, Austria, "OE-Marek Emmer II" balloon, Vienna-Lac Nuesidel, Sept. 25, 1937.

National (U.S.) Record . . . None established.

SIXTH CATEGORY (2201-3000 Cubic Meters)

DURATION

International Record . . . 61 hours, 30 minutes. F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 51 hours. T. G. W. Settle and C. H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 2-4, 1933.

DISTANCE

International record . . . 1,715.8 kilometers (1,065.649 miles) Ernest Demuyter and Pierre Hoffmans, Belgium, from Warsaw, Poland to Miedlesza, U.S.S.R., Sept. 1, 1936.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 1,550 kilometers (963.123 miles) T. G. W. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell, from Basle, Switzerland to Daugieliski, Poland, Sept. 25-27, 1932.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 9,374 meters (30,754.529 feet) Josef Emmer, Austria, "OE-Marek Emmer II" balloon, Vienna-Lac de Nuesidel, Sept. 25, 1937.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 8,690 meters (28,508.413 feet) Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray, Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois, March 9, 1927.

SEVENTH CATEGORY (3001-4000 Cubic Meters)

DURATION

International Record . . . 61 hours, 30 minutes. F. Bourlouzki and A. Aliochine, U.S.S.R., from Moscow to Charaboulski, April 3-6, 1939.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 51 hours. T. G. W. Settle and C. H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, September 2-4, 1933.

DISTANCE

International Record . . . 1,715.800 kilometers (1,065.649 miles) Ernest Demuyter and Pierre Hoffmans, Belgium, from Warsaw, Poland to Miedlesza, U.S.S.R., Sept. 1, 1936.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 1,550 kilometers (963.123 miles) T. G. W. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell, from Basle, Switzerland to Daugieliski, Poland, Sept. 25-27, 1932.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 10,853 meters (32,811.132 feet) Z. J. Burzynski, Poland, at Legionowo, March 29, 1936.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 8,690 meters (28,508.413 feet) Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray, at Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois, March 9, 1927.

EIGHTH CATEGORY (4001 Cubic Meters or More)

DURATION

International Record . . . 87 hours. H. Kaulen, Germany, December 13-17, 1913.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 51 hours. Lt. Comdr. T. G. W. Settle and Lt. Charles H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 2-4, 1933.

DISTANCE

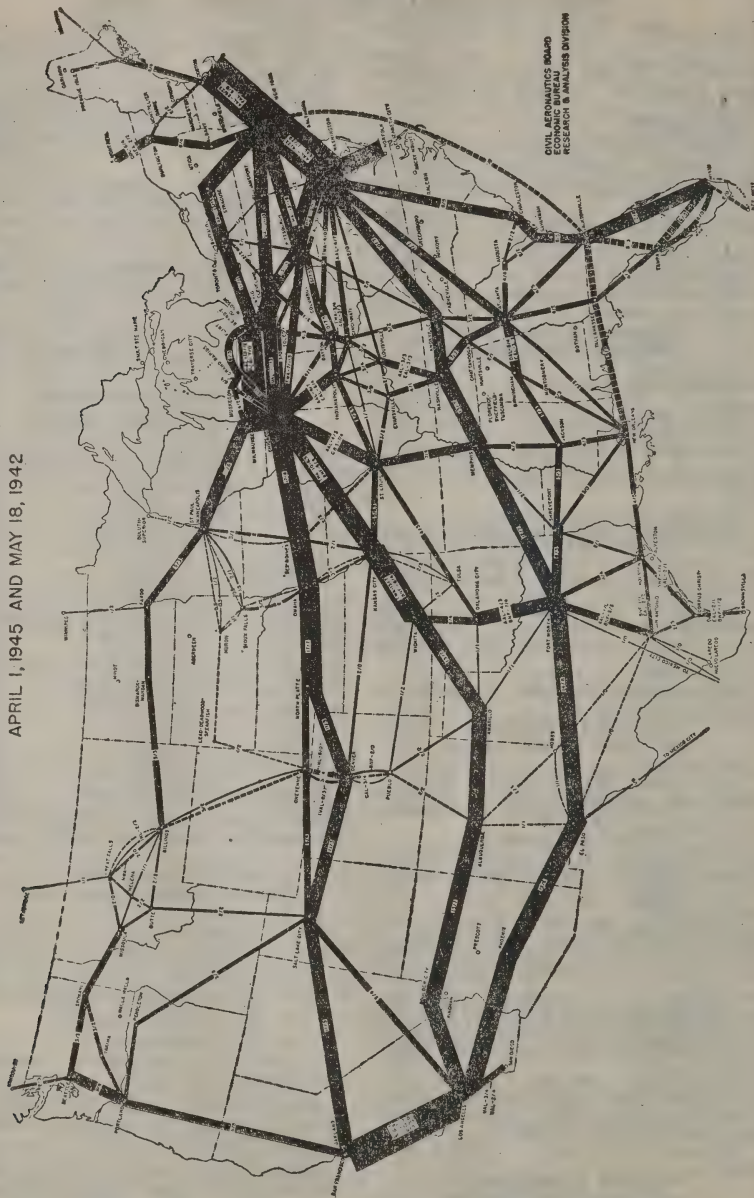
International Record . . . 3,052.7 kilometers (1,896.856 miles) Berliner, Germany, February 8-10, 1914.

National (U.S.) Record . . . 1,887.6 kilometers (1,172.898 miles) A. R. Hawley, St. Louis, Missouri, to Lake Tschotogama, Canada, October 17-19, 1910.

ALTITUDE

International Record . . . 22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet) Capt. Orvil Anderson and Capt. Albert Stevens, United States, Explorer II, take-off approximately 11 miles southwest of Rapid City, South Dakota, landing on school reserve land approximately 12 miles south of White Lake, South Dakota, November 11, 1935.

SCHEDULES OPERATING **UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM** APRIL 1, 1945 AND MAY 18, 1942



LEGEND: Black lines indicate "Number of Round Trips Daily" from 1 to 20, depending upon the width of the line. Broken lines indicate round trip with Lodestar on April 1, 1945. Broken line with dashes and dots indicates mail and property service with single engine equipment. N. B. Flight lines as shown are diagrammatic, and do not necessarily indicate stops or omissions of stations on the certified route.

ESTABLISH REGULAR AIR FLIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD

At 3:35 p.m., Friday, September 28, a huge C-54 (Douglas Sky-master) stood poised for flight on the eastern runway of the National airport in Washington, D. C. Three minutes later the "flying boxcar" took off on the first regular round-the-world flight at the earth's greatest circumference. Its journey of 23,279 miles was completed in 149 hours and 44 minutes including 33 hours and 21 minutes ground time. Thus, the U. S. Army Air Transport Command, under whose direction the flight was made, became the first operating unit to inaugurate regularly scheduled world air travel.

Known as the "Globester," the ATC's plane carried seven men and one woman on its initial hop. Individual passengers and 13 maintenance crews were carried to destinations enroute on the world spanning

journey. Only the original eight "guests," however, made the entire flight. They included three ATC headquarters officers, three ATC public relations men, a civilian war department photographer, and three reporters representing Associated Press, International News Service, and United Press. Miss Inez Robb, of I.N.S. was the only woman aboard the plane.

Although the plane which landed in Washington at 9:42 p.m. was not the same plane that took off the previous Friday, the journey was continuous. Four planes were used on the flight, with changes being made at Karachi, Manila, Guam, and Hamilton Field, Calif.

Future flights, on a timetable basis, will leave Washington each Friday and return the following Thursday.

LOG OF THE FIRST GLOBESTER

The Washington-Bermuda flight of 838 miles was completed at 8:15 p.m. Friday. After stopping one hour and six minutes at Hamilton, Bermuda, the "Globester" thundered down the runway headed for Santa Marie in the Azores. It arrived there at 9:32 a.m. Saturday on the first "over-the-ocean" portion of the flight.

Rain and fog, encountered between Bermuda and the Azores, a distance of 2,216 miles, prevented the pioneer craft from making its scheduled arrival at 7:20 a.m., Saturday.

Next stop for the sky giant was historic Casablanca, North Africa, 1,006 miles from the Azores. Although scheduled to arrive at 2:00 p.m., Saturday, the big C-54 did not land until 3:52 p.m., being unable to make up time lost earlier in the day.

The Casablanca-Tripoli air jaunt of 1,394 miles picked up 56 minutes leaving the plane 56 minutes behind time. By 7:18, Sunday, September 30, all but eight minutes of that time had been regained, as the flight landed in Cairo at 7:10 a.m.

Nineteen U. S. Army Air force men, bound for India and China, boarded the plane at Cairo during a one hour and twenty minute stop-over.

Abadan, Arabia, next stop for the Globester and 1,093 miles from Cairo, was reached at 2:20 p.m. Pausing here only for fuel, the plane pushed on to Karachi, 1,356 miles northwest of Abadan where a new C-54 relay plane was taken over for the flight to Calcutta, India.

The new plane with the original eight passengers, took off for Luliang, China, 1,014 miles distant, and a flight over the treacherous Himalaya mountains.

A flight recapitulation at Calcutta showed the plane had covered 10,368 miles in 65 hours including stops. There were still 12,769 scheduled miles of flight. The timetables

showed the Globester was 15 minutes behind time.

On Monday, the 1,340 mile hop from Luliang to Manila in the Philippines passed through the best flying weather of the entire trip. Favorable tail winds aided the ship in beating its arrival time of 11:45 p.m. by 15 minutes. Here, the passengers, including a group of Jap war prisoners bound for the U. S., were taken on a tour of ravaged Manila.

Changing planes for the second time at Manila the expanded crew of 30 persons flew to Guam, a distance of 1,587 miles, one hour and 45 minutes ahead of schedule.

The only interruption of the continuous flight occurred 315 miles at sea from Guam when the relay craft taken over at Manila developed magneto trouble in one of its four engines and was forced to return to the Guam airbase. A second plane was boarded and the Guam-Kwajalein hop of 1,551 miles was completed without further incident.

Kwajalein to Honolulu, the same distance as San Francisco to Washington, was the longest part of the entire "run." This 2,448 mile journey was completed 15 minutes ahead of schedule in 11 hours and 55 minutes at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 3.

From Honolulu, the huge plane flew 2,399 miles to San Francisco in record time picking up five minutes schedule time enroute.

The six and one-quarter day trip was successfully completed when the Globester flight landed once more at National Airport in Washington on Thursday, October 4, at 9:52 p.m. Head winds slowed the plane near its final stop, but the 2,500 mile coast to coast hop was spanned in 13 hours.

The A.T.C.'s commanding officer, Lt. Gen. Harold L. George described the flight as the "fastest world flight ever made at near the earth's greatest circumference."

TRANS-OCEAN RECORDS

Seven trans-ocean world's flight records were announced by the Air Transport Command in February, 1945, one covering the 11,000-mile Miami to Calcutta route in flying time of 46 hours, 45 minutes at an average cruising speed of 230 miles per hour.

The other six world's records, all set by Lt. Col. Henry T. Myers, in a Douglas Sky-master, are as follows:

London to Washington, 3,800 miles non-stop, in 17 hours, and 50 minutes.

Rio de Janeiro to Washington, 5,300 miles, within 24 hours with two stops. Actual flight time was 22 hours and 55 minutes.

Washington to Paris, 3,600 miles, in 18 hours.

Washington to Naples, 4,200 miles, in 24 hours with two stops.

Los Angeles to Honolulu, 2,200 miles, non-stop in 10 hours and 40 minutes.

Honolulu to Alaska, 2,600 miles non-stop, in 12 hours.

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Total Passenger Miles and Average Load, 1938-1945¹

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

		Total Miles	Rev. Pass.	Total Pass.			Total Miles	Rev. Pass.	Total Pass.
American...	1938	160,324,033	9.22	10.49	Mid- Continent	1938	3,707,522	3.11	3.55
	1939	223,571,170	10.84	11.68		1939	4,653,333	3.60	3.99
	1940	339,817,204	11.70	12.76		1940	7,240,306	4.02	4.55
	1941	438,439,029	12.82	13.73		1941	10,528,456	4.12	4.75
	1942	422,612,561	14.52	15.25		1942	8,496,134	5.44	6.15
	1943	444,321,026	16.76	17.09		1943	11,409,406	8.00	8.47
Braniff...	1944	502,134,149	17.35		National...	1944	19,123,941	8.95	
	1945	728,439,792	17.46			1945	32,345,375	11.55	
	1938	15,138,899	5.02	5.62		1938	906,618	2.10	2.61
	1939	21,982,742	5.68	6.30		1939	2,377,250	3.00	3.33
	1940	40,139,368	7.73	8.61		1940	5,362,564	4.49	4.97
	1941	51,421,320	8.26	9.23		1941	10,194,754	5.79	6.57
Chi-Sou...	1942	54,182,660	11.69	12.60	Northeast	1942	16,218,735	10.01	10.54
	1943	68,216,120	16.44	16.86		1943	23,475,753	11.97	12.20
	1944	81,540,402	17.40			1944	33,667,281	12.01	
	1945	130,325,739	17.70			1945	66,213,401	12.10	
	1938	8,175,332	4.80	5.69		1938	2,611,428	3.42	3.96
	1939	9,993,195	5.23	5.66	Northwest	1939	3,117,455	3.87	4.28
Colonial...	1940	17,824,576	8.07	9.00		1940	4,569,903	4.61	5.12
	1941	26,384,636	10.07	11.34		1941	7,764,781	5.41	6.12
	1942	30,608,381	12.94	13.93		1942	6,467,555	7.18	8.63
	1943	36,887,718	16.19	16.93		1943	10,297,501	12.50	14.16
	1944	42,019,602	17.38			1944	12,828,588	12.60	
	1945	75,545,815	16.33			1945	26,763,940	15.50	
Continental	1938	729,249	6.06	6.74	Penn- Central	1938	24,204,529	4.36	4.99
	1939	3,473,590	8.22	9.27		1939	39,147,654	6.75	7.61
	1940	8,134,024	10.87	11.93		1940	56,307,527	8.69	9.56
	1941	9,784,671	12.25	12.89		1941	65,384,489	9.62	10.55
	1942	8,624,402	13.15	13.65		1942	55,806,985	11.16	11.96
	1943	11,278,066	15.93	16.30		1943	64,911,944	11.16	11.96
Delta.....	1944	14,732,571	17.02		TWA.....	1944	97,044,860	16.12	
	1945	24,519,979	16.11			1945	183,569,322	17.28	
	1938	1,795,516	2.00	2.71		1938	17,004,816	5.53	6.00
	1939	2,534,013	2.30	2.70		1939	22,356,723	6.12	6.46
	1940	5,253,852	3.49	3.94		1940	39,954,843	9.14	9.72
	1941	6,987,443	3.72	4.37		1941	70,701,796	10.16	10.96
Eastern....	1942	11,402,261	6.25	6.99	United....	1942	57,190,119	13.42	13.96
	1943	15,441,466	9.75	10.12		1943	52,758,485	16.89	17.03
	1944	20,066,594	9.72			1944	72,186,386	17.34	
	1945	41,695,198	12.31			1945	153,985,007	16.56	
	1938	6,490,222	4.26	4.65		1938	91,104,463	7.37	7.99
	1939	8,401,841	4.94	5.29	Western...	1939	113,867,276	8.29	9.46
Hawaiian...	1940	13,897,785	6.07	6.48		1940	174,470,427	9.78	11.01
	1941	23,293,828	7.58	8.15		1941	225,234,794	10.31	11.47
	1942	34,431,238	13.96	14.41		1942	220,206,982	12.16	13.27
	1943	43,936,183	18.52	18.77		1943	249,332,254	15.22	15.68
	1944	56,819,061	18.80			1944	315,708,933	17.23	
	1945	93,223,392	18.06			1945	475,449,970	18.18	
Inland.....	1938	77,586,459	8.63	9.39	Total.....	1938	132,636,471	7.03	8.58
	1939	110,151,391	9.37	10.03		1939	170,579,242	8.46	9.70
	1940	168,367,830	10.03	10.68		1940	250,422,933	9.61	10.85
	1941	224,133,587	10.67	11.31		1941	299,609,554	10.35	11.44
	1942	226,711,094	13.61	14.14		1942	306,168,488	13.22	13.97
	1943	218,497,344	17.41	17.66		1943	365,133,873	16.80	17.18
	1944	236,751,755	17.56			1944	426,809,632	17.61	
	1945	402,884,326	17.69			1945	554,889,536	18.02	
	1938	4,295,218	7.71	7.80		1938	12,488,801	4.57	5.41
	1939	3,189,376	7.66	7.76		1939	13,079,095	4.87	5.77
	1940	4,153,541	9.27	9.35		1940	18,251,507	6.63	7.65
	1941	6,677,071	10.06	10.11		1941	26,015,501	7.33	8.33
	1942	11,449,553	19.69	19.72		1942	26,490,839	10.67	11.50
	1943	15,352,398	22.44	22.49		1943	33,517,276	15.84	16.29
	1944	15,123,941	22.57			1944	46,974,887	17.62	
	1945	19,832,418	22.56			1945	85,172,494	17.76	
	1938	1,460,292	1.43	1.82		1938	560,659,868	7.01	8.18
	1939	2,642,748	2.25	2.62		1939	755,117,994	8.25	9.12
	1940	3,701,441	2.99	3.40		1940	1,157,899,631	9.59	10.56
	1941	3,747,423	2.67	3.17		1941	1,506,303,133	10.38	11.30
	1942	3,694,970	3.79	4.25		1942	1,500,762,957	12.93	13.69
	1943	4,246,092	7.45	7.89		1943	1,669,212,905	16.13	16.49
	1944	5,752,184	7.59			1944	2,001,313,607	16.89	17.21
	1945	16,163,576	10.39			1945	3,112,924,693	17.21	

¹ Computation of average load is based on total revenue miles operated in passenger service.² Six months operations. *1945 figures are for the 12 months ended August 31, 1945.

U. S. DOMESTIC AIRLINES OPERATING STATISTICS, 1938-1943

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

AVIATION

693

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
MILEAGE						
Revenue Miles:						
Mail passenger.....	49,700,911	56,252,046	67,526,820	84,376,180	94,272,425	99,866,701
Mail and property only.....	205,899	8,861	219,282	871,063	1,417,070	3,794,786
Passenger and property only.....	18,697,416	26,662,039	42,344,224	49,121,508	15,375,656	1,437,595
Excessive express and freight.....	65,97	1,976	10,713	37,085	196,230	235,727
Charter flights and others.....	483,559	303,639	412,632	511,124	555,222	78,191
Total Revenue Miles Flown.....	69,093,702	83,233,621	110,513,671	134,916,960	111,816,603	105,433,001
Non-Revenue Miles.....	3,101,080	3,286,376	4,555,902	5,114,404	3,960,480	2,764,321
Total Miles Flown.....	72,194,782	86,519,997	115,069,573	140,031,364	115,777,083	108,187,322
Percent non-revenue miles to total miles flown.....	4.30%	3.80%	3.96%	3.65%	3.42%	2.55%
TRAFFIC						
Revenue passenger miles.....	479,848,978	682,903,683	1,052,155,884	1,384,733,251	1,417,523,877	1,634,124,864
Available seat miles.....	951,458,566	1,215,158,424	1,817,085,471	2,341,877,275	1,962,967,151	1,866,938,848
Revenue passenger load factor.....	50.43%	56.20%	57.90%	59.13%	72.21%	88.00%
Revenue revenue passenger load (persons).....	7.02	8.24	9.58	10.37	12.93	16.13
Average revenue passenger load (persons).....	13.91	14.66	16.54	17.54	17.90	18.33
Average available seats.....	1,197,100	1,734,762	2,802,781	3,848,882	3,129,421	18,33
Number of revenue passengers carried.....	400.8	393.7	375.4	359.3	453.0	538.3
Average length of journey (miles).....	22,922,253	27,021,295	32,855,243	43,279,838	67,384,917	114,268,620
Mail pounds carried.....	14,898,491,093	17,221,453,558	20,235,715,061	26,236,027,723	42,332,048,722	72,136,617,185
Mail pound-miles.....	217.1	207.7	183.8	195.2	380.5	635.2
Average mail load (pounds).....	7,322,485	9,523,154	12,725,946	19,549,680	42,689,486	64,329,774
Express pounds carried.....	4,364,840,277	5,426,198,390	6,952,448,883	10,517,102,345	23,803,586,614	31,273,621,823
Express pound-miles.....	63.6	65.4	63.1	78.2	213.9	296.8
Average express load (pounds).....	1,870,182	2,224,025	3,705,664	5,372,726	8,017,826	10,972,633
Excess baggage pounds carried.....	993,868,661	1,196,466,766	1,911,333,564	2,805,067,075	4,465,102,557	6,321,084,723
Excess baggage pound-miles.....	14.5	14.4	17.4	20.9	40.1	60.0
Average excess baggage load (pounds).....	1,694	1,935	2,176	2,355	3,183	4,144
Total Revenue Load (Pounds).....	35,571	38,496	40,185	44,576	41,861	41,541
ROUTE MILES	5,28	5.90	7.49	8.26	7.28	6.95
Average daily tripschedule (route mile turnover).....			71.54	85.11	92.77	113.87
Average number of passengers per mile of route per day.....		48.60				
OPERATING REVENUES:						
Passenger.....	\$24,860,594.17	\$34,843,711.03	\$53,308,171.63	\$69,701,337.74	\$74,757,776.12	\$87,481,456.43
Express and freight.....	1,278,163.93	1,619,131.68	2,077,726.22	2,919,003.33	6,968,357.33	8,331,539.51
Excess baggage.....	283,471.72	345,694.00	551,248.69	765,424.92	1,258,075.52	1,720,141.61
Charter and special flights.....	80,264.06	82,701.21	149,768.06	218,713.33	256,952.51	1,765.76
Other.....	544,239.02	574,081.95	686,605.18	920,304.45	1,460,160.10	1,307,482.16
Total Non-Mail Revenue.....	27,046,732.90	37,465,289.87	56,773,519.78	74,614,783.07	84,701,321.58	98,892,385.47
Mail revenue.....	15,797,988.16	18,482,475.88	20,090,123.20	22,696,350.84	23,446,587.91	24,103,189.50
Total revenue.....	42,844,721.06	55,947,765.75	76,863,642.98	97,311,133.91	108,147,909.49	122,995,574.97

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

	At- lanta	Balti- more	Bos- ton	Brins- ville	Buff- falo	Chi- cago	Cin- cin- nati	Cleve- land	Den- ver	Des Moines	De- troit	Fort Worth	Jack- son- ville	Kan- sas City	Los- An- geles	Louis- ville	Mem- phis
Atlanta, Ga.																	
Baltimore, Md.	575		933	960	695	583	368	550	1,208	738	595	750	286	675	1,935	372	335
Boston, Mass.	933	361		1,525	273	603	423	305	1,505	913	398	1,239	682	1,250	2,313	498	792
Brownsville, Tex.	960	1,525	1,881	1,881	1,575	1,234	1,184	1,402	1,766	1,159	618	1,574	1,015	1,250	2,590	823	1,133
Buffalo, N. Y.	695	273	398	1,575		454	392	175	1,047	1,102	1,398	471	1,025	923	1,370	1,093	777
Chicago, Ill.	583	603	849	1,234	454		249		1,368	762	218	1,221	880	862	2,195	483	802
Cincinnati, Ohio	368	423	737	1,184	392	249		218	932	306	236	820	861	413	1,741	268	481
Cleveland, Ohio	530	305	530	1,402	175	307		218	1,090	509	234	839	628	541	1,892	92	410
Denver, Colo.	1,208	1,505	1,766	1,047	1,368	912	1,090	1,239		618	91	1,046	768	700	2,044	309	627
Des Moines, Iowa	738	913	1,159	1,102	762	306	509		621		1,153	643	1,468	555	828	1,035	878
Detroit, Mich.	595	398	613	1,398	218	236	234	91	1,153	545		1,018	943	643	1,976	315	621
Fort Worth, Tex.	750	1,239	1,574	471	1,221	839	239	1,046	643	640	1,018		943	460	1,212	751	448
Jacksonville, Fla.	286	682	1,015	1,025	880	861	628	768	1,468	1,024	832	943		952	2,153	585	591
Kansas City, Mo.	675	962	1,250	923	862	413	541	700	555	174	643	460	952	1,352	1,352	480	370
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,935	2,313	2,590	1,370	2,195	1,741	1,892	2,044	828	1,433	1,976	1,212	2,153	1,825		1,825	1,602
Louisville, Ky.	373	498	823	1,093	483	268	92	309	1,035	477	315	751	595	480	1,825		319
Memphis, Tenn.	335	792	1,133	777	802	481	410	627	878	485	621	1,448	591	320	1,602	319	
Miami, Fla.	610	958	1,258	1,100	1,184	1,190	957	1,088	1,732	1,338	1,156	1,150	328	1,247	2,355	923	878
Minneapolis, Minn.	905	948	1,125	1,335	733	356	603	632	699	235	870	1,192	413	1,192	1,522	605	700
Missoula, Mont.	1,790	1,947	2,124	1,706	1,740	1,348	1,578	1,640	670	1,074	1,552	1,312	2,070	1,117	910	1,550	1,483
Nashville, Tenn.	218	597	941	952	626	394	239	456	1,018	523	468	643	502	472	1,777	153	195
New Orleans, La.	414	1,001	1,359	536	1,087	831	708	922	1,079	825	938	470	511	678	1,675	623	353
New York, N. Y.	747	176	134	1,695	291	724	568	418	1,628	1,023	483	1,398	838	1,093	2,446	650	953
Oklahoma City, Okla.	753	1,173	1,490	659	1,117	689	755	946	503	469	905	1,388	988	1,297	1,182	675	422
Omaha, Nebr.	815	1,026	1,280	1,061	883	424	620	236	485	122	666	590	1,098	166	1,312	579	529
Philadelphia, Pa.	663	99	266	1,614	278	706	501	370	1,575	972	444	1,324	758	1,037	2,388	580	878
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,592	2,002	2,295	1,023	1,904	1,451	1,578	1,745	585	1,154	1,685	858	1,800	1,045	337	1,512	1,264
Pittsburgh, Pa.	520	194	478	1,424	189	411	238	124	1,320	718	214	1,097	703	784	2,135	345	660
Portland, Ore.	2,172	2,367	2,553	1,944	2,167	1,765	1,987	2,063	985	1,479	1,975	1,612	2,442	1,397	825	1,953	1,832
St. Louis, Mo.	467	731	1,036	975	662	259	321	490	793	265	452	568	755	238	1,585	242	242
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,580	1,858	2,099	1,317	1,701	1,260	1,450	1,567	372	952	1,490	977	1,840	922	577	1,400	1,250
San Francisco, Calif.	2,130	2,451	2,696	1,675	2,298	1,855	2,037	2,163	956	1,547	2,087	1,454	2,375	1,500	345	1,983	1,890
Seattle, Wash.	2,341	2,508	2,015	2,130	1,743	1,974	1,743	2,035	1,020	1,470	1,945	1,658	2,450	1,505	956	1,945	1,867
Spokane, Wash.	1,960	2,110	2,279	1,852	1,900	1,514	1,746	1,804	827	1,243	1,715	1,470	2,239	1,862	939	1,720	1,632
Washington, D. C.	547	40	401	1,493	290	594	403	310	1,490	895	477	1,210	617	943	2,295	743	763

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES (Continued)

AVIATION

701

	Miami	Minneapolis	Missoula	Nashville	New Orleans	New York	Oklahoma City	Omaha	Philadelphia	Phoenix	Pittsburgh	Portland	St. Louis	Salt Lake City	San Francisco	Seattle	Spokane	Washington
Atlanta, Ga.	610	905	1,790	218	414	747	753	815	663	1,592	520	2,172	467	1,580	2,133	2,180	1,960	547
Baltimore, Md.	958	948	1,947	597	1,001	176	1,173	1,026	99	2,002	194	2,367	731	1,858	2,451	2,341	2,110	401
Boston, Mass.	1,258	1,125	2,124	941	1,359	134	1,490	1,280	262	2,295	478	2,653	1,036	2,099	2,696	2,508	2,279	401
Brownsville, Tex.	1,100	1,335	1,706	952	536	1,695	659	1,061	1,614	1,293	1,424	1,944	975	1,317	1,675	2,015	1,852	1,493
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,184	733	1,740	626	1,087	291	1,117	883	278	1,904	139	2,167	662	1,701	2,298	2,130	1,900	290
Chicago, Ill.	1,190	356	1,348	394	831	724	689	424	706	1,451	411	1,765	259	1,260	1,855	1,743	1,514	594
Cincinnati, Ohio	957	603	1,578	439	722	508	755	620	501	1,578	258	1,987	321	1,450	2,037	1,974	1,746	403
Cleveland, Ohio	1,088	632	1,640	456	908	410	946	736	370	1,745	124	2,063	490	1,597	2,163	2,035	1,804	310
Denver, Colo.	1,732	699	1,071	1,018	1,079	1,628	503	485	1,575	1,585	1,320	985	793	372	956	1,020	827	1,490
Des Moines, Iowa	1,338	235	1,074	523	825	469	1,023	469	1,22	1,154	718	1,479	265	952	1,547	1,470	1,243	895
Detroit, Mich.	1,156	542	1,552	468	938	483	905	666	444	1,685	214	1,975	452	1,490	2,087	1,945	1,715	417
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,150	870	1,312	643	470	1,398	188	590	1,324	858	1,097	1,612	568	977	1,454	1,858	1,470	1,210
Jacksonville, Fla.	318	1,192	2,070	502	511	838	988	1,098	758	1,800	703	2,442	755	1,840	2,375	2,450	2,229	647
Kansas City, Mo.	1,247	413	1,117	472	678	1,097	293	166	1,037	1,045	784	1,397	238	922	1,500	1,505	1,236	943
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,355	1,522	910	1,777	1,675	2,446	1,132	1,312	2,388	357	2,135	825	1,585	577	345	956	939	2,295
Louisville, Ky.	923	605	1,550	153	623	650	675	579	580	1,512	345	1,953	242	1,400	1,983	1,945	1,720	473
Memphis, Tenn.	878	700	1,483	195	358	953	422	529	878	1,204	660	1,852	242	1,250	1,800	1,867	1,652	763
Miami, Fla.	1,516	1,516	2,359	821	681	1,233	1,402	1,402	1,023	1,398	1,014	2,716	1,067	2,098	2,603	2,740	2,528	1,065
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,516	1,010	1,010	695	1,050	1,019	692	291	985	1,279	745	1,435	404	988	1,585	1,403	1,173	936
Missoula, Mont.	2,359	1,010	2,030	1,582	1,733	2,030	1,162	978	1,997	932	1,754	430	1,331	435	762	395	170	1,940
Nashville, Tenn.	821	695	1,582	470	470	758	602	604	683	1,445	472	1,970	253	1,390	1,958	1,973	1,752	567
New Orleans, La.	681	1,050	1,733	470	1,173	1,173	575	845	1,000	1,318	923	2,063	599	1,433	1,923	2,098	1,898	968
New York, N. Y.	1,095	1,050	2,030	758	1,173	1,173	1,324	1,144	1,000	2,149	320	2,435	873	1,972	2,568	2,419	2,190	217
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,233	692	1,162	602	575	1,324	405	405	1,246	843	1,013	1,488	456	862	1,386	1,523	1,324	1,150
Omaha, Nebr.	1,402	291	978	604	845	1,144	405	.....	1,094	1,032	837	1,373	332	833	1,425	1,372	1,149	1,012
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,023	985	1,997	683	1,090	77	1,256	1,094	.....	2,079	254	2,419	808	1,923	2,518	2,358	2,159	138
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,998	1,279	932	1,445	1,318	2,142	843	1,032	2,079	1,829	1,829	1,007	1,270	504	562	1,112	1,020	1,980
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,014	745	1,754	472	923	330	1,013	837	254	1,829	2,264	1,077	561	1,670	2,264	2,145	1,918	1,886
Portland, Ore.	2,716	1,435	430	1,970	2,063	2,455	1,488	1,373	2,419	1,007	2,174	1,723	1,723	632	536	1,435	2,360	2,360
St. Louis, Mo.	1,067	464	1,331	253	599	873	456	352	808	1,270	1,670	561	1,723	1,158	1,738	1,722	1,500	710
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,098	988	435	1,390	1,433	1,972	862	833	1,923	504	1,670	632	1,158	600	600	697	548	1,345
San Francisco, Calif.	2,603	1,885	762	1,958	1,923	2,568	1,386	1,425	2,518	652	2,264	536	1,738	697	680	680	730	2,437
Seattle, Wash.	2,740	1,403	395	1,973	3,098	2,419	1,523	1,372	2,388	1,112	2,145	143	1,722	647	750	229	2,229	2,335
Spokane, Wash.	2,528	1,773	170	1,752	1,908	2,190	1,324	1,149	2,159	1,020	1,918	295	1,500	598	750	229	2,229	2,105
Washington, D. C.	1,065	936	1,940	567	968	217	1,150	1,012	1,138	1,980	186	2,360	710	1,845	2,437	2,335	2,105	.....

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL WORLD CITIES

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board, Pan American Airlines and other sources

	Azores Is.	Berlin	Buenos Aires	Calcutta	Cape town	Chicago	Denver	Gibraltar	Hong Kong	Honolulu	London	Los Angeles	Manila	Melbourne	Mexico, D.F.
Azores Islands															
Berlin, Germany	2,185		5,417	6,549	5,854	3,093	3,991	1,249	7,572	7,180	1,527	4,794	8,250	12,101	4,385
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2,185	7,376	7,376	4,376	5,977	4,402	5,077	1,453	5,500	7,305	5,74	5,782	6,128	9,919	6,037
Calcutta, India	6,549	4,376	4,402	10,242	4,270	5,506	5,928	5,963	11,463	7,537	6,918	6,118	11,042	7,234	4,633
Capetown, U. of S. Africa	5,854	5,977	4,270	6,026		8,449	9,327	5,076	1,534	7,037	4,954	8,148	7,525	5,547	9,495
Chicago, U.S.A.	3,093	4,402	5,076	7,081	8,449		918	4,258	7,790	11,532	6,005	1,741	7,525	6,412	8,521
Denver, U.S.A.	3,991	5,077	5,928	8,029	9,327	918		5,122	7,465	3,338	4,688	828	7,661	9,668	1,673
Gibraltar, Spain	1,249	1,453	5,963	5,321	5,076	4,258	5,122		6,828	8,075	1,094	5,936	7,661	8,759	1,434
Hong Kong, China	7,572	7,305	7,537	1,534	7,372	7,790	7,465	6,828		5,581	5,981	5,936	7,465	10,798	5,629
Honolulu, Hawaii	7,180	7,305	7,537	11,532	11,532	4,244	4,338	8,075	5,581		7,226	2,557	7,465	4,607	8,776
London, Great Britain	1,527	5,74	6,918	4,954	6,005	3,950	4,888	1,094	5,337	7,226		5,439	6,667	10,501	5,541
Los Angeles, U.S.A.	4,794	5,782	11,142	8,148	9,969	1,741	828	7,483	7,240	2,557	5,439		7,269	7,931	1,564
Manila, Philippine Islands	8,250	6,128	6,005	2,189	7,525	8,128	7,661	7,483	6,93	5,296	6,667	7,269	7,269	3,941	8,829
Melbourne, Australia	12,101	9,919	7,234	5,447	6,412	9,668	8,759	10,798	4,607	5,513	10,501	7,931	3,941	8,422	8,422
Mexico, D.F., Mexico	4,385	6,037	4,633	9,495	8,521	1,673	1,434	5,629	8,776	3,781	5,541	1,564	8,724	8,422	930
New Orleans, U.S.A.	3,324	5,116	4,916	8,803	8,316	831	1,079	4,757	7,480	4,207	4,627	1,675	8,724	9,275	2,085
New York, U.S.A.	2,422	3,961	5,297	7,921	7,801	711	1,628	3,627	8,051	4,959	3,428	2,446	8,423	10,355	4,309
Oslo, Norway	4,954	4,342	8,848	5,271	10,107	3,314	2,925	5,398	4,547	3,004	4,381	2,876	4,817	7,558	5,706
Panama, Panama	2,234	5,20	7,613	4,450	6,494	4,030	4,653	1,791	5,337	5,784	714	5,325	6,016	9,926	1,495
Panama, Panama	3,778	5,849	3,381	10,114	7,014	2,325	2,636	4,926	10,084	5,245	5,278	3,001	10,283	9,022	1,495
Paris, France	1,659	542	6,877	4,889	5,841	4,133	4,885	964	5,956	7,434	213	5,601	6,673	10,396	5,706
Peiping, China	6,565	4,567	11,974	2,024	8,045	6,655	6,348	6,009	1,226	5,067	5,054	6,250	1,770	5,667	7,733
Quebec, Canada	2,240	3,583	5,680	7,481	7,857	878	1,732	3,383	7,650	8,190	3,101	6,250	8,124	10,497	4,450
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,428	6,144	1,218	9,376	3,769	5,296	5,871	4,773	10,995	5,190	5,772	6,296	11,254	8,186	4,770
Rome, Italy	2,125	734	6,329	4,496	5,249	4,808	5,561	1,034	5,768	8,022	887	6,326	6,437	9,934	6,553
San Francisco, U.S.A.	4,872	5,657	6,474	7,809	10,241	1,840	952	5,936	6,894	2,392	5,355	345	6,903	7,851	1,385
Singapore, China	8,326	6,166	9,864	1,791	6,016	9,365	9,063	7,231	1,652	6,710	6,744	8,767	1,479	3,761	10,307
Tokyo, Japan	7,247	5,538	11,400	3,186	9,071	6,258	5,795	9,988	1,796	8,829	5,938	5,470	1,863	5,089	7,035
Washington, D.C.	2,667	4,167	5,216	8,088	7,894	594	1,490	3,822	8,148	4,829	3,665	2,295	8,560	10,173	1,878
Zanzibar	5,323	4,309	6,421	3,859	2,346	8,358	9,221	4,103	5,414	10,869	4,604	10,021	5,763	6,802	9,484

RECORD ON GUAM HOP

R. Stanley, West Hartford, Conn.

The plane was stripped of excess weight and slightly modified to streamline it for the flight. It carried 11,110 gallons of gasoline at the takeoff. The fuel load constituted almost half of its gross weight of 141,000 pounds when it left Guam. It carried 13

auxiliary fuel tanks.

The craft was stripped of all armament, radar and other equipment not required for the flight. To insure safety, air-sea rescue stations on the route were alerted. Weather conditions were favorable at the takeoff.

A U. S. superfortress en route from Guam to Washington, D. C., on Nov. 20, 1945 broke the world's nonstop distance record. The bomber flew an estimated 8,198 miles. The superfortress left Guam carrying a double crew headed by Col. Clarence S. Irvine, St. Paul, Neb., and Lt. Col. George

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL WORLD CITIES—(Continued)

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board, Pan American Airlines and other sources

	New Orleans	New York	Rome	Oslo	Panama	Paris	Peiping	Quebec	Rio Janeiro	Rome	San Francisco	Singapore	Tokyo	Washington	Zanzibar
Azores Islands	3,524	2,422	4,954	2,234	3,778	1,659	6,565	2,240	4,428	2,125	4,872	8,326	7,247	2,667	5,323
Berlin, Germany	5,116	3,961	4,342	515	5,849	542	4,567	3,583	6,114	754	5,657	6,166	5,538	4,167	4,369
Buenos Aires, Argentina	4,916	5,297	8,848	7,613	3,381	4,889	11,974	5,680	1,218	6,499	6,474	9,864	11,400	5,216	6,421
Calcutta, India	8,803	7,921	5,271	4,459	10,114	4,889	2,024	7,481	9,376	4,996	7,809	1,791	3,186	8,088	3,859
Capetown, U. of S. Africa	8,316	7,801	10,107	4,494	7,014	5,841	8,045	7,857	3,769	5,240	10,241	6,016	9,071	7,894	2,246
Chicago, U.S.A.	831	7,111	3,314	4,030	2,325	4,133	6,655	1,752	5,871	5,961	9,521	9,063	5,795	1,490	9,221
Denver, U.S.A.	1,079	1,628	2,925	4,653	2,636	4,385	6,348	3,383	4,775	1,034	5,836	7,231	6,988	3,822	4,103
Gibraltar, Spain	4,757	3,627	5,398	1,791	4,926	9,564	6,009	3,838	10,995	5,708	6,894	1,652	1,796	8,148	5,414
Hong Kong, China	8,480	8,051	4,547	5,337	10,084	9,956	1,226	7,650	8,190	8,022	2,392	6,710	3,880	4,829	10,369
Honolulu, Hawaii	4,207	4,959	3,004	6,784	5,245	7,434	5,067	5,000	5,772	887	5,355	6,744	5,938	3,665	4,604
London, Great Britain	4,627	3,428	4,351	7,114	5,273	213	5,054	3,101	5,772	6,326	6,963	8,767	5,470	2,295	10,021
Los Angeles, U.S.A.	1,675	2,446	2,876	5,325	3,001	5,601	6,250	2,579	6,296	6,457	7,854	1,469	1,863	8,560	5,763
Manila, Philippine Islands	8,724	4,353	4,817	6,018	10,283	6,673	1,770	8,124	11,254	9,934	3,761	10,882	7,035	1,878	9,484
Melbourne, Australia	9,275	10,355	7,558	9,926	9,022	10,396	5,667	10,497	4,770	6,339	1,923	10,882	6,838	903	9,754
Mexico, D.F., Mexico	930	1,173	3,769	3,836	5,691	5,382	8,906	6,235	5,703	5,047	9,902	2,774	1,307	6,922	5,803
New Orleans, U.S.A.	1,173	3,769	3,826	5,691	5,382	8,906	6,235	5,703	5,047	9,902	2,774	1,307	6,922	5,803	5,803
New York, U.S.A.	3,937	3,672	5,541	5,691	5,382	8,906	6,235	5,703	5,047	9,902	2,774	1,307	6,922	5,803	5,803
Nome, Alaska	1,795	2,231	5,541	5,691	5,382	8,906	6,235	5,703	5,047	9,902	2,774	1,307	6,922	5,803	5,803
Oslo, Norway	4,788	3,622	4,574	4,830	3,806	5,101	6,423	5,125	5,684	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Panama, Panama	1,603	6,823	3,428	3,263	3,294	3,703	10,768	5,125	5,684	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Paris, France	1,534	4,329	3,439	3,263	3,294	3,703	10,768	5,125	5,684	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Peiping, China	4,796	4,820	3,439	3,263	3,294	3,703	10,768	5,125	5,684	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Quebec, Canada	5,439	4,273	5,082	1,243	5,903	652	5,047	3,943	6,619	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1,923	2,568	2,547	5,181	3,322	5,441	5,902	2,642	6,619	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Rome, Italy	10,632	9,630	6,160	6,246	11,687	6,671	2,774	9,097	9,774	6,232	8,479	6,131	3,301	3,834	4,880
San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,858	6,735	2,933	5,221	8,423	6,033	1,307	6,422	11,535	6,124	5,131	9,834	6,769	7,880	7,880
Singapore, China	968	3,204	3,792	3,870	2,080	3,898	6,922	600	4,797	4,435	2,437	9,834	6,769	7,880	7,880
Tokyo, Japan	7,554	7,698	8,209	4,803	8,245	4,396	5,803	7,443	5,589	3,712	9,958	4,430	7,040	7,880	7,880
Washington, D.C.															
Zanzibar															

CROSS-COUNTRY RECORD

2,295 mile flight. Powered by two Allison 12 cylinder in-line engines mounted inside the fuselage, the bomber was aided in its record breaking hop by tail winds across the continent.

Completely streamlined, the XB-42 has a wing spread of 70 feet 6 inches, a length of 53 feet 8 inches and weighs 19,149 pounds empty. Cross weight of the plane during its

record flight was 34,000 because it carried 1,400 gallons of fuel.

The plane is designed to carry four tons of bombs on missions up to 5,000 miles. A special propeller detonator that eliminates the possibility of crewmen falling into the pusher engines during bail-out emergency is included in the plane's equipment.

On Dec. 8, an experimental bomber, the Douglas XB-42, winged across the United States from Long Beach, Calif., to Washington, D. C., in 5 hours, 17 minutes, 34 seconds. The new record slashed 46 minutes from the previous unofficial time of 6 hours, 3 minutes, over the same route.

Average air speed of the two engine pusher type plane was 432 miles per hour on the

U. S. DOMESTIC AIRLINES OPERATING STATISTICS, 1938-1943 (Continued)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
OPERATING EXPENSES.....	43,861,230.01	51,391,560.37	70,896,614.96	89,919,133.82	81,603,745.26	95,563,019.91
OPERATING PROFIT—Amount.....	-1,016,508.95	4,556,205.38	5,967,028.02	7,392,000.09	26,544,164.23	27,432,555.06
RATIO—Revenues to Expenses (Percent).....	97.68%	108.37%	108.42%	108.22%	132.53%	.....
CENTS PER REVENUE MILE.....	39.15%	45.01%	51.37%	55.31%	75.75%	93.80
Non-mail revenue.....	22.86	22.21	18.18	16.82	20.97	22.86
Mail revenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Revenue.....	62.01	67.22	69.55	72.13	96.72	116.66
Total Expenses.....	63.48	61.75	64.15	66.65	72.98	88.33
Operating Profit.....	-1.47	5.47	5.40	5.48	23.74	28.33
OPERATING REVENUE PER UNIT OF SERVICE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passenger revenue per revenue passenger mile (cents).....	5.18	5.10	5.07	5.04	5.27	5.35
Mail revenue per pound-mile (mills).....	1.06	1.07	0.99	0.87	0.55	0.33
Express revenue per pound-mile (mills).....	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.27
Excess baggage per pound-mile (mills).....	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27

RAILROAD SPEED AND DISTANCE RECORDS

(The following information was prepared for the National Almanac by R. A. Doster of the Western Association of Railway Executives.)

"The eastbound Streamliner City of Denver, operated by the Union Pacific and the Chicago & North Western between Denver, Colorado, and Chicago, covers the 1,048 miles between these cities in 15 hr. 38 min., or at an average of 67 m.p.h., although it makes nine stops. No other train in the world averages 67 m.p.h. for this distance.

"The following data are based on schedules that existed prior to the war. The longest passenger train runs in the world are on the People's Commissariat for Transport in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which extends from the Polish frontier to Vladivostok, a distance of 6,319 miles. The Trans-Siberian Express covers this distance in 232 hours 8 minutes.

"The next longest runs are those over the railways in Australia where the 4,000 miles from Sidney to Perth are covered in 4 days. Next in order of distances are those on the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific

between Vancouver, B. C., and Montreal, Que., where the distances are 2,929.5 miles, and 2,884 miles respectively. The Continental Limited, the fastest train of the former, covers the 2,929.5 miles in 53½ hours or at an average speed of 50 m.p.h., while The Dominion, the fastest train of the latter, operating on the same schedule, averages 49.3 m.p.h.

Next are those on the African Railways where the 2,800 miles from Cape Town to Elizabethville are covered in 3 days. Next in order of distance are the runs of trains of the United States between the Pacific Coast and Chicago. Among these, the longest is the 2,346-mile run of the Golden State Limited over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles at an average speed of 39 m.p.h. The fastest runs are those of the 39¼ hour trains. Of these, the City of Los Angeles averages 57.9 m.p.h. for the 2,298 miles over the Chicago & North

Western and the Union Pacific to Los Angeles.

"The Flying Colognor of the German State Railways, with a speed restriction of 99.9 m.p.h., averages 80.3 m.p.h. on its run of 359.8 miles from Berlin Zoo to Cologne, and 83.1 m.p.h. for that portion of the run from Berlin Zoo to Hanover, 157.9 miles.

"The City of Denver averages 83.9 m.p.h. for the 68.3 miles from Hindrey to Odessa (passing time used), but the Hiawatha, which operates between Chicago, St. Paul & Pacific Cities, averages 87.8 m.p.h. for the 68.8 miles from Mayfair to Lake (passing time used).

"An average of 102 m.p.h. is maintained by the City of Denver for the 5.1 miles from Hindrey to Brady Island (passing time used.) No other train in the world duplicates this performance on a regularly scheduled run."

Source: Civil Aeronautic Authority, Department of Commerce

Source: Civil Aeronautic Authority, Department of Commerce

Year ¹	Number of aircraft produced				Value of products of aircraft industry	
	Total	For U. S. military services	Exported ²	Domestic civil	Total (dollars)	Exports ³ (dollars)
1913.....	43	14	29	0	.....	107,552
1914.....	49	15	34	0	789,872	226,149
1915.....	178	26	152	0	.....	1,541,446
1916.....	411	142	269	0	.....	7,002,005
1917.....	2,148	2,013	135	0	.....	4,135,445
1918.....	14,020	13,991	20	9	.....	9,084,097
1919.....	780	682	85	13	14,372,643	13,166,907
1920.....	328	256	65	7	.....	1,152,649
1921.....	437	389	48	0	7,430,824	472,548
1922.....	263	226	37	0	.....	494,930
1923.....	743	687	48	8	13,142,364	433,558
1924.....	377	317	59	1	.....	798,275
1925.....	789	445	80	264	12,775,181	783,659
1926.....	1,186	478	50	658	17,694,905	1,027,210
1927.....	1,995	609	63	1,323	30,896,638	1,903,560
1928.....	4,346	847	162	3,337	64,662,491	3,664,723
1929.....	6,193	779	348	5,066	91,051,044	9,125,345
1930.....	3,437	836	321	2,351	60,846,177	8,818,110
1931.....	2,800	853	140	1,807	48,539,715	4,867,687
1932.....	1,396	500	280	667	34,861,185	7,946,533
1933.....	1,324	331	406	677	33,357,122	9,180,328
1934.....	1,615	393	490	853	43,891,925	17,662,933
1935.....	1,710	336	333	1,079	42,506,204	14,290,843
1936.....	3,010	858	527	1,637	78,148,893	23,143,203
1937.....	3,773	858	631	2,289	114,092,601	39,404,469
1938.....	3,623	925	875	1,823	198,292,874	68,227,089
1939.....	5,856	921	1,220	3,715	247,904,863	117,807,082
1940.....	12,871	2,564	5,352	6,785	548,000,000	311,866,383
1941.....	4,26,134	13,293	5,997	6,884	6,176,000,000	626,095,616
1942.....	4,48,858	37,375	10,498	985	6,071,000,000	1,357,465,363
1943.....	4,85,946	72,093	13,865	.....	6,12,979,000,000	2,141,558,983
1944.....	4,96,369	79,906	16,466	.....	6,16,745,000,000	2,750,151,066

² Some yearly figures include exports manufactured in prior years.

³ 1913-21 include values of aircraft and aircraft parts. Prior to 1922 engine values were not reported separately but were probably included either with "other" internal combustion engines or with "parts" of aircraft. The values for parachutes and their parts have been included only since 1932.

⁴ Includes U. S. financed aircraft manufactured in Canada.

⁵ Includes aircraft exported under Lend-Lease.

⁶ Values are for military aircraft produced in the United States only. The data have been computed on a fixed price basis. The values do not measure output at current prices or expenditures.

AIR ACCIDENTS OF UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS BY YEARS

[illegible]

U. S. DOMESTIC AIRLINES, MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS

(12 Months Ending September 30, 1945 and September 30, 1944) Source: Civil Aeronautics Board, Economic Bureau, Rates and Audits Division

MILEAGE

	Miles Scheduled	Scheduled Miles Flown		Other Revenue Miles	Total Revenue Miles	Non-Revenue Miles	Total Miles Flown
		Percentage	Number				
All American	1,587,486	89.09	1,414,242	2,386	1,416,628	38,433	1,455,061
1944	1,228,731	92.72	1,139,308	1,692	1,139,930	40,446	1,180,376
American	43,973,860	94.51	43,449,839	1,393,751	44,843,630	1,917,353	46,761,033
1945	32,372,981	94.63	30,634,051	82,874	31,136,927	1,201,869	32,338,796
Braniff	7,636,394	96.50	7,369,111	137,790	7,506,901	561,146	8,068,047
1944	4,996,352	94.58	4,725,462	93,571	4,819,033	245,669	5,064,702
1945	2,122,222	98.53	2,179,977	85,126	303,163	327,709	327,709
Caribbean Atl.	148,208	99.16	146,957	69,923	216,880	24,060	229,940
1944	5,023,414	93.68	4,795,847	23,958	4,728,935	117,918	4,846,853
1945	2,621,535	92.81	2,433,059	10,736	2,443,795	58,891	2,502,686
Colonial	1,860,446	92.11	1,455,756	123,480	1,579,236	44,745	1,623,981
1944	895,966	94.33	845,174	52,630	897,804	43,476	941,280
Continental	3,333,404	95.94	3,339,837	8,730	3,339,567	93,030	3,432,597
1945	2,242,733	93.04	2,086,611	4,036	2,090,647	73,823	2,164,470
Delta	5,566,053	96.07	5,347,203	8,413	5,355,616	126,707	5,482,413
1944	3,248,012	94.94	3,063,694	9,852	3,063,546	43,183	3,106,729
Eastern	Data not available due to carrier's delinquency						
1945	16,020,198	95.86	15,357,569	79,271	15,436,831	245,063	15,681,894
1944	592,850	99.66	590,841	522,497	1,113,338	31,694	1,145,032
Hawaiian	555,234	99.52	552,572	364,053	916,625	22,665	939,290
Inland	1,712,932	97.01	1,651,667	4,938	1,666,605	69,699	1,736,304
1944	2,277,128	87.99	1,079,764	1,799	1,079,764	30,721	1,110,485
Mid-Continent	2,976,129	96.38	2,868,267	1,799	2,870,066	121,892	2,991,958
1945	2,212,816	97.01	2,146,563	504	2,147,067	41,562	2,188,649
National	5,715,553	95.82	5,476,399	244,463	5,720,862	142,472	5,863,334
1944	2,863,620	97.49	2,791,651	33,822	2,825,473	85,207	2,910,680
Northeast	2,142,131	84.45	1,806,059	32,796	1,841,855	72,049	1,913,904
1945	1,144,767	82.21	941,149	9,323	930,472	40,521	970,993
Northwest	11,238,937	96.58	10,834,839	209,362	11,064,361	284,823	11,349,186
1944	6,578,142	97.10	6,387,444	44,607	6,432,051	105,938	6,537,999
Penn-Central	10,493,556	91.90	9,643,722	71,332	9,715,054	186,350	9,901,404
1945	4,698,661	94.47	4,438,742	2,735	4,459,477	51,031	4,510,528
TWA	31,203,689	91.47	28,542,272	784,137	29,326,409	1,566,871	30,893,280
1944	20,449,076	94.68	19,360,559	606,355	19,966,914	942,348	20,909,262
United	38,597,348	94.63	36,925,974	772,442	37,298,416	1,159,645	38,458,061
1945	27,462,540	96.41	26,477,485	772,018	27,250,413	836,540	28,086,953
Western	4,934,815	97.60	4,816,521	135,783	4,952,304	266,933	5,219,237
1944	2,826,992	96.08	2,716,063	27,002	2,743,065	95,351	2,838,416
1945	205,664,488	94.25	193,829,678	4,727,766	198,557,444	7,379,515	205,936,959
1944	133,793,682	95.18	127,343,880	2,702,834	130,046,714	4,217,354	134,264,068

¹ The total of all carriers for the nine months ended September 30, 1945 reflects data for the nine months ended August 31, 1945, for Eastern due to non-receipt of this Carrier's Form 2780 report for September 1945. Source: Carriers' monthly Form 2780 reports. Subject to correction.

U. S. DOMESTIC AIRLINES, MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS—Cont.

(12 Months Ending September 30, 1945 and September 30, 1944)
Source: Civil Aeronautics Board, Economic Bureau, Rates and Audits Division

TRAFFIC

	1945.	1944.	Tot. Pass. Miles	Rev. Pass. Miles	Rev. Pass. Factor	Av. Seats Per Mile	Av. Rev. Pass. Load	Airport Mail Ton-Miles	Av. Mail (Pounds)	Ex. Frt. Ton-Miles	Av. Ex. Frt. Load	Ex. Bag. Ton-Miles
All American								67,245	95.0	12,143	17.2	
American			744,394,917	737,555,700	89.93	19.41	17.45	54,324	95.3	10,173	17.8	1,201,528
Braniff			520,314,440	515,164,651	90.04	19.35	17.42	14,009,362	680.1	7,137,993	319.3	1,230,728
Caribbean Atl.			134,208,821	132,937,259	88.56	20.00	17.71	10,154,490	696.5	4,985,627	320.3	201,148
Chi-Sou			85,140,448	84,169,814	91.56	19.10	17.49	1,052,722	280.5	500,111	133.3	157,583
Colonial			1,797,593	1,708,387	56.40	12.23	6.90	1,152,996	479.2	289,856	120.5	4,561
Continental			1,463,285	1,415,253	73.27	9.00	6.59	1,122	43.5	10,846	86.5	4,384
Delta			78,928,516	76,750,596	78.16	20.84	16.29	503,320	220.3	353,951	149.7	99,778
Eastern			42,741,391	42,741,391	85.92	20.35	17.49	454,007	380.2	97,274	172.4	46,160
Hawaiian			34,898,372	25,809,797	77.94	20.97	16.34	60,803	91.5	37,628	83.8	34,832
Inland			26,042,779	15,252,920	82.55	20.58	16.99	167,370	106.8	90,384	53.2	40,355
Mid-Continent			15,450,315	42,850,521	81.20	15.53	12.61	121,873	124.5	32,889	31.4	28,423
National			44,125,770	20,532,249	87.09	11.29	9.84	1,405,133	532.3	237,784	88.8	205,021
Northeast			21,239,354	95,605,187	86.04	20.76	17.86	938,579	614.0	160,277	103.6	159,368
Northwest			96,734,336	38,420,654	91.14	20.72	17.56	4,861,017	658.0	1,589,418	205.9	493,633
Penn-Central			58,982,544	239,910,251	87.31	20.11	17.56	17,289	82.4	515,129	926.6	91,716
TWA			243,003,889	20,433,766	93.72	24.00	22.58	17,289	80.6	542,252	1,183.5	10,169
United			15,235,761	15,186,322	94.09	24.00	22.58	60,069	77.4	11,692	14.0	40,703
Western			16,931,059	16,618,065	70.68	14.86	10.50	37,886	74.4	4,029	7.5	19,121
Total			6,151,124	34,410,746	71.09	18.00	7.68	272,440	194.6	57,081	39.8	28,186
			35,449,789	19,645,611	74.79	16.03	11.99	227,860	216.1	30,887	28.8	30,575
			20,457,435	69,901,013	73.28	12.49	9.15	674,033	248.6	127,185	44.5	145,725
			34,523,375	34,050,988	89.69	13.47	12.05	313,529	232.5	68,317	48.4	81,079
			30,173,340	29,208,449	87.45	13.78	12.05	59,503	67.3	33,780	36.7	14,910
			12,895,154	11,951,783	70.17	22.60	15.86	31,720	67.7	12,723	26.9	10,162
			192,540,724	191,213,813	60.25	21.00	12.65	2,754,141	526.3	882,055	159.4	186,146
			103,520,207	103,365,082	85.55	19.02	16.28	2,374,723	777.9	593,760	167.8	181,226
			163,294,566	161,943,927	80.93	20.60	16.67	837,469	178.9	817,567	168.3	99,438
			77,778,182	77,259,711	83.15	20.83	17.32	611,543	287.1	446,810	200.4	66,169
			484,837,391	474,439,268	90.53	20.10	18.20	15,125,113	1,072.1	4,516,932	308.1	540,697
			327,851,370	316,994,335	91.61	19.04	17.45	8,770,392	918.8	3,324,807	333.0	475,547
			568,948,098	559,714,763	95.53	18.45	18.04	21,501,204	1,205.4	5,063,302	271.7	892,451
			436,257,143	429,435,973	95.70	18.88	17.66	15,970,754	1,225.6	4,015,891	295.8	792,483
			89,085,066	88,091,175	87.88	20.21	17.79	1,175,280	496.7	290,926	117.5	94,070
			49,449,426	48,649,708	87.79	20.24	17.74	637,395	488.5	224,637	163.9	86,381
			3,200,799,076	3,157,649,290	88.50	19.47	17.74	65,583,417	696.0	23,104,550	233.0	4,472,249
			2,073,611,824	2,040,023,879	89.85	18.89	16.97	46,782,152	757.5	16,534,393	254.5	3,873,960

¹ The total of all carriers for the 12 months ended September 30, 1945, reflects data for the 12 months ended August 31, 1945, for Eastern due to non-receipt of this carrier's Form 2780 report for September 1945. Source: Carrier's monthly Form 2780 reports. Subject to correction.

DEATHS IN CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS, 1928 TO 1944

Source: U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration

YEAR	TOTAL DEATHS*	Air Carriers' Domestic Operations				Private Flying	
		All Deaths		Passenger Deaths		Deaths	Rate**
		Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**		
1928	385	23	No Data	13	No Data	362	No Data
1930	540	33	25.0	24	28.6	507	234.1
1931	438	38	22.4	25	23.5	400	212.0
1932	357	36	18.5	19	15.0	321	205.3
1933	338	28	11.4	8	4.6	310	217.6
1934	354	29	10.7	17	9.0	325	214.9
1935	291	29	6.4	15	4.8	262	154.6
1936	333	61	10.3	44	10.1	272	145.7
1937	335	52	7.8	40	8.4	283	137.1
1938	310	35	4.6	25	4.5	275	106.3
1939	326	12	1.2	9	1.2	314	88.3
1940	375	45	3.1	35	3.1	330	62.5
1941	369	44	2.4	35	2.3	325	47.0
1942	289	71	3.9	55	3.7	218	
1943	285	30	1.6	23	1.4	255	
1944	315	58	2.2	48	2.1	257	
Percentage Changes							
1934-44	-11%	+100%	-79%	+182%	-77%	-21%	
1943-44	+11%	+93%	+38%	+109%	+50%	+1%	

*In addition to civil aviation deaths, others occur in military service. The national totals of all aviation deaths, as calculated from U.S. Census Bureau figures are: 1928, 496; 1929, 601; 1930, 620; 1931, 509; 1932, 401; 1933, 404; 1934, 428; 1935, 358; 1936, 404; 1937, 466; 1938, 436; 1939, 390; 1940, 565; 1941, 856; 1942, 2,981 and 1943, 7,057. However, these totals exclude deaths where the bodies are not found.

**The passenger death rates are the numbers killed per 100,000,000 passenger-miles. Other rates are the numbers of deaths per 100,000,000 occupant-miles.

U. S. DOMESTIC AIRLINES, SEAT-MILES AVAILABLE AND REVENUE PASSENGER-MILES

(Fiscal years ended June 30, 1942 and 1945)

Carrier	1942		1945	
	Seat-miles Available	Passenger-miles	Seat-miles Available	Passenger-miles
American Airlines, Inc.	610,362,430	440,057,773	762,973,329	686,836,131
Braniff Airways, Inc.	96,430,534	52,760,029	135,844,402	119,326,974
Caribbean Atlantic Airlines, Inc.	(1)	(1)	2,054,685	1,379,887
Catalina Air Transport	1,146,030	811,170	(2)	(2)
Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.	50,741,292	28,127,877	82,490,076	64,676,458
Colonial Airlines, Inc.	15,362,944	9,469,132	28,767,151	21,523,546
Continental Air Lines, Inc.	19,416,685	7,939,821	41,869,295	34,461,542
Delta Air Corporation	50,993,835	29,800,968	96,926,876	84,876,923
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	387,323,151	231,596,734	416,284,554	360,211,875
Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd.	11,779,708	8,509,800	18,954,192	17,846,409
Inland Air Lines, Inc.	12,603,970	9,459,162	19,992,981	13,856,728
Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.	24,095,222	9,919,784	36,806,693	27,175,017
National Airlines, Inc.	20,095,036	11,209,052	64,263,272	57,578,848
Northeast Air Lines, Inc.	21,092,455	7,278,694	29,286,258	19,078,739
Northwest Airlines, Inc.	106,152,778	62,587,481	189,211,901	162,325,067
Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation	129,565,934	73,994,094	165,251,779	131,649,258
Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.	343,520,607	215,148,275	477,709,905	435,529,695
United Air Lines, Inc.	410,558,412	300,245,593	538,043,231	515,448,430
Western Air Lines, Inc.	49,223,974	25,516,746	87,225,656	76,816,288
Total	2,359,864,997	1,518,432,185	3,193,956,236	2,830,597,814

1 Data not available.

2 Operations suspended July, 1942

Marine Transportation

HOW TO APPLY FOR A PASSPORT

Source: U. S. State Department, Passport Division

1. An application for a passport must be executed before a clerk of a Federal court or a State court authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before an agent of the Department of State. **AN APPLICATION EXECUTED BEFORE ANY OTHER OFFICIAL WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.** Passport Agents of the Department of State are located in New York (Subtreasury Bldg., also at Rockefeller Center, International Bldg.); Miami (Post Office Bldg.); and San Francisco (100 McAllister Street).

Necessary Proof to Establish American Citizenship

IMPORTANT—All documents, such as birth certificates, baptismal certificates, certified copies of records, affidavits, etc., submitted as evidence of the American citizenship of an applicant for a passport must give the place and date of birth and bear the seal of the office and signature of the officer before whom such documents were executed or by whom they were issued. Birth and baptismal certificates to be acceptable must show that the birth or baptism was recorded shortly after birth.

2. A native American citizen must submit with his application for a passport a birth certificate, or, if such a certificate is not obtainable, a baptismal certificate or a certified copy of the record of baptism. If neither of these certificates is obtainable, the applicant should submit in lieu thereof an affidavit executed by a parent, brother, sister, or other relative, preferably an older person, or the physician who attended the birth, setting forth the date and place of birth of the applicant. If an affidavit of a relative or physician cannot be obtained, an affidavit of some other reputable person having knowledge of facts which enable him to testify as to the place and date of birth should be submitted. In the affidavit a brief statement should be made showing how and through what source knowledge of the place and date of birth was acquired.

3. A person who claims American citizenship through birth abroad of a native or naturalized American father or mother should prove the parent's birth in the United States or naturalization as a citizen of this country by documentary evidence of the kind indicated in paragraph 2 or 6.

4. (a) A woman who was married to an American citizen prior to September 22, 1922, must submit evidence of her husband's American citizenship.

(b) An American woman who was married to an American citizen or to an alien on or after September 22, 1922, must submit evidence of her own citizenship.

(c) An American woman who lost American citizenship by marriage to an alien, but who alleges that after the termination of the marital relation and prior to September 22, 1922, she resumed American citizenship, must submit evidence that she was an American citizen at the time of marriage. If the marital relation is alleged to have been terminated by divorce, a certified copy of the decree of court granting the absolute divorce should be submitted. A legal separation or an interlocutory decree of divorce does not terminate marriage.

(d) An American woman who lost citizenship by marriage to an alien prior to

September 22, 1922, and resumed American citizenship after that date must submit documentary evidence of her naturalization.

5. A person who claims American citizenship by naturalization must submit with his application a certificate of naturalization.

6. (a) A person who claims citizenship through the naturalization of a parent may submit with his application the naturalization certificate of the parent through whom he derived citizenship, or a certificate of derivative citizenship issued by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization under the provisions of the naturalization laws.

(b) A woman who claims citizenship through the naturalization of her husband prior to September 22, 1922, may submit the latter's certificate of naturalization or a derivative certificate of citizenship issued by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization under the provisions of the naturalization laws.

7. An applicant who holds an expired or unexpired passport issued since January 2, 1918, should submit the old passport for cancellation. Such document will be accepted as evidence of citizenship if proper documentary evidence of American nationality was submitted with the previous application. If a previous passport, issued since January 2, 1918, which has definitely expired cannot be presented for surrender or cancellation, it is necessary to state briefly in the new application the disposition of the previous passport. However, if the previous passport has not definitely expired it is necessary to submit under oath a separate statement setting forth in circumstantial detail the disposition of the valid passport.

Photographs

8. Two recently taken photographs (duplicates) must be submitted of each person named in the application, one affixed to the application, the other, signed by the applicant, must accompany the application unattached. A group photograph should be used when a wife, or wife and children, are included in one application. Photographs must be full face, on thin paper, with a light background, and not over 3 by 3 inches nor less than 2½ by 2½ inches in size. Snapshot, newspaper, magazine, or full-length photographs will not be accepted. Photographs printed on photographic paper the back of which is glazed will not adhere to passports and therefore will not be accepted.

Identifying Witness

9. The identifying witness must appear in person with the applicant and fill in and sign the affidavit (on the application form) before a clerk of court or an agent of the Department of State. The identifying witness should be an adult American citizen (man or woman) who is able to state under oath that he has known the applicant for at least 2 years; that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be; and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness' knowledge and belief. An expired American passport bearing a signed photograph may be used as identification in lieu of an identifying witness. In cases of persons who have not previously obtained passports, the applicant or the witness must be known to the clerk of court

or the Passport Agent, or the applicant or the witness must be able to establish his identity, beyond reasonable doubt, by documentary evidence which should be listed on the application. If the applicant or the witness is not known to the clerk of court or Passport Agent and conclusive documentary evidence of the identity of either cannot be presented, the applicant will be required to obtain as a witness to his application an American citizen established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or passport agency. However, if a clerk of court or a Passport Agent considers that an applicant has not been satisfactorily identified, he may forward the application to the Department of State with a statement of the facts in the case, giving the names of two or more persons with whom the Department may communicate in order to satisfy itself of the identity and citizenship of the applicant. A husband or wife is not acceptable as an identifying witness of the spouse unless personally known to the clerk of court of Passport Agent.

Permits from Local Draft Boards

10. Applications for passports executed by persons under the age of 30 years, who are required to register under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, must be accompanied by permits to depart from the United States issued by their Local Draft Boards on form 351, supplies of which are available at the Local Draft Boards.

Letters from Business Concerns and from Missionary Organizations

11. Applications of persons proceeding abroad on business must be accompanied by a letter in triplicate from the head of the firm, or in his absence from the person in charge, showing the countries to be visited and the necessity for travel therein.

When a missionary applies for a passport he should submit to the Department a letter, in triplicate, showing the name of the organization which he represents, the station to which he wishes to proceed, whether he has previously served abroad as a missionary, whether he is returning to a

station previously occupied, whether he will be replacing a missionary who is returning to the United States and, if so, the name of the missionary, or whether he will be an addition to the existing missionary staff. The letter should also show the necessity or particular urgency for the travel abroad at this time, the date or the approximate date of the proposed departure and the travel arrangements which have been made.

Travel Arrangements

12. Persons applying for passports should execute their applications at least 30 days prior to the date of their intended departure. They must furnish reasonable assurances as to their travel arrangements, showing whether transportation is to be by boat or plane, the date of departure, and whether air priority has been obtained. Transportation arrangements, reservations, etc., are matters which should be taken up with the Travel Agency.

Fees for Passport and Application

13. The total of the fees for passport and application is \$10 (\$9 must accompany the application to Washington and should be in the form of a postal money order made payable to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., and \$1 paid to the clerk of court or agent before whom the application is executed).

14. Under the Act of May 16, 1932, a passport is valid for 2 years from the date of issue unless limited to a shorter period. It may be renewed for a period of 2 years upon payment of fee of \$5, but the final date of expiration shall not be more than 4 years from the original date of issue. A passport which was issued within the period of 4 years to the time when application for renewal is made may be renewed.

Requests for renewal may be made by personal application or letter addressed to the Department of State, a Passport Agent, a Consular Officer of the United States, or the Chief Executives of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa, and the fee, in currency or postal money order, should accompany each request. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE BY YEARS

Year	Number	Gross Tons	Year	Number	Gross Tons	Year	Number	Gross Tons
1790	...	478,377	1890	23,467	4,424,497	1926	26,343	17,311,147
1795	...	747,965	1895	23,240	4,635,960	1927	25,778	16,887,501
1800	...	972,492	1900	24,057	5,524,218	1928	25,385	16,683,061
1805	...	1,140,367	1905	24,681	6,456,543	1929	25,326	16,476,859
1810	...	1,424,783	1910	25,740	7,508,082	1930	25,214	16,067,725
1815	...	1,368,182	1911	25,991	7,638,790	1931	25,471	15,908,256
1820	...	1,280,167	1912	26,528	7,714,183	1932	25,156	15,838,655
1825	...	1,423,111	1913	27,070	7,886,518	1933	24,868	15,060,157
1830	...	1,191,776	1914	26,943	7,928,688	1934	24,904	14,861,834
1835	...	1,824,941	1915	26,701	8,389,429	1935	24,919	14,653,756
1840	...	2,180,764	1916	26,444	8,469,449	1936	25,392	14,496,687
1845	...	2,417,002	1917	26,397	8,871,037	1937	26,588	14,676,128
1850	...	3,535,454	1918	26,711	9,924,518	1938	27,155	14,651,365
1855	...	5,212,001	1919	27,513	12,907,300	1939	27,470	14,631,991
1860	...	5,353,868	1920	28,183	16,324,024	1940	27,212	14,018,188
1865	...	5,096,782	1921	28,012	18,282,136	1941	27,075	13,721,614
1870	28,998	4,246,507	1922	27,358	18,462,967	1942	27,325	13,859,640
1875	32,285	4,853,732	1923	27,017	18,284,734	1943	27,612	16,761,754
1880	24,712	4,068,034	1924	26,575	17,740,557	1944	28,690	25,795,497
1885	23,963	4,265,933	1925	26,367	17,405,902	1945	29,797	32,813,281

Note: Year ended Dec. 31, to 1830; year ended Sept. 30, 1835 to 1840, and year ended June 30 thereafter.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORT DISTANCES

	Acapulco	Antofagasta	Caldera	Callao	Corinto	Guayaquil	Guaymas	Iquique	Los Angeles	Puerto Arenas	Mazatlan	Mollendo	Paita	Panama	Salina Cruz	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose	Valdivia	Valparaiso
Acapulco	0	2,984	3,130	2,198	792	1,708	958	2,834	1,501	4,582	285	2,643	1,725	1,426	314	1,431	1,833	574	3,712	4,406
Antofagasta	2,984	0	0	813	2,400	1,470	3,894	224	4,430	1,996	3,348	417	1,299	2,140	2,799	4,360	4,762	2,577	1,000	576
Caldera	3,130	215	0	980	2,562	1,632	4,034	420	4,561	1,795	3,388	606	1,461	2,955	4,492	4,894	4,492	2,719	799	376
Callao	2,198	813	0	0	1,606	676	3,117	659	3,655	2,671	2,471	468	505	1,350	2,655	3,585	3,989	1,763	1,691	1,306
Corinto	792	2,400	1,606	1,606	0	1,071	1,738	2,247	2,152	2,471	1,080	2,066	1,118	683	525	2,211	2,613	238	3,236	2,875
Guayaquil	1,708	1,470	1,632	3,117	1,738	2,640	2,640	1,317	1,317	3,273	2,036	1,126	187	793	1,260	1,088	3,548	1,242	2,313	1,946
Guaymas	958	3,894	4,034	3,117	1,738	2,640	2,640	3,750	1,158	5,401	656	3,556	2,247	1,260	1,260	1,088	4,620	1,520	4,574	4,291
Iquique	2,834	224	2,640	2,640	1,738	2,640	2,640	4,287	0	5,871	1,205	4,004	3,191	2,374	1,803	4,218	1,630	2,404	1,905	782
Los Angeles	1,501	4,430	4,561	4,561	2,247	1,317	1,317	2,201	4,287	0	4,784	2,374	3,101	3,943	1,718	5,801	6,193	2,296	1,020	1,429
Puerto Arenas	4,582	5,871	5,871	5,871	2,201	1,317	1,317	2,201	4,287	0	4,784	2,374	3,101	3,943	1,718	5,801	6,193	2,296	1,020	1,429
Mazatlan	285	4,784	4,784	4,784	2,201	1,317	1,317	2,201	4,287	0	4,784	2,374	3,101	3,943	1,718	5,801	6,193	2,296	1,020	1,429
Mollendo	2,643	2,374	2,374	2,374	3,101	3,943	3,943	1,718	5,801	6,193	2,296	2,980	2,000	1,706	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141	1,774
Paita	1,725	3,101	3,101	3,101	3,943	3,943	3,943	1,718	5,801	6,193	2,296	2,980	2,000	1,706	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141	1,774
Panama	1,426	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,718	5,801	5,801	6,193	2,296	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141	1,774	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141
Salina Cruz	314	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,718	5,801	5,801	6,193	2,296	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141	1,774	2,454	3,121	3,593	1,279	2,141
San Diego	1,431	1,833	1,833	1,833	2,211	2,613	2,613	2,211	2,613	2,613	2,211	2,613	2,211	2,613	2,211	2,613	2,211	2,613	2,211	2,613
San Francisco	574	2,577	2,577	2,577	1,691	4,291	4,291	1,782	4,808	1,429	3,652	962	1,774	2,616	3,577	5,007	2,305	3,372	3,024	442
San Jose	3,712	1,000	3,712	3,712	3,024	442	442	3,024	442	3,024	442	3,024	442	3,024	442	3,024	442	3,024	442	3,024
Valdivia	3,406	576	376	1,306	2,875	1,946	4,291	1,782	4,808	1,429	3,652	962	1,774	2,616	3,577	5,007	2,305	3,372	3,024	442
Valparaiso																				0

NAUTICAL MILES

CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS:

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN, AND GULF PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES				
3,406	576	1,306	2,875	1,946
		4,291	782	4,800
			1,269	0,002

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

	Cape Haitien	Cartagena	Colon	Cura- cao	Gal- veston	Havana	Key West	La- Guayra	New Orleans	Pensa- cola	Port Royal	St. Thomas	Trin- idad	Vera Cruz
Cape Haitien.....	925	925	1,084	884	1,815	837	821	995	1,575	1,445	430	586	1,178	1,860
Cartagena.....	—	0	373	626	2,100	1,515	1,498	814	1,961	1,888	629	1,076	1,214	2,003
Colon.....	1,084	373	0	927	1,980	1,331	1,412	1,116	1,862	1,815	725	1,365	1,515	1,883
Curacao.....	884	626	927	0	2,383	1,526	1,511	198	1,241	2,135	770	600	620	2,310
Galveston.....	1,815	2,100	1,980	2,383	0	1,021	1,005	2,572	519	592	1,645	2,370	2,949	1,875
Havana.....	837	1,515	1,331	1,526	1,021	0	122	1,714	799	683	1,007	1,390	1,981	1,759
Key West.....	821	1,498	1,412	1,511	1,005	122	1,698	0	758	614	964	636	1,946	1,153
L2Guayra.....	905	814	1,116	198	2,572	1,714	758	2,452	2,452	0	1,502	2,129	2,737	2,504
New Orleans.....	1,575	1,888	1,815	2,241	519	799	683	303	0	303	1,426	2,000	2,592	1,102
Pensacola.....	1,445	1,888	1,815	2,355	592	683	614	964	1,502	0	927	927	1,327	1,575
Port Royal.....	430	629	725	770	1,645	1,007	1,374	636	2,129	1,426	927	688	688	2,453
St. Thomas.....	586	1,076	1,365	600	2,370	1,390	1,946	470	2,000	2,000	1,327	2,453	2,873	0
Trinidad.....	1,178	1,214	1,883	620	2,940	1,981	1,553	2,504	1,059	1,102	1,575	2,453	2,873	0
Vera Cruz.....	1,860	2,003	1,883	2,310	825	1,079	1,153	2,504	1,059	1,102	1,575	2,453	2,873	0

DISTANCES FROM EASTERN U. S. PORTS TO EUROPEAN, OCEANIC AND EASTERN SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

(Source: U. S. Hydrographic Office)

		Europe									South America, east coast	
		Fasnet (lat. 51° 20. N., long 9° 36. W.)	Liverpool, Eng- land	Bishops Rock (lat. 40° 50. N., long. 10° 27. W.)	London, England	Hamburg, Ger- many	Bordeau, France	Straits of Gibraltar (lat. 35° 57. N., long. 5° 45. W.)	St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands	Pernambuco, Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Buenos Aires, Ar- gentina
Portland, Me.	A	2,775	3,070	2,883	3,290	3,597	3,161	3,023	2,805	3,700	4,772	5,873
	B	2,729	3,024	2,840	3,247	3,554	3,125	3,006				
	C	2,642	2,937	2,762	3,169	3,476	3,065	2,985				
Boston, Mass.	A	2,813	3,108	2,921	3,328	3,635	3,199	3,061	2,819	3,669	4,741	5,842
	B	2,763	3,058	2,874	3,281	3,588	3,159	3,040				
	C	2,669	2,964	2,789	3,196	3,503	3,092	3,012				
New York, N.Y.	A	2,963	3,258	3,071	3,478	3,785	3,349	3,211	2,914	3,698	4,770	5,871
	B	2,924	3,219	3,035	3,442	3,749	3,320	3,201				
	C	2,842	3,137	2,962	3,369	3,676	3,265	3,185				
Philadelphia, Pa.	A	3,106	3,401	3,214	3,621	3,928	3,492	3,354	3,013	3,745	4,817	5,918
	B	3,067	3,362	3,178	3,585	3,892	3,463	3,344				
	C	2,985	3,280	3,105	3,512	3,819	3,408	3,328				
Baltimore, Md.	A	3,229	3,524	3,337	3,744	4,051	3,615		3,466	3,095	3,772	4,844
	B	3,203	3,498	3,314	3,721	4,028	3,599					
	C	3,143	3,443	3,268	3,675	3,982	3,571					
Norfolk, Va.	A	3,105	3,400	3,213	3,620	3,927	3,491		3,342	2,971	3,648	4,720
	B	3,079	3,374	3,190	3,597	3,904	3,475					
	C	3,024	3,319	3,144	3,551	3,858	3,447					
Wilmington, N. C.	A	3,280	3,575	3,388	3,795	4,102	3,666		3,520	3,037	3,631	4,704
	B	3,251	3,546	3,362	3,769	4,076	3,647					
	C	3,195	3,490	3,315	3,722	4,029	3,618					
Charleston, S. C.	A	3,349	3,644	3,457	3,864	4,171	3,725		3,595	3,110	3,649	4,721
	B	3,320	3,615	3,431	3,838	4,145	3,716					
	C	3,264	3,559	3,384	3,791	4,098	3,687					
Savannah, Ga.	A	3,423	3,718	3,531	3,938	4,245	3,809		3,665	3,169	3,681	4,753
	B	3,394	3,689	3,505	3,912	4,219	3,790					
	C	3,338	3,633	3,458	3,865	4,172	3,761					
Jacksonville, Fla.	A	3,501	3,796	3,609	4,016	4,323	3,887		3,740	3,199	3,668	4,740
	B	3,472	3,767	3,583	3,990	4,297	3,868					
	C	3,416	3,711	3,525	3,943	4,250	3,839					
Key West, Fla.	A	3,821	4,116	3,929	4,336	4,643	4,207		3,956	3,250	3,539	4,611
	B	3,792	4,087	3,903	4,310	4,617	4,188					
	C	3,736	4,031	3,856	4,263	4,570	4,159					
Dry Tortugas, Fla. (lat. 24° 30. N., long 83° 05. W.)	A	3,886	4,181	3,994	4,401	4,708	4,272		4,021	3,315	3,598	4,670
	B	3,857	4,152	3,968	4,375	4,682	4,253					
	C	3,801	4,096	3,921	4,328	4,635	4,224					
San Juan, P. R.		3,299	3,594	3,396	3,803	4,110	3,633	3,336	2,354	2,609	3,681	4,782
Balboa, Canal Zone		4,296	4,591	4,399	4,806	5,113	4,641	4,351	3,270	3,320	4,392	5,493

Note: Fastnet is the eastern end of the North Atlantic Lane routes to ports reached via the south of Ireland. Bishops Rock is the eastern end of the North Atlantic Lane routes to ports reached via the English Channel. Where three distances between ports are given, distances are eastbound via the North Atlantic Lane routes, approved October, 1924, as follows:

A—Mar. 25 to July 7. B—Feb. 1 to Mar. 24 and July 8 to Aug. 31. C—Sept. 1 to Jan. 31.

Westbound distances are slightly less than the eastbound distances.

Where only one distance is given, the letters indicating the tracks used do not apply.

Distances from Key West and Dry Tortugas to South American ports are via Old Bahamas Channel and Mona Passage.

For distances from Gulf ports to the ports listed at the head of above table, add the following distances from Dry Tortugas (lat. 24° 30' N., long. 83° 05' W.): Tampa, Fla., 226 miles; Pensacola, 424 miles; Mobile, Ala., 467 miles; New Orleans, La., 513 miles; Port Arthur, Tex., 665 miles; Galveston, Tex., 698 miles; Corpus Christi, Tex., 792 miles.

DOMESTIC AIRLINES IN 1944

Although domestic air lines operated in 1944 with a maximum of 38 fewer planes than in 1941, they carried about three times as much express and flew over twice the pound-mileage of air mail as in 1941.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air

Transport association, said that a maximum of 320 planes operated in 1944 as compared with 358 in 1941, and that express totaled 62,133,104 and 19,398,643 pounds respectively. Pound-miles of air mail were 85,803,000,000 and 26,236,027,723.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIPWRECKS, LOSSES, CASUALTIES BY YEARS

(Source: United States Coast Guard. Data cover all areas)

Year (Fiscal)	No. Ships	Wrecks, Total	Wrecks, Partial	Ships Tot. Lost	Ships Damaged	Losses to Ships	Losses to Cargoes	Passen- gers	Crews	Lives Lost
				Tons	Tons	Dollars	Dollars	No.	No.	No.
1920.....	1,074	285	789	214,531	2,088,534	54,955,480	17,612,455	14,499	26,100	551
1921.....	777	222	555	122,397	1,434,838	28,662,733	6,269,298	7,081	16,005	206
1922.....	907	277	650	181,627	1,762,412	18,727,614	3,975,714	8,989	19,065	227
1923.....	980	273	707	117,095	1,941,349	17,202,806	3,710,959	14,144	21,198	116
1924.....	945	237	708	96,474	1,917,058	14,201,211	3,802,794	8,861	20,255	202
1925.....	980	255	725	96,225	1,985,884	15,177,361	4,113,565	11,958	22,771	192
1926.....	982	254	728	93,539	2,015,068	15,596,475	4,324,475	12,331	21,970	236
1927.....	1,233	300	933	118,337	2,787,707	18,704,033	5,314,693	10,493	27,635	226
1928.....	1,042	273	769	107,291	2,285,601	16,569,981	4,134,522	14,856	23,482	166
1929.....	1,102	283	819	204,001	2,228,764	16,243,326	4,342,021	12,721	23,217	163
1930.....	904	253	651	84,609	1,970,211	21,126,181	2,677,660	8,749	20,555	310
1931.....	665	220	445	53,923	1,377,684	12,152,815	1,816,268	7,019	15,520	139
1932.....	754	281	473	64,271	1,499,344	11,868,880	1,565,580	8,879	15,209	118
1933.....	758	243	515	62,707	1,656,852	9,657,800	736,338	4,765	16,273	142
1934.....	833	179	654	68,818	2,307,119	10,404,415	2,327,320	10,328	20,941	68
1935.....	806	161	645	52,605	2,232,772	15,033,776	1,952,240	9,768	21,164	355
1936.....	966	186	782	46,669	3,076,444	11,657,178	969,175	10,738	25,637	86
1937.....	794	182	612	51,515	2,247,952	10,350,871	1,016,619	7,998	19,255	84
1938.....	807	142	655	30,600	2,554,000	16,469,000	1,456,000	6,403	25,168	76
1939.....	889	204	685	46,000	2,291,000	9,738,000	2,642,000	7,043	19,785	41
1940.....	600	131	469	34,000	1,385,000	7,867,000	955,000	6,886	12,974	55
1941.....	694	162	532	59,000	1,917,000	16,157,000	4,765,000	9,679	19,261	174

Waterways and Canals

CHIEF UNITED STATES SHIP CANALS

Canal	Placed Connected	Length, Miles	Width, Feet	Depth, Feet
Black Rock.....	East Bank, Niagara river at Buffalo.....	3.3	40-100	6
Cape Cod.....	Buzzard bay, Cape Cod bay.....	13.0	500-700	32
Keweenaw.....	L. Superior—Portage bay—Keweenaw bay.....	25	200	25
Sabine-Neches Waterway.....	Beaumont—Orange—Port Arthur—Gulf Mex..	46	125-600	25-36
St. Mary's Falls N.	Around St. Mary's falls.....	7,515 ft.	80	24+
St. Mary's Falls S.	Around St. Mary's falls.....	7,400 ft.	80	24+
Sturgeon Bay.....	Sturgeon Bay—Lake Michigan.....	7,200 ft.	160-250	19

Note: There are many other canals in the United States which are not rated as "ship canals," such as the Intracoastal waterway and branches, having a total length of 1,430 miles on the Atlantic coast, the Illinois Waterway, and others which are federal canals, in addition to state canals such as the Erie barge canal.

THE INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The Inland Waterways corporation was incorporated under act of Congress, approved June 3, 1924, "to promote encourage, and develop water transportation, service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation."

The corporation has its own executive heads, traffic department, engineering department, and so forth, and operates entirely on funds derived from its operations. It supervises the maintenance of government-owned barge lines on several important water routes, including St. Louis to Minneapolis,

Kansas City, Chicago, and New Orleans; New Orleans to Mobile; Mobile to Port Birmingham, Ala., and a switching line between Port Birmingham and Ensley, Ala.

Freight revenue of the corporation in 1936 totaled \$6,094,844.32, an increase of \$316,468.42 over 1935. The corporation has a consolidated net income of \$485,402.09, and a consolidated net profit of \$539,552.47 in 1936. Total revenue tonnage for 1936 was 1,856,434 tons, an increase of 124,295 tons over 1935. In 1936 the corporation had 1,604,694,574 ton-miles. Average haul was 884 miles.

FORD THEATER A LINCOLN MUSEUM

The Ford theater, in which President Lincoln was shot, was dedicated February 12, 1932, as a national museum. It contains

the most complete collection of Lincoln historical material to be found in the United States.

COMMERCE ON PRINCIPAL RIVERS, CANALS, AND CONNECTING CHANNELS OF UNITED STATES, 1935 TO 1940

(In thousands of short tons of 2,000 pounds. General ferry traffic, car ferry traffic, and cargoes in transit are not included in this table.)

River	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Grand total, rivers, canals, and connecting channels	248,561	302,511	342,344	305,314	363,128	414,787
Grand total, rivers	125,878	151,751	155,528	147,760	172,100	196,339
Atlantic Coast rivers ¹	23,605	28,844	30,789	30,091	33,935	37,533
Connecticut River (below Hartford, Conn.)	951	1,074	1,233	1,069	1,238	1,427
Hudson River, N. Y. (mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Waterford, N. Y.)	8,524	10,457	11,091	11,382	12,534	11,516
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J.	2,787	3,642	3,696	3,136	3,985	4,410
Potomac River (below Washington, D. C.)	2,161	2,298	2,450	1,271	2,060	3,016
James River, Va.	1,771	2,094	2,242	2,357	2,820	2,649
Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, N. C.	1,389	1,703	1,962	2,142	2,284	2,785
Gulf Coast Rivers ¹	8,158	12,393	10,465	10,780	12,265	12,903
Mobile River, Ala., tributaries	1,014	1,272	1,664	1,273	1,777	1,703
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala.	1,131	1,432	1,826	1,852	1,928	1,890
Bayou Teche, La.	260	749	1,455	913	983	1,187
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	650	863	1,100	1,218	1,832	2,029
Bayou Lafourche, La.	893	883	871	915	756	1,266
Pacific Coast Rivers ¹	16,052	18,328	21,219	25,676	29,253	32,928
San Joaquin River, Calif.	1,053	1,244	976	991	1,039	1,049
Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers, below Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	212,083	211,340	213,591	14,037	14,803	15,028
Columbia River from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg.	861	867	984	21,214	1,710	1,884
Willamette River, above Portland, and Yamhill River, Oreg.	2,008	2,205	2,054	1,588	2,248	3,067
Youngs Bay and Youngs River, Oreg.		536	812	513	611	1,486
Snohomish River, Wash.	1,150	1,688	1,970	1,245	1,483	2,361
Mississippi River and tributaries ¹	77,757	91,716	92,571	80,951	96,349	112,634
Mississippi River, Minneapolis, Minn., to the Passes (mouth of river)	25,038	27,625	28,308	28,852	29,506	32,372
Illinois Waterway, Ill.	21,695	22,171	23,691	4,446	5,501	5,729
Missouri River, Fort Benton, Mont., to mouth	1,841	1,346	1,075	1,456	1,762	1,309
Allegheny River, Pa.	3,375	3,480	3,437	2,411	2,954	3,929
Monongahela River, Pa., and W. Va.	218,068	224,787	225,030	15,328	21,871	29,560
Kanawha River, W. Va.	2,205	2,441	3,176	3,333	4,049	4,499
Ohio River, Pittsburgh to mouth	20,977	24,384	23,357	20,587	25,955	29,549
Tennessee River, Knoxville to Paducah	1,899	2,166	1,377	1,064	1,115	2,207
Interior rivers and other waterways	306	470	483	262	299	342
Grand total, canals and connecting channels	122,683	150,760	186,816	157,554	191,028	218,448
Federal canals and connecting channels ¹	116,714	143,954	179,435	150,511	183,401	210,630
Cape Cod Canal, Mass.	2,627	2,801	3,539	3,524	4,982	7,901
Coney Island Channel, N. Y.	1,125	1,787	1,278	1,457	1,891	1,885
Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del., and Md.	1,061	1,300	1,437	2,234	3,035	3,795
Intracoastal Waterway, St. Marks River, Fla., to Corpus Christi, Tex.	(4)	(4)	5,754	6,590	8,168	11,643
Lake Charles Deep Water Channel, La.	4,411	5,563	6,823	6,683	7,635	8,601
Sabine-Neches Waterway, Tex.	232,713	236,555	241,253	38,147	40,097	38,433
Channel from Aransas-Pass (Port Aransas) to Corpus Christi, Tex.	25,350	28,449	214,101	14,552	15,706	14,180
Grays Reef Passage, Mich.			5,676	6,809	5,847	5,962
St. Mary's Falls Canal, Mich.	48,293	69,529	87,634	40,043	69,850	89,360
Detroit River, Mich. ³	27,486	27,249	26,203	21,784	16,528	18,294
Multnomah Channel, Oreg.	988	1,149	1,093	1,439	1,496	1,416
Lake Washington Ship Canal, Wash.	1,706	1,695	1,731	1,596	2,048	2,579
State and private canals ¹	5,969	6,807	7,381	7,043	7,627	7,817
New York State Barge Canal System	4,489	5,014	5,010	4,709	4,689	4,768
Navigation Canal, Inner Harbor, La.	21,327	21,690	1,823	1,867	2,414	2,687

¹Totals include data for rivers or canals and connecting channels not shown separately.

²Revised, revision not carried to totals.

³Actual traffic through Detroit River amounted to 111,347,000 tons in 1940, of which 18,294,000 tons represented traffic of ports on the Detroit River. The remainder was through traffic including that of St. Marys Falls Canal.

Source: War Department, United States Army, Office of Chief of Engineers; Annual Report, Part II S. A. of U. S.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Officially opened to navigation July 12, 1920, the Panama Canal traverses the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of 44.04 nautical miles or 50.72 statute miles. An earlier opening date is recorded, but land slides and general wartime conditions delayed the official dedication of the Canal until the summer of 1920.

The mouth of the Canal begins in Limon Bay at latitude 9 degrees 23 minutes North by longitude 79 degrees, 56 minutes West, and the canal ends in the Bay of Panama on the Pacific side at 8 degrees, 54 minutes North and 79 degrees 32 minutes West. This makes the line of the Canal run northwest-southeast for about 27 miles in an air line. The Canal channel is 300 to 1,000 feet wide with a minimum depth of 41 feet.

In structure the Canal is a lock and lake type. Its purpose is to raise ships from the sea to summit level, a normal 85 feet above sea level, or lower passing traffic to sea level from the summit elevation.

In 1935 a concrete dam was constructed across the Chagres river to form a reservoir of Madden Lake storing 22 billion cubic feet of water. The lake prevents any danger of water shortage or overflows from the river.

Following an ill fated venture in 1879 by the French government to construct a canal across the Isthmus, the U. S. government purchased the French interests and a treaty was negotiated with newly independent Panama to build the canal.

Terms of the treaty transferred title to the Canal Zone which extends five miles on either side of the Canal to the U. S. for \$10,000,000 plus \$250,000 a year after the ninth year. Colombia was also paid \$25,000,-

000 to relinquish any rights to the purchased lands.

The zone, covering an area of 553 square miles, has a civil population of 31,947 persons. Total military personnel statistics have been unavailable since Pearl Harbor.

On August 11, 1939, Congress approved appropriations, not to exceed \$277,000,000, for the construction of a third set of locks to be located near existing locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. Also included in the approved plans were facilitating bypass channels connecting the new locks with the main Canal channel. Actual work on the new project began July 1, 1940.

Officers of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus are Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Mehafeey, governor of the Canal, Brig. Gen. Francis K. Newcomer, engineer of maintenance.

Additional officers residing in Washington include Bernard F. Burdick, chief of office and general purchasing, James C. Hughes, assistant to Burdick, Floyd B. Heimer, second assistant to the chief of office and G. G. Allen, assistant comptroller.

Advantages of the Canal are detected by noting the ocean distances saved when ships use the Canal route. Between New York and San Francisco, the distance of 13,135 nautical miles, by way of the Strait of Magellan, has been cut to 5,262 miles. From New York to Valparaiso, 3,747 miles are saved; to Yokohama 3,357; to Callao, 6,250.

British liners moving from Liverpool to San Francisco by way of the Magellan Strait, cover 13,502 miles. By using the Canal, a saving of 5,666 miles is affected. The trip to Wellington, N. Z. from Liverpool has been reduced 1,366 miles. Honolulu is now 4,403 miles nearer Liverpool by way of the Canal.

PANAMA CANAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (Fiscal Years 1903 through 1944)

Source: Secretary of the Treasury

	Receipts	General Expenditures	Interest Paid on Panama Canal Loans		Receipts	General Expenditures	Interest Paid on Panama Canal Loans
1903		9,985.00		1924	27,124,513.33	7,785,675.34	2,992,461.19
1904		50,164,500.00		1925	22,903,732.44	10,173,199.66	2,988,918.80
1905	371,253.06	3,918,819.83		1926	24,291,917.87	9,822,655.95	2,989,598.76
1906	380,680.10	19,379,373.71		1927	25,894,701.45	8,449,419.97	2,991,988.25
1907	1,178,949.85	27,198,618.71		1928	28,834,345.42	12,075,074.80	2,987,329.95
1908	1,083,761.49	38,093,929.04	785,268.00	1929	28,831,447.24	11,164,898.56	3,002,235.80
1909	705,402.42	31,419,442.41	1,319,076.58	1930	28,971,643.03	11,497,349.10	2,991,375.23
1910	3,214,389.48	33,911,673.37	1,692,166.40	1931	26,534,587.74	11,220,734.44	2,992,366.45
1911	1,757,284.44	37,069,603.46	1,691,107.20	1932	22,448,911.57	11,684,187.82	2,989,627.12
1912	2,982,223.92	35,321,367.58	3,000,669.60	1933	23,183,754.40	12,395,055.21	2,969,049.75
1913	4,070,231.27	41,991,358.03	3,201,055.81	1934	27,167,390.62	11,105,605.47	2,992,453.55
1914	698,647.87	35,079,260.46	3,194,105.95	1935	24,816,531.93	10,528,203.17	2,986,151.55
1915	4,130,241.27	29,444,712.67	3,199,385.05	1936	25,996,386.11	11,737,281.12	1,863,500.40
1916	2,869,995.28	17,756,536.75	3,189,024.79	1937	25,401,264.01	12,671,461.45	1,516,514.50
1917	6,150,668.59	19,512,795.02	3,103,250.67	1938	24,942,253.42	12,727,834.70	1,502,876.10
1918	6,414,570.25	21,037,624.92	2,976,476.55	1939	24,988,604.07	31,568,097.09	1,491,369.00
1919	6,777,046.55	12,515,774.48	2,984,888.33	1940	22,442,020.81	49,485,250.86	1,494,333.60
1920	9,039,670.95	9,715,056.54	3,040,872.89	1941	20,540,099.95	72,043,977.68	1,495,254.00
1921	11,914,361.32	18,568,398.45	2,994,776.66	1942	12,127,913.00	59,098,332.59	1,365,660.75
1922	12,049,660.65	3,937,362.85	2,995,398.14	1943	8,578,815.56	18,932,517.50	1,620,018.75
1923	17,869,985.25	4,820,692.57	2,997,904.81	1944	8,402,028.71		

HOTTEST AND COLDEST INHABITED PLACES IN THE WORLD

Verhoyansk, a town in northeastern Siberia, is known as the coldest inhabited spot in the world, the lowest reading on record being 90 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. What

is probably the highest temperature was observed at Azizia, a village in southern Tunis, where the mercury registered 136.4 degrees above zero.

COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL GREAT LAKES PORTS

Source: Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army
(In Thousands of short tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Receipts				Shipments			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total	42,484	72,230	75,341		47,151	76,849	82,023	
Agate Bay, Minn.	7	65	80	72	460	3,878	3,584	3,622
Alpena, Mich.	133	144	143	143	1,763	2,146	1,178	2,003
Ashland, Wis.	337	287	319	150	756	2,689	2,561	3,437
Ashtabula, Ohio	406	2,338	1,961	3,303	3,460	3,382	4,387	2,689
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,716	9,223	8,902	7,782	2,016	2,003	2,230	1,763
Calcutte, Mich.	24	169	55	62	1,323	2,643	3,208	1,848
Chicago, Ill.*	2,741	5,977	6,098	7,931	2,112	1,935	1,509	782
Cleveland, Ohio	2,230	6,929	5,968	8,252	1,929	2,673	2,627	1,931
Conneaut, Ohio	369	3,146	3,691	3,868	832	1,211	1,828	1,773
Detroit, Mich.†	6,218	7,659	8,293	3,308	687	1,290	1,069	1,090
Duluth-Superior	6,615	7,251	9,228	8,030	3,904	15,328	16,322	20,555
Erie, Pa.	306	1,405	1,555	1,329	1,753	2,336	2,432	1,575
Excenaba, Mich.	119	204	279	231	368	1,833	1,713	1,955
Fairport, Ohio	674	2,214	1,555	1,791	1,052	987	937	255
Frankfort, Mich.	656	467	557	620	375	324	339	417
Gary, Ind.	379	2,701	3,211	5,918	58	55	24	9
Green Bay, Wis.	1,197	1,536	1,593	1,495	18	19	25	7
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	838	2,275	3,520	3,825	1,478	1,319	1,750	2,071
Lorain, Ohio	772	2,870	2,705	2,726	981	1,143	1,088	1,105
Ludington, Mich.	540	699	742	685	812	901	830	793
Manitowoc, Wis.	801	821	782	821	514	404	441	457
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,185	4,826	4,837	4,505	1,044	1,503	1,194	1,214
Muskegon, Mich.	285	539	785	934	313	179	333	397
Saginaw River, Mich.	441	731	865	1,127	366	308	506	641
Sandusky, Ohio	62	12	3	1,839	4,644	6,114	6,281	6,203
Sheboygan, Wis.	468	449	414	375	12	7	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	1,035	1,865	2,107	2,361	9,697	12,984	16,142	15,180

*Includes Chicago Harbor, Chicago River and Calumet Harbor.

†Includes Rouge River and Wyandotte, Michigan.

COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL GREAT LAKES PORTS, 1937-1940

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1942-43
(In thousands of short tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Receipts				Shipments			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940
Agate Bay, Minn.	206	46	128	176	10,913	4,250	9,602	11,865
Alpena, Mich.	251	183	271	229	2,705	1,937	2,482	2,587
Ashland, Wis.	678	542	480	551	6,329	2,529	5,925	6,618
Ashtabula, Ohio	7,377	3,279	5,605	7,938	4,986	2,082	4,017	5,291
Buffalo, N. Y.	15,394	9,677	14,669	17,152	2,796	1,881	2,317	2,285
Calcutte, Mich.	93	50	93	106	7,308	3,269	5,980	7,315
Chicago, Ill.*	14,539	6,283	9,997	12,859	1,436	3,377	1,803	1,930
Cleveland, Ohio	14,696	5,104	11,591	15,020	2,691	1,785	2,305	2,363
Conneaut, Ohio	10,791	3,221	7,084	10,564	3,444	1,783	2,402	2,789
Detroit, Mich.	13,192	10,604	14,358	15,634	1,273	897	1,274	1,582
Fairport, Ohio	3,213	1,201	1,842	2,328	998	746	943	1,029
Frankfort, Mich.	704	518	622	699	473	388	427	429
Gary, Ind.	8,128	3,008	6,473	8,962	72	40	151	113
Green Bay, Wis.	2,240	1,952	2,054	2,318	3	25	18	10
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	5,715	3,064	6,520	7,621	2,025	2,689	3,220	3,495
Lorain, Ohio	5,110	2,570	4,819	5,533	1,552	858	1,331	1,356
Ludington, Mich.	801	705	774	885	911	779	868	942
Manitowoc, Wis.	846	656	780	862	515	520	539	565
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,299	4,349	4,950	5,488	1,312	1,492	1,291	1,332
Muskegon, Mich.	1,103	1,016	1,027	1,142	793	483	692	930
Saginaw River, Mich.	1,999	1,464	1,758	2,051	471	337	305	169
Sandusky, Ohio	11	469	15	14	8,023	7,252	8,735	10,119
Sheboygan, Wis.	486	365	448	453		4	9	
Toledo, Ohio	3,181	1,329	2,386	2,759	22,116	18,009	21,045	25,335
Total, All Ports	139,297	77,375	118,003	146,714	149,329	84,271	125,903	156,634

*Includes Chicago Harbor, Chicago River, and Calumet Harbor.

FASTEST TRANS-ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES

Source: U. S. Maritime Commission quoting from Lloyd's Calendar.

Year	Ship	Flag	Route	Dys.	Hrs.	Min.	Miles
1492	Santa Marie ¹	Spanish	Genoa to Watling Island	69			3,025
1819	Savannah ²	American	Savannah to Liverpool	26			2,854
1830	James Baines	British	Boston to Liverpool	12	6		2,900
1838	Great Eastern	American	Bristol to New York	15			3,043
1840	Britannia	British	Liverpool to New York	14	8		3,043
1851	Pacific	British	Liverpool to New York	9	19	25	2,780
1856	Persia	British	New York and Queenstown	9	1	45	2,730
1866	Scotia ⁵	British	New York and Queenstown	8	2	48	3,080*
1908	Kaiser Wilhelm	German	New York to Plymouth	5	9	55	2,800
1908	Lusitania	British	New York to Queenstown	4	15	0	2,800
1909	Mauretania	British	New York to Queenstown	4	13	41	2,800
1909	Lusitania	British	New York to Queenstown	4	11	42	2,800
1910	Mauretania	British	Queenstown to New York	4	10	48	2,800
1923	Leviathan	American	Cherbourg to New York	5	7	20	3,098
1924	Mauretania	British	Cherbourg to New York	5	13	49	3,170
1928	Ile de France	French	Havre to New York	5	19	55	2,962
1929	Mauretania	British	New York to Plymouth	4	17	42	3,163
1929	Bremen	German	Cherbourg to Ambrose Light	4	14	3	3,080
1929	Bremen	German	New York to Queenstown	4	16	27	3,098
1934	Europa	German	Cherbourg to New York	4	14	27	3,098
1934	Bremen	German	Cherbourg to New York	5	6	19	2,800
1934	Manhattan	American	New York to Cobh, Ireland	4	11	42	3,192
1935	Normandie	French	Southampton to Ambrose Light	4	3	28	3,015
1935	Normandie	French	Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock	4	12	24	3,163
1936	Queen Mary	British	Cherbourg to Ambrose Light	4	9	44	3,096
1936	Queen Mary	British	Cherbourg to Ambrose Light	4	7	12	3,163
1936	Queen Mary	British	Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock	3	23	57	3,015
1936	Queen Mary	British	Cherbourg to Ambrose Light	3	22	7	3,015
1937	Normandie	French	Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock	3	23	2	3,015
1937	Normandie	French	Bishop's Rock to Ambrose Light	3	20	42	2,938
1938	Queen Mary	British	Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock	3	21	48	2,938
1938	Queen Mary	British	Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light	3	21	48	2,938

¹Columbus' flagship. Other ships were *Pinta* and *Nina*. Columbus' fastest voyage was 40 days, his second, from Cadiz, Spain, to Dominica in the West Indies.

²First ship to use steam in crossing. Paddle wheels in use 18 days, and the *Savannah* was under sail the rest.

*Distance between New York and Plymouth varies according to route.

WATERBORNE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES ELIMINATING KNOWN DUPLICATIONS

Source: Report of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army
(All figures in short tons of 2,000 pounds)

Year	Ports on Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts		Ports on the Great Lakes		Rivers, Canals and Connecting Channels	Grand Adjusted Total, Foreign and Domestic
	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic		
1920	100,384,206	114,557,241	12,388,707	98,750,979	125,400,600	399,000,000
1921	80,151,748	115,333,669	12,512,860	58,947,310	116,300,000	332,000,000
1922	86,874,593	128,430,717	13,005,132	81,032,958	111,800,000	376,000,000
1923	82,998,505	180,660,122	14,659,905	110,857,646	153,700,000	478,000,000
1924	85,433,050	197,624,890	16,128,526	93,702,753	173,200,000	453,700,000
1925	92,043,288	209,916,869	16,504,138	113,644,259	204,569,000	483,400,000
1926	114,693,239	227,391,874	16,599,974	120,794,460	217,000,000	540,500,000
1927	99,937,607	231,530,937	20,584,909	119,775,882	219,000,000	532,500,000
1928	102,841,403	228,371,871	23,926,770	125,779,900	227,300,000	539,200,000
1929	107,351,685	251,174,333	20,158,592	141,185,669	245,894,000	583,800,000
1930	94,595,536	228,889,384	19,514,121	115,726,956	226,760,000	520,280,000
1931	76,216,031	213,084,979	13,310,112	77,509,208	179,735,000	445,648,000
1932	59,882,217	171,698,869	10,547,139	44,366,001	151,276,145	342,488,723
1933	58,867,877	187,094,628	10,598,745	73,727,861	182,965,000	394,104,000
1934	64,123,319	202,619,635	13,775,192	77,307,191	194,786,428	414,308,000
1935	67,864,341	222,136,906	13,775,166	89,355,972	225,917,850	453,331,000
1936	94,661,000	257,425,000	15,000,000	122,788,000	276,300,000	525,842,000
1937	96,673,000	287,814,000	17,739,000	143,355,000	313,300,000	583,100,000
1938	89,362,000	261,161,000	15,821,000	82,480,000	277,800,000	466,900,000
1939	95,565,000	289,624,000	17,102,000	124,475,000	329,400,000	569,400,000
1940	90,308,000	312,378,000	20,946,000	153,601,000	366,800,000	607,900,000
1941	95,221,000	326,197,000	25,431,000	176,988,000	427,223,000	653,600,000
1942	71,997,000	257,586,000	27,224,000	186,013,000	423,336,000	589,600,000
1943	96,163,000	246,444,000	31,122,000	172,990,000	389,722,000	580,581,000

Class I Railroads of the United States

TOTAL FREIGHT CAR CAPACITY, 1916-1944

Source: Railroad Facts of Western Railways
(in tons)

1916.....92,230,335	1930.....106,179,768	1935.....88,677,106	1940.....82,722,861
1918.....96,766,585	1931.....103,421,700	1936.....85,721,064	1941.....85,682,497
1921.....98,504,017	1932.....100,901,484	1937.....85,808,067	1942.....88,186,516
1926.....105,952,818	1933.....96,734,269	1938.....84,032,035	1943.....88,967,614
1929.....105,410,586	1934.....92,968,503	1939.....82,001,557	1944.....90,205,485

ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 1926-1944

1926.....\$885,086,000	1931.....\$361,912,000	1936.....\$298,991,000	1941.....\$543,021,000
1927.....771,552,000	1932.....167,194,000	1937.....509,793,000	1942.....534,897,000
1928.....676,665,000	1933.....103,947,000	1938.....226,937,000	1943.....454,282,000
1929.....835,721,000	1934.....212,712,000	1939.....262,029,000	1944.....560,112,000
1930.....872,608,000	1935.....183,302,000	1940.....429,147,000	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY KINDS, 1926-1944

Locomotives.....	\$1,212,142,000	Heavier rail.....	\$ 600,069,000
Freight-train cars.....	2,274,334,000	Additional ballast.....	138,906,000
Passenger-train cars.....	464,069,000	Shops and enginehouses.....	315,137,000
Other equipment.....	184,061,000	All other improvements.....	2,668,816,000
Total, equipment.....	4,134,606,000	Total, roadway and structures.....	4,778,302,000
Additional track.....	1,055,374,000	Grand total.....	8,912,908,000

TOTAL MILEAGE OF RAILWAY LINES IN THE UNITED STATES 1916-1944

1916.....254,037	1930.....249,052	1935.....241,822	1940.....233,670
1918.....253,529	1931.....248,829	1936.....240,104	1941.....231,971
1921.....251,176	1932.....247,595	1937.....238,539	1942.....229,174
1926.....249,138	1933.....245,703	1938.....236,842	1943.....227,999
1929.....249,433	1934.....243,857	1939.....235,064	1944.....Est. 226,800

REVENUE PASSENGERS CARRIED, 1916-1944

1916.....1,005,954,777	1930.....703,598,121	1935.....445,872,300	1940.....452,920,914
1918.....1,084,997,896	1931.....596,390,924	1936.....490,091,317	1941.....485,398,965
1921.....1,035,496,320	1932.....478,800,122	1937.....497,288,336	1942.....667,287,182
1926.....862,861,333	1933.....422,979,867	1938.....452,731,040	1943.....831,965,334
1929.....780,463,302	1934.....449,775,279	1939.....450,372,553	1944.....912,328,374

REVENUE PASSENGER-MILES, 1916-1944

1916.....34,585,952,026	1930.....26,814,824,535	1935.....18,475,571,667	1940.....23,762,359,182
1918.....42,676,579,199	1931.....21,894,420,536	1936.....22,421,009,033	1941.....29,350,228,771
1921.....37,312,585,966	1932.....16,971,044,205	1937.....24,655,414,121	1942.....53,658,615,486
1926.....35,477,524,581	1933.....16,340,509,724	1938.....21,628,718,038	1943.....87,819,503,410
1929.....31,074,184,542	1934.....13,033,309,043	1939.....22,651,324,222	1944.....95,575,195,571

AVERAGE REVENUE AND TRIP, 1916-1944

Year	Average revenue per ton	Av. haul per ton (miles)	Av. rev. per passenger	Av. trip per pass. (miles)	Year	Average revenue per ton	Av. haul per ton (miles)	Av. rev. per passenger	Av. trip per pass. (miles)
1916.....	\$1.17	166.28	\$0.70	34.38	1935.....	\$1.95	197.64	\$0.80	41.44
1918.....	1.49	175.81	0.95	39.33	1936.....	1.93	198.04	0.84	45.75
1921.....	2.31	181.48	1.11	36.03	1937.....	1.85	197.56	0.89	49.58
1926.....	1.95	179.99	1.21	41.14	1938.....	2.04	207.31	0.90	47.77
1929.....	1.96	182.46	1.12	39.81	1939.....	1.98	203.79	0.92	50.29
1930.....	1.98	185.86	1.04	38.11	1940.....	1.91	202.49	0.92	52.46
1931.....	2.02	192.66	0.92	36.71	1941.....	1.94	208.34	1.06	60.47
1932.....	2.09	200.27	0.79	35.44	1942.....	2.13	228.10	1.54	80.41
1933.....	1.98	197.98	0.76	37.74	1943.....	2.25	241.71	1.87	99.30
1934.....	1.92	196.18	0.77	40.09	1944.....	2.31	243.50	1.96	104.64

PROPERTY INVESTMENT, 1916-1944

1916.....\$17,636,722,230	1930.....\$26,526,742,889	1935.....\$25,919,335,950	1940.....\$26,345,188,489
1918.....19,198,463,288	1931.....26,405,685,824	1936.....25,983,789,704	1941.....26,636,483,488
1921.....21,370,946,298	1932.....26,324,022,378	1937.....26,050,839,724	1942.....27,002,533,349
1926.....24,460,100,367	1933.....26,124,835,882	1938.....26,056,171,748	1943.....27,655,120,313
1929.....26,039,553,344	1934.....25,978,114,445	1939.....26,121,159,802	1944.....27,899,750,015

RAILWAY MILEAGE BY STATES, 1943

State	Miles	State	Miles	State	Miles	State	Miles
Alabama	4,902	Kansas	8,478	New Hampshire	953	Tennessee	3,507
Arizona	2,208	Kentucky	3,535	New Jersey	2,054	Texas	15,850
Arkansas	4,368	Louisiana	4,247	New Mexico	2,526	Utah	1,884
California	7,457	Maine	1,856	New York	7,662	Vermont	915
Colorado	4,438	Maryland	1,328	North Carolina	4,598	Virginia	4,112
Connecticut	875	Massachusetts	1,723	North Dakota	5,260	Washington	5,253
Delaware	295	Michigan	7,053	Ohio	8,412	West Virginia	3,738
Florida	4,977	Minnesota	8,346	Oklahoma	6,019	Wisconsin	6,495
Georgia	6,196	Mississippi	3,814	Oregon	3,364	Wyoming	1,923
Idaho	2,732	Missouri	6,913	Pennsylvania	10,029	Dist. of Columbia	34
Illinois	11,758	Montana	5,098	Rhode Island	189		
Indiana	6,724	Nebraska	5,871	South Carolina	3,335		
Iowa	8,886	Nevada	1,828	South Dakota	3,981		

TOTAL FREIGHT CARS, 1916-1944

1916	2,253,233	1930	2,276,867	1935	1,835,736	1940	1,653,663
1918	2,325,673	1931	2,201,510	1936	1,758,192	1941	1,703,304
1921	2,315,692	1932	2,144,730	1937	1,743,834	1942	1,745,495
1926	2,348,679	1933	2,034,886	1938	1,699,689	1943	1,756,343
1929	2,277,505	1934	1,938,362	1939	1,650,031	1944	1,773,049

AVERAGE FREIGHT CAR CAPACITY, 1916-1944

(In tons)							
1916	41.0	1930	46.6	1935	48.3	1940	50.0
1918	41.6	1931	47.0	1936	48.8	1941	50.3
1921	42.5	1932	47.0	1937	49.2	1942	50.5
1926	45.1	1933	47.5	1938	49.4	1943	50.7
1929	46.3	1934	48.0	1939	49.7	1944	50.9

TOTAL LOCOMOTIVES, 1916-1944

1916	61,332	1930	56,582	1935	46,594	1940	41,721
1918	63,889	1931	55,149	1936	45,146	1941	41,771
1921	64,949	1932	53,316	1937	44,683	1942	42,033
1926	62,776	1933	50,903	1938	43,810	1943	42,731
1929	57,571	1934	48,304	1939	42,511	1944	43,585

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC, U. S. *

(Millions of ton-miles)

Agency	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944†
Steam railroads, incl. mail and express	338,275	378,343	480,783	644,096	733,420	743,400
Great Lakes †	69,060	87,593	104,100	112,393	104,005	106,200
Rivers and canals	19,937	22,412	26,815	26,398	26,306	29,700
Motor trucks	43,000	51,003	57,123	50,207	48,199	48,199
Oil pipe lines	63,107	67,270	77,818	74,730	96,257	132,933
Electric railroads	725	818	965	1,166	1,295	1,325
Air carriers	11	14	16	33	52	69
Total	534,115	607,453	747,620	909,023	1,009,534	1,061,826
(Percentage distribution)						
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944†
Steam railroads, incl. mail and express	63.3	62.3	64.3	70.9	72.7	70.0
Great Lakes †	12.9	14.4	13.9	12.4	10.3	10.0
Rivers and canals	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.8
Motor trucks	8.1	8.4	7.7	5.5	4.8	4.6
Oil pipe lines	11.8	11.1	10.4	8.2	9.5	12.5
Electric railroads	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Air carriers						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes intercity freight traffic by private as well as contract and common carriers, except coastwise and intercoastal traffic. † U. S. domestic traffic only. ‡ Preliminary, subject to revision.
Source: Interstate Commerce Commission; Public Roads Administration; Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army; Civil Aeronautics Board; and others.

CARLOADINGS, BY YEARS, 1916-1944

1916	Not available	1930	45,877,974	1935	31,504,134	1940	36,357,854
1918	44,592,089	1931	37,151,249	1936	36,109,112	1941	42,352,127
1921	39,323,158	1932	28,179,952	1937	37,670,464	1942	42,771,102
1926	53,098,819	1933	29,220,052	1938	30,457,078	1943	42,439,951
1929	52,827,925	1934	30,845,960	1939	33,911,498	1944	43,441,266

MOTOR VEHICLE MILEAGE DISTA

Source: Contin

ALBANY, N. Y.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
AMARILLO, TEXAS	1843	1636	1646	1601	2301	2025	1558	39	1637	1117	1178	1365	736	1430	1214	360	451	1336	457	1135	545	1283	604	1590	1459	618	761
BALTIMORE, MD.	337	●	2047	825	2484	445	414	896	2341	693	507	305	1701	521	407	1460	1721	519	2059	1360	1320	3284	1587	576	381	1169	1369
BOSTON, MASS.	2190	2047	●	1869	665	2325	1905	1821	581	2361	1651	1712	620	2021	1601	1456	359	1643	1310	1438	1043	327	1260	1541	2284	1147	
BILLINGS, MONT.	1169	893	1869	●	2911	1870	932	715	2450	680	715	1759	1374	417	601	1368	780	1796	1332	1040	763	585	417	374	774	1147	
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	2615	2484	2665	2911	●	2792	1330	1588	818	1289	2018	913	551	2542	2087	1801	880	1055	1265	1307	1165	670	1005	1908	2614	1801	
BOISE, IDAHO	445	817	1870	1870	●	471	1197	1518	1010	600	600	2606	968	1084	1799	2031	723	1448	1679	1013	9009	2072	95	1256	1481	761	
BUFFALO, N. Y.	189	414	1905	1905	2710	●	710	2701	1451	710	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	
BURLINGTON, IOWA	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871	1369	1369	1369	1369	1369	1369	
CALGARY, ALTA.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CHICAGO, ILL.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CINCINNATI, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CLEVELAND, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLO. SPRGS., COLO.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLUMBIA, S. C.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLUMBUS, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DALLAS, FT. WORTH, TEX.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DENVER, COLO.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DETROIT, MICH.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
EL PASO, TEXAS	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
FARGO, N. D.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
GREAT FALLS, MONT.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
HOUSTON, TEXAS	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
KANSAS CITY, MO.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
ALBANY, N. Y.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
AMARILLO, TEXAS	1843	1636	1646	1601	2301	2025	1558	39	1637	1117	1178	1365	736	1430	1214	360	451	1336	457	1135	545	1283	604	1590	1459	618	761
BALTIMORE, MD.	337	●	2047	825	2484	445	414	896	2341	693	507	305	1701	521	407	1460	1721	519	2059	1360	1320	3284	1587	576	381	1169	1369
BOSTON, MASS.	2190	2047	●	1869	665	2325	1905	1821	581	2361	1651	1712	620	2021	1601	1456	359	1643	1310	1438	1043	327	1260	1541	2284	1147	
BILLINGS, MONT.	1169	893	1869	●	2911	1870	932	715	2450	680	715	1759	1374	417	601	1368	780	1796	1332	1040	763	585	417	374	774	1147	
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	2615	2484	2665	2911	●	2792	1330	1588	818	1289	2018	913	551	2542	2087	1801	880	1055	1265	1307	1165	670	1005	1908	2614	1801	
BOISE, IDAHO	445	817	1870	1870	●	471	1197	1518	1010	600	600	2606	968	1084	1799	2031	723	1448	1679	1013	9009	2072	95	1256	1481	761	
BUFFALO, N. Y.	189	414	1905	1905	2710	●	710	2701	1451	710	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	710	1451	
BURLINGTON, IOWA	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871	1369	1369	1369	1369	1369	1369	
CALGARY, ALTA.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CHICAGO, ILL.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CINCINNATI, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
CLEVELAND, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLO. SPRGS., COLO.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLUMBIA, S. C.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
COLUMBUS, OHIO	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DALLAS, FT. WORTH, TEX.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DENVER, COLO.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
DETROIT, MICH.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
EL PASO, TEXAS	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
FARGO, N. D.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
GREAT FALLS, MONT.	●	337	2190	1160	2615	182	389	1015	2576	828	719	478	1914	860	692	1797	1640	541	2966	1497	1450	2471	1850	783	1145	1599	871
HOUST																											

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MILEAGE OF ALL TRACKS OPERATED BY THE RAILWAYS, 1916-1944

1916.....	397,014	1930.....	429,883	1935.....	419,228	1940.....	405,975
1918.....	402,343	1931.....	429,823	1936.....	416,381	1941.....	403,625
1921.....	407,531	1932.....	428,402	1937.....	414,572	1942.....	399,627
1926.....	421,341	1933.....	425,664	1938.....	411,324	1943.....	398,730
1929.....	429,054	1934.....	422,401	1939.....	408,350	1944.....	Est. 398,000

NUMBER OF PASSENGER-TRAIN CARS, 1916-1944

1916.....	52,179	1930.....	52,130	1935.....	41,584	1940.....	37,817
1918.....	53,941	1931.....	50,747	1936.....	40,609	1941.....	37,897
1921.....	54,331	1932.....	49,353	1937.....	40,259	1942.....	38,051
1926.....	54,773	1933.....	46,510	1938.....	39,309	1943.....	37,940
1929.....	52,259	1934.....	43,845	1939.....	38,427	1944.....	37,837

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, 1916-1944

1916.....	1,647,097	1930.....	1,487,839	1935.....	994,371	1940.....	1,026,848
1918.....	1,841,575	1931.....	1,258,719	1936.....	1,065,624	1941.....	1,139,925
1921.....	1,659,513	1932.....	1,031,703	1937.....	1,114,663	1942.....	1,270,687
1926.....	1,779,275	1933.....	971,196	1938.....	939,171	1943.....	1,355,114
1929.....	1,660,850	1934.....	1,007,702	1939.....	987,675	1944.....	1,413,672

RAILROAD PAYROLL, 1916-1944

1916....	\$1,468,576,394	1930....	\$2,550,788,519	1935....	\$1,643,878,510	1940....	\$1,964,124,660
1918....	2,613,813,351	1931....	2,094,994,379	1936....	1,848,635,804	1941....	2,331,650,452
1921....	2,765,218,079	1932....	1,512,816,147	1937....	1,985,446,718	1942....	2,932,069,581
1926....	2,946,114,354	1933....	1,403,840,833	1938....	1,746,140,636	1943....	3,520,926,422
1929....	2,896,566,351	1934....	1,519,351,725	1939....	1,863,333,736	1944....	3,853,344,681

OPERATING REVENUES, 1916-1944

1916....	\$3,596,865,766	1930....	\$5,281,196,870	1935....	\$3,451,929,411	1940....	\$4,296,600,653
1918....	4,880,953,480	1931....	4,188,343,244	1936....	4,052,734,139	1941....	5,346,699,997
1921....	5,516,598,242	1932....	3,126,760,154	1937....	4,166,068,602	1942....	7,465,822,849
1926....	6,382,939,546	1933....	3,095,403,904	1938....	3,565,490,753	1943....	9,054,724,384
1929....	6,279,520,544	1934....	3,271,566,822	1939....	3,995,004,251	1944....	9,436,789,812

OPERATING EXPENSES, 1916-1944

1916....	\$2,357,398,412	1930....	\$3,930,928,687	1935....	\$2,592,741,419	1940....	\$3,089,417,209
1918....	3,982,068,197	1931....	3,223,574,616	1936....	2,931,425,056	1941....	3,664,232,231
1921....	4,562,668,302	1932....	2,403,444,895	1937....	3,119,064,934	1942....	4,601,083,424
1926....	4,689,336,736	1933....	2,249,231,779	1938....	2,722,199,007	1943....	5,657,461,281
1929....	4,506,056,262	1934....	2,441,822,767	1939....	2,918,209,708	1944....	6,281,969,346

INCOME AND EXPENSES, 1929, 1939, 1940-1944

(Figures are stated in millions)

Account	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1929
Operating revenues.....	\$9,437	\$9,055	\$7,466	\$5,346	\$4,297	\$3,995	\$6,278
Operating expenses.....	6,282	5,658	4,601	3,664	3,090	2,918	4,506
Taxes.....	1,846	1,849	1,199	547	396	356	397
Equipment and joint facility rentals.....	203	188	181	137	129	132	124
Total expenses, taxes and rentals.....	8,331	7,695	5,981	4,348	3,615	3,406	5,027
Net railway operating income.....	1,016	1,360	1,485	998	682	589	1,251
Other income.....	212	201	182	177	169	161	360
Total income.....	1,318	1,561	1,667	1,175	851	750	1,611
Miscellaneous deductions.....	41	41	49	39	28	25	21
Rent for leased roads and equipment.....	159	167	185	154	147	144	177
Interest on funded debt—fixed.....	392	422	461	452	444	414	487
Interest on funded debt—contingent.....	26	22	22	17	26	24	12
Interest on unfunded debt.....	13	7	11	12	16	48	13
Funded debt discount amortization.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
Sinking and other reserve funds.....	17	28	36				
Total deductions from income.....	650	688	765	675	662	657	714
Net income.....	668	873	902	500	189	93	897

AIR RESISTANCE OF RAILROAD TRAINS

The air resistance of a steam locomotive and twenty cars is 5,540 pounds to the square foot at 60 miles per hour, 9,845 pounds at 80 miles an hour, and 15,380 pounds at 100 miles. It takes 885 horsepower to overcome air resistance of such a train at 60 miles an hour; 2,160 horsepower at 80 miles per hour, and 4,100 horsepower at 100 miles.

WORLD'S FASTEST TRAIN RUNS

Source: Railway Age Magazine

Date	Railroad	Train	Between	Dist.	M.p.h. Aver. Time
1932	German State	Less Than 25 Consecutive Miles Propeller-driven motor coach	Near Berlin		143
1934	U.P.	25-39 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Cozad-Elm Creek	33.6	108
1934	U.P.	90-124 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Gothenburg-Alda	94	97.2
1934	U.P.	125-149 Consecutive Miles M-10001	North Platte-Alda	129	92.1
1935	German State	150-199 Consecutive Miles Propeller-driven coach	Hamburg-Berlin	173	108.1
1935	Etat (France)	200-249 Consecutive Miles Bugatti	Paris-Nancy	219.0	87.6
1934	U.P.	250-299 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Kimball-Kearney	256	88.8
1935	Etat (France)	300-399 Consecutive Miles Bugatti	Strasbourg-Paris	311.9	88.7
1934	U.P.	400-499 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Kimball-Lane	428	85.9
1934	U.P.	500-699 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Cheyenne-Omaha	507	84.5
1934	C.B.&O.	700-999 Consecutive Miles Zephyr	Otis-Chicago	890.57	78.9
1934	C.B.&O.	1000-1499 Consecutive Miles Zephyr	Denver-Halsted St., Chicago	1015.4	77.6
1934	U.P.C.&N.W., N.Y.C.	1500-1999 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Cheyenne-Buffalo	1517	62.7
1934	U.P.C.&N.W., N.Y.C.	2000-2999 Consecutive Miles M-10001	Carter-Albany	2177	62.4
1934	U.P.N.Y.C., C.&N.W.	3000 Consecutive Miles M-10001	E. Los Angeles-New York	3248	57.1

RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICES

Operating on a nationwide scale, Railway Express begins its 108th year of active service to the public in 1946. The agency, organized to expedite the movement of cargo by rail or plane, employs 60,000 men and women in

Year	Shipments	Year	Shipments
1938	138,896,324	1940	160,777,326
1939	148,855,809	1941	172,615,839

Handling procedures in 1944 were carried out by 16,000 motor trucks operating over 278,931 miles. Much of this mileage is accumulated by railways.

Beginning on a commercial basis Sept. 1, 1927, the agency now uses air service on regular flights. During its first year of operation this service accommodated some 17,000 shipments by air express.

Air express serves all domestic areas and

The following table shows the expansion of the agency's air services:

23,000 offices throughout the country. All services offered to the public include pick-up and delivery at points of origin and destination. Widespread use of this service is indicated by the following table.

Year	Shipments	Year	Shipments
1942	165,024,682	1944	200,289,443
1943	179,208,360		

augments its services through contracts with international airways to carry shipments to Central and South America, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, West Indies, Caribbean areas, Europe, Africa, and Hawaii.

During the war much of the agency's air service went to the government by carrying essential war materials over 375,000 miles per day.

Year	No. Shipments	Gross Weight	Average Shipment Weight	Year	No. Shipments	Gross Weight	Average Shipment Weight
1938	715,410	4,726,567	6.60	1941	1,306,629	11,240,204	8.60
1939	870,806	5,850,569	6.72	1942	1,405,320	21,704,323	15.4
1940	1,078,189	7,699,772	7.10	1943	1,543,729	30,713,062	19.9

CARLOADINGS BY COMMODITIES, 1943-1944

Commodity	1944	1943	Commodity	1944	1943
Grain and grain products	2,521,262	2,648,308	Ore	2,648,892	2,815,572
Livestock	892,114	837,777	Merchandise LCL	5,433,033	5,079,720
Coal	8,937,856	8,507,036	Miscellaneous	19,995,291	19,570,944
Coke	750,825	751,687			
Forest products	2,271,993	2,228,907	Total	43,441,266	42,439,951

Passenger Motor Carriers

INTERCITY PASSENGER MOTOR CARRIERS, U. S., 1938-44

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
OPERATING REVENUES—Passengers							
Intercity Schedules.....	\$104,707,698	\$114,547,772	\$117,642,776	\$155,015,066	\$274,521,637	\$363,007,711	\$383,605,192
Local & Suburban Schedules.....	3,763,622	4,216,894	4,290,760	4,556,887	5,534,359	17,401,748	19,657,737
Charter or Special Service.....	4,007,210	4,154,117	4,746,814	5,207,730	6,632,634	8,372,938	6,105,961
Other Revenue.....						8,433,791	9,211,869
Totals.....	\$112,478,530	\$122,918,783	\$126,680,350	\$165,275,683	\$286,688,630	\$394,716,188	\$418,580,759
EXPENSES							
Operation and Maintenance.....	\$ 77,459,753	\$ 76,757,559	\$ 81,491,530	\$100,055,837	\$144,733,300	\$194,632,927	\$220,314,967
Depreciation.....	9,715,656	10,621,296	11,639,486	14,230,597	16,995,567	18,673,970	17,827,958
Amortization Chargeable to Operations.....	29,296	44,786	53,851	52,656	74,928	105,103	117,120
Operating Taxes and Licenses.....	11,481,848	12,607,392	13,002,501	15,923,335	21,511,773	27,132,078	28,877,892
Operating Rents—Net.....	3,525,746	4,142,425	3,892,944	4,381,395	5,464,366	6,642,211	7,636,046
Total.....	\$ 96,555,305	\$104,153,458	\$110,080,312	\$134,643,220	\$188,779,934	\$247,186,289	\$274,773,983
Operating Ratio.....						62.6	65.6
NET OPERATING REVENUE.....	\$ 15,923,225	\$ 18,765,325	\$ 16,600,038	\$ 30,632,463	\$ 97,908,696	\$147,529,899	\$143,806,776
Other Income.....				594,111	1,135,695	1,480,199	2,006,849
Other Deductions.....				2,643,901	4,435,943	4,100,912	4,678,813
NET INCOME							
Before Income Tax.....				\$ 28,582,673	\$ 94,678,448	\$144,909,186	\$141,134,812
After Income Tax.....				17,164,057	31,898,384	43,393,100	39,385,990
OPERATING INDICES							
Miles of highway over which intercity regular route operations were conducted.....	176,352	180,288	188,742	194,589	209,366	217,335	222,411
Bus Miles Operated.....							
Intercity Schedules.....	473,851,814	504,634,316	525,404,522	616,502,716	778,942,300	883,848,137	927,336,240
Local & Suburban Schedules.....						53,769,871	56,402,971
Charter or Special Service.....	9,281,491	10,400,297	11,578,775	13,543,764	17,150,633	16,520,171	17,391,760
Number of Revenue Passengers Carried.....							
Intercity Schedules.....	122,935,008	134,452,980	146,883,385	202,352,322	350,178,328	462,877,398	486,595,607
Local & Suburban Schedules.....						117,539,759	132,633,413
Charter or Special Service.....	2,007,336	2,741,887	2,868,417	3,794,545	5,048,615	6,906,241	8,569,558

LOCAL PASSENGER MOTOR CARRIERS, 1938-1944

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

MOTOR CARRIERS

725

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
OPERATING REVENUES—Passengers							
Intercity Schedules	\$ 14,132,023	\$ 19,457,873	\$ 23,977,454	\$ 24,909,318	\$ 41,534,446	\$ 10,520,763	\$ 11,099,514
Local & Suburban Schedules	1,264,876	2,100,731	2,280,269	2,312,460	1,776,427	45,323,868	46,755,504
Charter or Special Service	179,422	244,988	263,550	457,098	1,012,920	1,942,436	1,942,195
Other Revenue						758,451	758,451
Totals	\$ 15,576,321	\$ 21,803,592	\$ 26,521,273	\$ 27,678,876	\$ 44,323,793	\$ 58,534,317	\$ 60,555,664
EXPENSES							
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 11,868,882	\$ 15,667,432	\$ 18,759,706	\$ 19,315,937	\$ 27,520,816	\$ 35,585,533	\$ 39,108,825
Depreciation	1,520,884	2,047,194	2,513,610	2,301,190	2,997,364	3,359,729	3,298,061
Amortization Chargeable to Operations	9,534	18,146	17,524	20,371	13,736	18,168	34,066
Operating Taxes and Licenses	1,406,010	2,044,383	2,586,617	2,316,376	3,078,085	3,634,409	3,810,604
Operating Rents—Net	133,124	247,667	343,159	352,342	479,044	588,183	431,245
Total	\$ 14,958,434	\$ 20,024,823	\$ 24,220,616	\$ 24,306,216	\$ 34,089,045	\$ 43,186,022	\$ 46,692,801
Operating Ratio							
NET OPERATING REVENUE	\$ 617,887	\$ 1,778,769	\$ 2,300,657	\$ 10,234,748	\$ 10,234,748	\$ 15,348,295	\$ 13,872,863
Other Income				4,692,964	4,692,964	4,930,535	5,467,891
Other Deductions				3,274,118	3,274,118	3,402,185	2,674,371
NET INCOME				\$ 11,653,594	\$ 11,653,594	\$ 16,876,645	\$ 16,666,383
Before Income Tax				5,003,455	5,003,455	5,714,588	5,634,219
After Income Tax							
OPERATING INDICES							
Miles of highway over which intercity regular route operations were conducted	2,979	4,559	4,671	4,662	5,588		
Bus Miles Operated	37,912,647	46,600,661	63,966,966	83,739,459	83,739,459	29,434,661	30,201,904
Intercity Schedules						114,998,389	116,597,679
Local & Suburban Schedules	2,798,469	3,907,918	4,044,277	4,359,388	4,359,388	5,211,699	4,784,535
Charter or Special Service							
Number of Revenue Passengers Carried	79,077,954	83,517,097	121,733,848	180,330,971	180,330,971	38,967,533	39,495,899
Intercity Schedules						453,741,606	472,495,915
Local and Suburban Schedules						6,474,525	6,864,423
Charter or Special Service	1,105,946	1,574,200	2,123,941	5,135,662	5,135,662		

Standard Words Used in Spelling Names and Addresses

A—Alice	D—David	G—George	J—James	M—Mary	P—Peter	S—Samuel	V—Victor	X—Young
B—Bertha	E—Edward	H—Henry	K—Kate	N—Nellie	Q—Quaker	T—Thomas	W—William	Z—Zebra
C—Charles	F—Frank	I—Ida	L—Lewis	O—Oliver	R—Robert	U—Utah	X—X-Ray	

SPORTS

SPORTS CHAMPIONS FOR 1945

(As Reported by the Associated Press)

Baseball

World Champions—Detroit Tigers.
National League—Chicago Cubs.
American League—Detroit Tigers.
Leading Batters—National: Phil Cavarretta, Chicago Cubs, .355. American: George Stinnewiss, New York Yankees, .309.

Leading Pitchers—National: Best percentage—Hank Borowy, Chicago Cubs, 11-2 (.846); most wins—Charles (Red) Barrett, Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals, 23-12 (.657). American: Best percentage—Bob Muncief, St. Louis Browns, 13-4 (.765); most wins—*Hal Newhouser, Detroit Tigers, 25-9 (.735).

Most Valuable Player—National: Cavarretta. American: *Newhouser.

Home Runs—National: Tommy Holmes, Boston Braves, 28. American: Vernon Stephens, St. Louis Browns, 24.

Little World Series—Louisville, American Association.

National Semi-Pro—Enid, Okla, AAF.

College

*Big Ten—Michigan.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Princeton.
California Intercollegiate—California.
*Southwest—Texas.
Big Seven—Colorado U.

Basketball

National AAU—Men: Phillips Oilers, Bartlesville, Okla. *Women: Nashville, Tenn., Vultee Bomberettes.

New York Invitation—De Paul.
N.C.A.A.—Oklahoma A. & M.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Pennsylvania.
Pacific Coast—Northern division: Oregon, Southern division: UCLA.

*Big Six—Iowa State.
*Southwest—Rice.
*Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. & M.
Southern—North Carolina.

*Southeastern—Kentucky.
Big Ten—Iowa.
*Big Seven—Utah.
*Chicago Professional Tournament—Ft. Wayne, Ind., Zollners.
American League—Philadelphia Sphas.

Billiards

*Three Cushion—Welker Cochran, San Francisco.
*18.2 Balkline—Cochran.
*18.1 Balkline—Willie Hoppe, New York City.
*Pocket—Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia.

Bowling

Singles—Buddy Bomar, Chicago.
Doubles—William Kenet and Walter Rappenhagen, Detroit.
Team—Eckhardt and Becker Beers, Detroit.

Boxing

*Heavyweight—Joe Louis.
*Light Heavyweight—Gus Lesnevich.
*Middleweight—Freddie Cochrane.
Lightweight—Ike Williams (NBA); *Bob Montgomery (N. Y.).
*Featherweight—Sal Bartolo (NBA); Willie Pep (N. Y.).
*Bantamweight—Manuel Ortiz.
*Flyweight—Jackie Patterson (NBA).

A. A. U.

Heavyweight—Charles Lester, Cleveland.
175 Pounds—Richard Nutt, Alexandria, Va.

160—Allen Faulkner, Buffalo.
147—Abe Lee, Chicago.
135—Jeton Arnold, Philadelphia.
126—Virgil Franklin, Oklahoma City.
118—Amos Aitson, Oklahoma City.
112—Keith Hamilton, New Orleans.

Cross-Country

*NCAA—Fred Feiler, Drake. Team: Drake.

IC4A—John T. Hanley, Dartmouth. Team: Army.

*Big Ten—Wisconsin.
*Southwest—Texas.

Football

National League—Cleveland.
*National Intercollegiate—Army.
*Eastern—Army.

Big Ten—Indiana.
Big Six—Missouri.
Southwest—Texas.
*Southern—Duke.
Southeastern—Alabama.

*Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. & M.
Big Seven—Denver.

Rocky Mountain—Colorado College.
Pacific Coast—Northern division: Washington State; Southern division: Southern California.

Golf

*PGA—Byron Nelson, Toledo.
*All-American Open—Nelson. Amateur: Art Doering, Denver. Women: Lt. Patty Berg, USMC, Philadelphia.

Chicago Victory National Open—Nelson.
North-South Open—Lt. Cary Middlecoff, USA, Memphis.

Canadian PGA—Nelson. Open: Nelson.
*Women's Western Open—Mrs. Mildred Didrikson Zaharias, Los Angeles. Amateur: Phyllis Ott, Atlantic, Ia.

College

National Intercollegiate—John Lorms, Ohio State. Team—Ohio State.
*Eastern Intercollegiate—Army.

Big Ten—Lorms and Howard Baker, Ohio State, tied. Team: Ohio State.
Southwest—Joe Ruby, Texas. *Team: Texas.

Pacific Coast—Southern division: Southern California.

Gymnastics

All-Around—Men: Frank Cumiskey, Swiss Gym. society, Union City, N. J. Women: Clara Schroth, Philadelphia Turners.

Handball

Singles—Joe Platak, Chicago. Doubles—Sam Acheson and Edward Detweller, Memphis, Tenn.

Ice Hockey

Stanley Cup—Toronto.
*National League—Montreal.
American League—Cleveland.
*Eastern Amateur—Boston Olympics.
Amateur Hockey Association—Seattle Ironmen.

Pacing-Trotting

2 year old—Pacer: Ensign Hanover (2.04 1/4). Trotter: Deanna (2.04).
3 year old—Pacer: True Chief (1.59 3/4). Trotter: Titan Hanover (1.58).
Aged—*Pacer: Adios (1.57 1/2). Trotter: Darnley (2.00 1/4).
Leading Money Winning Driver—Sep Palin, Indianapolis.
*Leading Driver—Edward P. Jones, Franklin, Mass.
Hambletonian—Titan Hanover.

Racing

Leading Money Winner—Busher.
 Horse of the Year—Busher.
 Leading 3 year old—Busher.
 Leading 2 year old—Star Pilot.
 Leading 2 year old Filly—Beaugay.
 Leading Handicap Horse—Stymie.
 Leading Jockey—J. Dean Jessop.
 Leading Owner—Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham (Maine Chance Farm.).
 Leading Trainer—Stanley Lipiec.
 Kentucky Derby—Hoop Jr.
 Preakness—Polynesian.
 Withers—Polynesian.
 Belmont Stakes—Pavot.
 Suburban—Devil Diver.
 Brooklyn—Stymie.
 Dwyer—Wildlife.
 Empire City—Gallorette.
 Butler—Stymie.
 Travers—Adonis.
 Saratoga—Olympic Zenith.
 Lawrence Realization—Pot o' Luck.
 Trenton—First Fiddle.
 Gallant Fox—Reply Paid.
 Westchester—Stymie.
 Pimlico Special—Armed.
 Massachusetts—First Fiddle.
 Narragansett Special—Westminister.
 Arlington Classic—Pot o' Luck.
 American Derby—Fighting Step.
 American Handicap—Bull Reign.
 Stars and Stripes—Devalue.
 Washington Park—Busher.
 Arlington—Busher.
 Hopeful—Star Pilot.
 Belmont Futurity—Star Pilot.
 Pimlico Futurity—Star Pilot.
 Arlington Futurity—Spy Song.
 Washington Park Futurity—Revoked.
 Santa Anita Derby—Byeabond.
 Santa Anita Handicap—Thumbs Up.
 San Juan Capistrano—Bric A Brac.
 Santa Margarita—Busher.
 Hollywood Derby—Busher.
 Hollywood Gold Cup—Challenge Me.
 English Derby—Dante.

Softball

International—Men: Zollner Pistons, Fort Wayne, Ind. Women: Jax Maids, New Orleans.

Swimming

National A.A.U. Outdoor—Men: Michigan State. Women: Crystal Plunge Pool, San Francisco. Indoor—Men: Bainbridge Naval Training Center, Md. Women: Crystal Plunge.

N. C. A. A.—Ohio State.
 Eastern Intercollegiate—Army.
 *Big Ten—Michigan.
 Southern—North Carolina.
 *Southwest—Texas A. & M.
 Pacific Coast—Southern division: Southern California.

Men's Outdoor (AAU)

100 Meters—Alberto Isaacs, Mexican Swimming federation.
 200—Keo Nakama, Ohio State.
 *400—Nakama.
 800—James McLane Jr., Firestone club, Akron.
 1,500—McLane.
 100 Backstroke—Robert E. Cowell, U. S. Naval Academy.
 200 Breaststroke—Dave Seibold, Michigan State.
 300 Medley—Seibold.
 300 Medley Relay—Michigan State (H. Patterson, J. Quigley, Seibold).
 800 Relay—Great Lakes N. T. C. (J. Weeden, T. Gartineaux, R. White, C. Solberg).

*Springboard Dive—Norman Sper Jr., Hollywood, California.

*Long Distance—McLane.

Men's Indoor (A. A. U.)

100 Yards—Walter Ris, Bainbridge.
 220—Eugene Rogers, Columbia.
 440—Nakama.
 *150—Backstroke—Ens, Adolph Kiefer, Bainbridge.
 220 Breaststroke—Dave Seibold, Saginaw, Mich., Junior Board of Commerce.
 *300 Medley—Kiefer.
 300 Medley Relay—Bainbridge (Kiefer, Joseph Verdeur, Ris).
 400—Relay—Bainbridge (Kiefer, Ted Herbert, Achilles Pulakos, Ris).
 Low Board Dive—Ted Christakos, Ohio State.
 High Board Dive—Frank McGuigan, San Francisco.

Women's Outdoor (A. A. U.)

*100 Meters—Ann Curtis, Crystal Plunge.
 *400—Ann Curtis.
 *800—Ann Curtis.
 1,500—Marilyn Sahner, Crystal Plunge.
 100 Backstroke—Marion Pontacq, Crystal Plunge.
 100 Breaststroke—Jeanne Wilson, Lake Shore club, Chicago.
 200 Breaststroke—Clara Lamore, Olneyville Boys' club auxiliary, Providence, R. I.
 *300 Medley—Joan Fogle, Riviera club, Indianapolis.
 *300 Medley Relay—Multnomah club, Portland, Ore. (Suzanne Zimmerman, Nancy Merk, Brenda Hesser).
 800 Relay—Crystal Plunge (M. Sahner, H. Graham, Sue Curtis, A. Curtis).
 3 Meter Springboard Dive—Helen Crelenkovich Morgan, Fairmont Hotel S. A. San Francisco.
 Platform Dive—H. Morgan.
 Long Distance—Betty Lachok, Firestone club.

Women's Indoor (A. A. U.)

100 Yards—Ann Curtis.
 *220—Ann Curtis.
 *440—Ann Curtis.
 100 Backstroke—Marion Pontacq.
 100 Breaststroke—Jeanne Wilson.
 220 Breaststroke—Patricia Sinclair, WSA, New York.
 300 Medley—Clara Lamore.
 300 Medley Relay—Crystal Plunge (M. Pontacq, Lorraine Fischer, A. Curtis).
 400 Relay—Crystal Plunge (J. McRae, M. Sahner, S. Curtis, A. Curtis).
 1 Meter Dive—Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C. Oakland.
 3 Meter Dive—Zoe Ann Olsen.

Tennis

National Singles—*Men: Sgt. Frank Parker, USA, Muroc Field, Calif. Women: Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Los Angeles.

National Doubles—Men: Lt. Gardner Mulloy, USNR, Florida, and William F. Talbert, Wilmington, Del. *Women: Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, and Margaret Osborne, San Francisco. *Mixed: Margaret Osborne and Talbert.

National Indoor—Women's Singles: Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, New York. *Doubles: Katherine Winthrop, South Hamilton, Mass., and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Brookline, Mass. Mixed: Mrs. Norma T. Barber, New York, and Robert Stewart.

National Clay Court—Men: Talbert. Women: Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke. *Men's doubles: Talbert and Francisco Segura, Ecuador. *Womens doubles: Pauline Betz,

Los Angeles, and Doris Hart, Miami. Mixed: Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Cooke.

National Junior—Boys' singles: Herbert Flam, Beverly Hills. Doubles: Flam and Hugh Stewart, San Marino, Calif. *Girls' singles: Shirley Fry, Akron. *Doubles: Margaret Varner, El Paso and Jean Doyle, San Diego.

National Boys—Singles: Richard Mouldous, New Orleans. Doubles: Vincent Schneider, Los Angeles, and George Gentry, La Jolla, California.

College

National Intercollegiate—*Singles: Segura, U. of Miami. Doubles—Segura and Thomas Burke, U. of Miami.

Big Ten—*Michigan. Singles: Aris Franklin, Ohio State. Doubles: Aris and Alex Franklin, Ohio State.

Eastern Intercollegiate—Team: Army. Men's singles: Mark Brown, U. of Miami. Doubles: Joseph D. Scheerer Jr. and John C. Taylor 3d, Princeton. Women's singles: Betty Rosenquest, Rollins College, Florida. Doubles: Betty Rosenquist and Lillian Lopus, Rollins college.

*Southeast—Georgia Tech.

Southwest—Singles: Ken Crawford, Southern Methodist. Doubles: Jack Blanton and Franklin McCarter, Texas.

Pacific Coast—Southern division: UCLA.

Track and Field

*National AAU—New York A. C. [indoor and outdoor]. Women's indoor and outdoor: Tuskegee institute.

NCAA—Navy.

IC4A—*Indoor: Army. *Outdoor: Navy. Big Ten—*Indoor: Michigan. Outdoor: Illinois.

*Big Six—Iowa State (indoor and outdoor).

*Southeastern—Georgia Tech.

*Southwest—Texas.

Big Seven—Colorado U.

*Pacific Coast—Southern division: Southern California.

Men's Outdoor (A. A. U.)

100 Meters—Cpl. Barney Ewell, Camp Kilmer, N. J.

200—Elmore Harris, Shore A. C., Long Branch, N. J.

400—Herbert McKenley, unattached, Boston.

*800—Robert Kelley, Illinois

1,500—Roland Sink, Cambridge, Mass.

5,000—John Kandl, New York, A. C.

10,000—Ted Vogel, Boston A. A.

3,000 Walk—Sam Bleifer, Maccabi A. C., New York.

3,000 Steeplechase—James Wisner, Stone-wall Club, Baltimore.

110 High Hurdles—Charles Morgan, New Orleans A. C.

200 Low Hurdles—Ronald Frazier, Los Angeles County Boys.

*400 Hurdles—Dr. Arky Erwin, New Orleans A. C.

High Jump—David Albritton, Dayton,

O.; Joshua Williamson, Camp Plauche, La.; Richard Schnacke, Massena A. A., New York, and Leslie Howe, Columbia Midshipmen's school (tied).

Shot Put—Wilfred Bangert, Normandie, Mo.

Broad Jump—Herbert Douglas, unattached, Pittsburgh.

*Hammer Throw—Henry Dreyer, N. Y. A. C.

Discus Throw—Jack Donaldson, San Antonio A. C.

Hop, Step, and Jump—Burton Cox, Villanova.

Pole Vault—Lt. A. E. Morcom, Fort Benning, Ga., and Robert Phelps, Illinois (tied).

56 Pound Weight—Dreyer.

Javelin—Earl Marshall, Carlsbad, N. M., air base.

*Pentathlon—Eulace Peacock, U. S. Coast Guard, New York.

Decathlon—Charles E. Beaudry, Marquette.

Men's Indoor (A. A. U.)

60 Yards—Ewell.

600—Harris.

1,000—Don L. Burnham, U. S. Navy, New York.

1 Mile—James Rafferty, NYAC.

3 Miles—Forest C. Efaw, unattached, Oklahoma.

*60 High Hurdles—Ed Dugger, Dayton, O.

60 Low Hurdles—Max Minor, U. S. Military Academy.

*1 Mile Walk—Joseph Megyesy, NYAC.

*Weight Throw—Dreyer.

Shot Put—Wilfred Bangert, Missouri.

High Jump—Kenneth G. Wiesner, Marquette, and Williamson (tied).

*Broad Jump—Ewell.

Pole Vault—William Moore, Western Michigan.

Women's Outdoor (A. A. U.)

*50 Meters—Alice Coachman, Tuskegee institute.

100—Alice Coachman.

*200—Stella Walsh, Polish Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland.

*80 Hurdles—Lilly Purifoy, Tuskegee.

Shot Put—Frances Sobczak, Polish Olympic W. A. C.

*Broad Jump—Stella Walsh.

*High Jump—Alice Coachman.

Discus—Frances Sobczak.

*Javelin—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago Park Hurricanes.

Women's Indoor (A. A. U.)

50 Yards—Alice Coachman.

220—Stella Walsh.

50 Hurdles—Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American A. C., New York.

High Jump—Alice Coachman.

Broad Jump—Clara Schroth, Philadelphia Turners.

Shot Put—Dorothy Dodson.

*Indicates retained title.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

1943-44—Buffalo Bisons

1942-43—Buffalo Bisons

1941-42—Indianapolis Capitols

1940-41—Cleveland Barons

INTERNATIONAL-AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

1939-40—Providence Reds

1938-39—Cleveland Barons

1937-38—Providence Reds

1936-37—Syracuse Stars

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE Standings

(Close of Season, September 30, 1945)

	Games Behind		Pct.	Lost	Won	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Detroit
Detroit	10	15	15	11	12	10	15	88	65	.575	....	
Washington	12	11	8	14	14	11	17	87	67	.565	1 1/2	
St. Louis	6	11	15	10	13	14	12	81	70	.536	6	
New York	7	14	7	9	12	16	16	81	71	.533	6 1/2	
Cleveland	11	8	11	12	8	11	12	73	72	.503	11	
Chicago	10	8	9	11	13	12	71	78	.477	15		
Boston	12	11	8	6	11	9	14	71	83	.461	17 1/2	
Philadelphia	7	5	10	6	6	10	8	52	58	.347	34 1/2	
Lost	65	67	70	71	72	78	83	98				

NATIONAL LEAGUE Standings

(Close of Season, September 30, 1945)

	Games Behind		Pct.	Lost	Won	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Chicago
Chicago	6	14	14	11	15	21	17	98	56	.636	....		
St. Louis	16	13	12	16	12	13	13	95	59	.617	3		
Brooklyn	8	9	12	15	13	11	19	87	67	.565	11		
Pittsburgh	8	10	11	11	15	12	16	87	72	.532	16		
New York	11	6	7	11	10	16	17	78	74	.513	19		
Boston	7	10	9	7	10	10	14	67	85	.441	30		
Cincinnati	1	9	11	10	6	12	12	61	93	.396	37		
Philadelphia	5	9	8	6	5	8	10	46	108	.299	52		
Lost	56	59	67	72	74	85	93	108					

FINAL UNOFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM AVERAGES

Source: Howe News Bureau, Chicago

Batting

	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	BB	SO	Pct.
Chicago	150	5077	596	633	1329	1700	197	54	22	97	76	474	476	262
New York	152	5175	676	606	1343	1931	187	61	93	95	64	628	570	260
Boston	157	5377	599	674	1393	1849	218	44	50	86	69	542	523	259
Washington	156	5323	622	562	1374	1772	195	61	27	117	112	543	482	258
Detroit	155	5246	633	565	1344	1889	220	47	77	102	60	508	536	250
Cleveland	147	4901	557	548	1249	1747	215	44	65	113	20	501	574	255
St. Louis	154	5226	597	548	1302	1779	214	37	63	122	25	503	549	249
Philadelphia	153	5294	494	638	1295	1656	192	35	33	96	25	455	445	245

FINAL UNOFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM AVERAGES

Source: Howe News Bureau

Batting

	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	BB	SO	Pct.
Chicago	155	5302	735	532	1465	1961	219	53	57	149	71	553	443	276
St. Louis	155	5487	756	582	1497	2030	255	43	64	136	51	516	467	273
Brooklyn	155	5407	795	724	1468	2041	257	71	58	111	74	621	416	271
New York	154	5354	668	701	1439	2023	172	35	114	109	37	497	455	269
Boston	154	5441	721	728	1453	2034	230	24	101	90	87	519	502	267
Pittsburgh	155	5333	753	686	1423	2005	253	58	71	86	82	589	469	267
Cincinnati	154	5283	536	694	1317	1759	222	26	56	95	72	393	529	249
Philadelphia	154	5198	548	865	1277	1688	192	27	55	72	54	448	477	246

Fielding

	W	L	T	DP	TP	PB	PO	A	E	Pct.
Chicago	98	56	1	119	0	5	4098	1781	122	980
Cincinnati	61	93	0	140	0	11	4099	1832	144	976
St. Louis	95	59	1	153	0	13	4126	1638	139	976
New York	78	74	2	110	0	12	4124	1845	167	973
Pittsburgh	82	72	1	140	0	8	4158	1815	175	972
Boston	67	85	2	156	0	4	4282	1791	194	969
Brooklyn	87	67	1	142	0	9	4233	1591	228	963
Philadelphia	46	108	0	151	0	12	4047	1810	234	962

1945 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

TEAM SCORES

1. Drake University	1-8-11-14-16-(17)-(20)	50
2. University of Notre Dame	5-9-10-13-28-(32)-(34)	65
3. University of Wisconsin	3-18-19-21-23-(40)	84
4. Miami University	2-7-12-26-42-(44)	89
5. Ohio State University	15-22-24-25-27-(29)-(36)	113
6. Michigan State College	6-30-31-39-43-(47)	149
7. University of Kansas	4-35-45-46-49-(50)	179
8. Wayne University	33-37-38-41-48-(51)	197

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS, 1945

Name, Club	AB	R	H	HR	SB	Pct.	Name, Club	AB	R	H	HR	SB	Pct.
Henry, Cleve.	4	1	2	0	0	.500	Newhouser, Det.	109	9	28	0	0	.257
Fowler, Phil.	18	3	8	0	0	.444	Richards, Det.	234	26	60	3	4	.256
Salveson, Cleve.	10	3	4	1	0	.400	Burns, Phil.	90	7	23	0	0	.256
Appling, Chi.	58	12	21	1	1	.362	Kreevich, St. L.-Wash.	453	56	114	3	11	.252
Lewis, Wash.	258	42	86	2	1	.333	Tobin, Bos.	278	25	70	0	2	.252
Benjamin, Cleve.	21	1	7	0	0	.333	McGhee, Phil.	250	24	63	0	3	.252
Fleming, Cleve.	140	18	46	3	0	.329	Busch, Phil.	416	37	104	0	2	.250
Greenberg, Det.	270	47	84	13	3	.311	Baker, Chi.	208	22	52	0	3	.250
Lazor, Bos.	335	35	104	5	3	.310	LaForest, Bos.	204	25	51	2	4	.250
Strawweiss, N. Y.	632	107	195	10	33	.309	Ryba, Bos.	36	4	9	0	0	.250
Cuccinello, Chi.	402	50	124	2	6	.308	Page, N. Y.	36	5	9	0	0	.250
Boudreau, Cleve.	346	50	106	3	0	.306	Eaton, Det.	32	2	8	2	0	.250
Heath, Cleve.	370	60	113	15	3	.305	Barrett, Bos.	20	3	5	0	0	.250
McBride, Bos.	344	38	105	1	2	.305	Tresh, Chi.	458	50	114	0	6	.249
Potter, St. L.	92	3	28	0	0	.304	Byrnes, St. L.	442	53	110	8	1	.249
Dickshot, Chi.	486	74	147	4	18	.302	Schalk, Chi.	513	50	127	1	3	.248
Keller, N. Y.	163	26	49	10	0	.301	Matheny, N. Y.	509	64	126	8	5	.248
Estalella, Phil.	451	45	135	8	1	.299	Schulte, St. L.	430	37	106	0	0	.247
Layne, Wash.	147	23	44	1	0	.299	Michaels, Chi.	445	47	109	2	8	.245
Myatt, Wash.	490	81	145	1	30	.296	Fox, Bos.	208	21	51	0	2	.245
Moses, Chi.	569	79	168	2	11	.295	Kish, Phil.	110	10	27	0	0	.245
Schultz, St. L.	44	1	13	0	0	.295	Trout, Det.	102	11	25	2	1	.245
Case, Wash.	504	72	148	1	30	.294	Wilson, Bos.	53	5	13	0	0	.245
Hockett, Chi.	417	46	122	2	10	.293	Kimble, Wash.	49	5	12	0	0	.245
Lopat, Chi.	32	13	24	1	0	.293	Haefner, Wash.	32	8	20	0	0	.244
Bagby, Cleve.	58	6	17	0	0	.293	Travis, Wash.	54	4	13	0	0	.241
Smith, Cleve.	41	2	12	0	0	.293	Crosetti, N. Y.	441	57	105	4	7	.238
Meyer, Cleve.	524	71	153	7	2	.292	Bonham, N. Y.	63	6	15	0	0	.238
Newsome, Bos.	438	45	127	1	6	.290	Bowles, Phil.	21	0	5	0	0	.238
Zardon, Wash.	131	13	38	0	3	.280	Torres, Wash.	562	39	133	0	7	.237
Stephens, St. L.	571	90	165	24	2	.289	Seery, Cleve.	414	56	98	14	1	.237
Shirley, St. L.	70	7	20	0	1	.286	Vaughn, Wash.	268	28	63	1	0	.235
Johnson, Chi.	14	1	4	0	0	.286	O'Dea, Cleve.	221	21	52	1	3	.235
Etten, N. Y.	565	77	161	18	2	.285	Hayes, Phil.-Cleve.	495	51	116	9	2	.234
Kuhel, Wash.	533	73	152	2	10	.285	Swift, Det.	279	19	65	0	1	.233
Mayo, Det.	501	71	143	10	7	.285	Gromek, Cleve.	91	8	21	0	0	.231
Lindell, N. Y.	159	26	45	1	2	.283	Leonard, Wash.	78	9	18	0	0	.231
Cortright, Chi.	324	51	91	4	3	.281	Weingartner, Cleve.	39	5	9	0	0	.231
Robinson, N. Y.	160	19	45	8	0	.281	Papish, Chi.	26	3	6	0	0	.231
Gettel, N. Y.	57	8	16	0	0	.281	Deriy, N. Y.	253	37	57	13	1	.225
Johnson, Bos.	529	71	148	12	5	.280	Bucher, Bos.	151	19	34	0	1	.225
Lake, Bos.	473	81	132	11	9	.279	Savage, N. Y.	58	5	13	0	1	.224
Links, Wash.	550	62	153	6	11	.278	Pieretti, Wash.	81	7	18	0	0	.222
McQuinn, St. L.	483	69	134	7	1	.277	Borowy, N. Y.	50	5	11	0	0	.220
Christman, St. L.	289	32	80	4	1	.277	Carnett, Cleve.	73	5	16	0	0	.219
Peck, Phil.	449	51	124	5	5	.276	Gray, St. L.	234	26	51	0	5	.218
Dubiell, N. Y.	58	10	16	1	0	.276	Milosevich, N. Y.	69	5	15	0	0	.217
Cramer, Det.	541	62	149	6	2	.275	Ruffing, N. Y.	46	4	10	1	0	.217
Culberson, Bos.	391	26	91	6	4	.275	Garbark, N. Y.	176	23	38	1	10	.216
Finney, Bos.-St. L.	215	24	59	2	0	.274	Caldwell, Chi.	37	4	8	0	0	.216
Mackiewicz, Cleve.	359	42	98	2	5	.273	Castino, Chi.	37	2	8	0	0	.216
Ullrich, Wash.	22	2	6	0	0	.273	Woods, Bos.	42	0	9	0	0	.214
Kell, Phil.	567	50	154	4	2	.272	Caster, St. L.-Det.	14	0	3	0	0	.214
Cullenbine, Cleve.-Det.	536	83	146	18	2	.272	Cihocki, Cleve.	283	21	60	0	2	.212
Outlaw, Det.	446	56	121	0	6	.271	Smith, Phil.	203	18	43	0	0	.212
Ross, Det.-Cleve.	392	29	106	2	2	.270	Camilli, Bos.	198	24	42	2	2	.212
Drescher, N. Y.	126	10	34	0	0	.270	Clift, Wash.	375	49	79	8	2	.211
Borom, Det.	130	19	35	0	4	.269	Hoag, Cleve.	128	10	27	0	1	.211
Manuso, St. L.	365	39	98	1	0	.268	Clary, St. L.	38	6	8	1	0	.211
Siebert, Phil.	573	62	153	7	2	.267	Williams, Cleve.	19	0	4	0	0	.211
Martin, N. Y.	408	53	109	7	4	.267	Rosar, Phil.	300	23	63	1	2	.210
Ferriss, Bos.	120	16	32	1	0	.267	Metro, Phil.	200	18	42	3	1	.210
Ferrell, Wash.	286	33	76	1	2	.266	Guerra, Wash.	138	11	29	1	4	.210
Grimes, N. Y.	480	64	127	4	7	.265	Nagel, Chi.	220	21	46	3	3	.209
York, Det.	595	71	157	18	6	.264	Clark, Bos.	24	0	5	0	0	.208
Rocco, Cleve.	565	81	149	10	0	.264	Ventura, Wash.	58	4	12	0	0	.207
Maier, Det.	486	58	128	1	7	.263	Ruszkowski, Cleve.	49	2	10	0	0	.204
Buzas, N. Y.	65	8	17	0	2	.262	Martin, St. L.	185	13	37	2	0	.200
Hall, Phil.	616	62	161	0	3	.261	Rosenthal, Phil.	75	6	15	0	0	.200
Garbark, Bos.	199	21	52	0	0	.261	Klieman, Cleve.	40	1	8	1	0	.200
Metkovich, Bos.	539	65	140	5	19	.260	Jones, St. L.	10	2	2	1	0	.200
Moore, St. L.	354	48	92	5	1	.260	Webb, Det.	407	43	81	0	8	.199
Wilkins, Phil.	154	22	40	0	2	.260	Hollingsworth, St. L.	61	4	12	1	0	.197
Evans, Wash.	150	19	39	2	2	.260	McDonnell, Cleve.	51	3	10	0	0	.196
Farrell, Chi.	396	44	102	0	4	.258	Hayworth, St. L.	160	7	31	0	0	.194
Steinback, N. Y.	327	40	84	5	0	.257	Powell, Wash.	98	4	19	0	1	.194
Steiner, Bos.	304	39	78	3	10	.257	Wheeler, Wash.	72	12	14	0	1	.194
Hoover, Det.	222	33	57	1	6	.257	Crompton, N. Y.	99	6	19	0	0	.192

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS (Continued)

Name	Club	AB.	R	H	HR	SB	Pct.	Name	Club	AB.	R	H	HR	SB	Pct.
Kner, Phil.		47	3	9	0	0	.191	Hausmann, Bos.		39	0	4	0	0	.103
Steiner, Clev. Bos.		79	6	15	0	0	.190	Grove, Chi.		71	4	7	0	0	.099
Overmire, Det.		53	5	10	0	0	.189	Reynolds, Clev.		85	1	8	0	0	.094
Jakuoki, St. L.		70	7	13	2	0	.186	Center, Clev.		22	2	2	0	0	.091
Holm, Bos.		135	12	25	0	1	.185	Turner, N. Y.		11	0	1	0	0	.091
Mueller, Det.		44	5	8	1	0	.182	Heflin, Bos.		35	1	3	0	0	.086
Ross, Chi.		11	0	2	0	0	.182	Carrasquel, Wash.		36	4	3	0	0	.083
O'Neill, Bos.		50	7	9	1	0	.180	Harder, Clev.		25	0	2	0	0	.080
Lee, Chi.		78	6	14	0	0	.179	West, St. L.		27	0	2	0	0	.074
Haynes, Chi.		40	0	7	0	0	.175	Muncie, St. L.		45	4	3	0	0	.067
George, Phil.		138	8	24	0	0	.174	Orengo, Chi.		15	5	1	0	0	.067
Walters, Bos.		93	2	16	0	1	.172	Benton, Det.		63	2	4	0	0	.063
Christopher, Phil.		76	5	13	1	0	.171	Gerkin, Phil.		34	2	2	0	0	.059
Reynolds, Chi.		72	6	12	0	1	.167	Astroth, Phil.		17	1	1	0	0	.059
Zuber, N. Y.		42	1	7	0	0	.167								
Dietrich, Chi.		36	2	6	0	0	.167								
Johnson, Bos.		30	2	5	0	0	.167								
Newsom, Phil.		86	3	14	0	0	.163								
Black, Phil.		37	0	6	0	0	.162								
Hostetler, Det.		44	3	7	0	0	.159								
Cicero, Phil.		19	3	3	0	0	.158								
Cassaway, Phil.		39	2	6	0	0	.154								
Kramer, St. L.		61	4	9	0	0	.148								
Flores, Phil.		61	4	9	0	0	.148								
Humphries, Chi.		54	1	8	0	0	.148								
Berry, Phil.		35	3	5	0	0	.143								
McHale, Det.		14	0	2	0	0	.143								
Chippie, Wash.		44	4	6	0	0	.136								
Holcombe, N. Y.		15	0	2	0	0	.133								
Orrell, Det.		15	0	2	0	0	.133								
Mierkowiec, Det.		15	0	2	0	0	.133								
Walker, Det.		23	4	3	0	1	.130								
Roser, N. Y.		8	0	1	0	0	.125								
Tobin, Det.		25	2	3	2	0	.120								
Nigehling, Wash.		59	2	7	0	0	.119								
Brancato, Phil.		34	3	4	0	0	.118								
Bevens, N. Y.		63	5	7	1	0	.111								
Terry, Bos.		18	0	2	0	1	.111								
Desautels, Clev.		9	1	1	0	0	.111								
Wolff, Wash.		84	2	9	0	0	.107								

Players in Less Than 10 Games

Name	Club	AB.	R	H	HR	SB	Pct.
Miller, Det.		4	0	3	0	0	.750
Marchildon, Phil.		2	0	1	0	0	.500
Judd, Bos.		2	0	1	0	0	.500
Cronin, Bos.		8	1	3	0	0	.375
Chandler, N. Y.		12	1	4	0	0	.333
Kleine, Clev.		3	1	1	0	0	.333
Garrison, Phil.		23	3	7	1	1	.304
Cecil, Bos.		20	0	6	0	0	.300
Christopher, Bos.		14	4	4	0	0	.286
Pruett, Phil.		9	1	2	0	0	.222
Bowman, Bos.		9	0	2	0	0	.222
Donald, N. Y.		24	4	5	1	0	.208
Chapman, Phil.		30	3	6	0	0	.200
Rothel, Clev.		10	0	2	0	0	.200
Appleton, St. L.-Wash.		5	0	1	0	0	.200
Cana, Det.		5	0	1	0	0	.200
Miller, St. L.		11	0	2	0	0	.182
Feller, Clev.		25	2	4	0	0	.160
Embree, Clev.		21	3	3	0	0	.143
Polly, Bos.		7	0	1	0	0	.143
Pytlak, Bos.		17	1	2	0	0	.118
Masterson, Wash.		9	0	1	0	0	.111
McFarland, Wash.		11	0	1	0	0	.091

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS, 1945

Name	Club	AB.	T.B.	Pct.	Rbi.	Name	Club	AB.	T.B.	Pct.	Rbi.
Starr, Pitts.-Chicago		3	3	1.000	1	Bergamo, St. Louis		304	126	.414	44
Whisney, Boston		18	11	.611	4	Wasdel, Philadelphia		500	266	.412	60
Holmes, Boston		636	367	.577	117	Garms, St. Louis		146	60	.411	18
Salkeld, Pittsburgh		267	146	.547	52	Schemer, New York		108	44	.407	10
Kurowski, St. Louis		511	261	.511	102	Hack, Chicago		597	242	.405	43
Cavarretta, Chicago		498	249	.500	97	Sandlock, Brooklyn		195	79	.405	17
Ott, New York		451	225	.499	79	Miller, Cincinnati		421	170	.404	49
Lombardi, New York		368	179	.486	70	Jurges, New York		176	71	.403	24
Lockman, New York		129	62	.481	18	Rebel, St. Louis		72	29	.403	5
Neiman, Boston		247	118	.478	56	Williams, Chicago		100	40	.400	5
Olmo, Brooklyn		556	257	.462	110	Harrell, New York		5	2	.400	0
Rosen, Brooklyn		606	279	.460	75	Hopp, St. Louis		446	176	.395	44
Workman, Boston		514	236	.459	87	Seminick, Philadelphia		188	74	.394	26
Pafko, Chicago		534	243	.455	110	Owen, Brooklyn		84	33	.393	11
DiMaggio, Philadelphia		452	204	.451	84	Lowrey, Chicago		523	205	.392	89
Galan, Brooklyn		576	254	.441	92	Otero, Chicago		23	9	.391	5
Adams, Phila.-St. Louis		634	279	.440	109	Klutz, Boston-N. Y.		303	118	.390	31
Zimmerman, New York		98	43	.439	15	Unser, Cincinnati		204	79	.387	21
Walker, Brooklyn		607	266	.438	124	Sauer, Chicago		93	36	.387	11
O'Brien, Pittsburgh		161	70	.435	18	Gionfriddo, Pittsburgh		409	158	.386	42
Russell, Pittsburgh		510	221	.433	77	Klein, St. Louis		57	22	.386	6
Stevens, Brooklyn		201	87	.433	29	Sanders, St. Louis		537	207	.385	78
Sauer, Cincinnati		116	50	.431	20	McCormick, Cincinnati		580	223	.384	81
D. Gardella, New York		430	183	.426	71	Libke, Cincinnati		449	172	.383	53
Walters, Cincinnati		61	26	.426	8	Herman, Brooklyn		34	13	.382	9
Elliott, Pittsburgh		541	229	.423	108	Gillespie, Chicago		163	62	.380	25
Becker, Chicago		133	56	.421	27	Mead, New York		37	14	.378	6
Fischer, New York		19	8	.421	1	Nicholson, Chicago		559	211	.377	88
Fox, Philadelphia		224	94	.420	38	Reyes, New York		431	162	.376	44
Saltzgaver, Pittsburgh		117	49	.419	10	Gillenwater, Boston		517	194	.375	72
Barrett, Pittsburgh		507	212	.418	67	Gerheuser, Pittsburgh		48	18	.375	7
Masi, Boston		371	155	.418	46	Pyle, New York-Boston		8	3	.375	1
Rucker, New York		429	179	.417	51	Medwick, N. Y.-Boston		310	116	.374	37
Weintraub, New York		283	118	.417	42	Colman, Pittsburgh		153	57	.373	30
Lakeman, Cincinnati		258	107	.415	31	Handley, Pittsburgh		312	116	.372	32

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS (Continued)

	AB.	T.B.	Pct.	Rbi.		AB.	T.B.	Pct.	Rbi.
Ramsey, Boston	137	51	.372	12	Shemo, Boston	46	12	.261	7
Gustine, Pittsburgh	478	177	.370	66	Seats, Brooklyn	43	11	.256	4
Marion, St. Louis	430	159	.370	59	Prim, Chicago	51	13	.255	1
Crawford, St. L.-Phila.	304	112	.367	24	Lopez, Pittsburgh	243	61	.251	18
O'Dea, St. Louis	307	112	.365	43	Cofman, Philadelphia	4	1	.250	0
Rice, St. Louis	253	92	.364	28	Lucier, Philadelphia	4	1	.250	—
E. Riddle, Cincinnati	11	4	.354	0	Mott, Philadelphia	289	72	.249	—
Johnson, Chicago	557	201	.361	58	Drews, Boston	147	36	.245	19
Sewell, Pittsburgh	64	23	.359	6	Butcher, Pittsburgh	54	13	.241	2
Aderholt, Brklyn.-Boston	162	58	.358	17	Derringer, Chicago	75	18	.240	8
Coscarart, Pittsburgh	392	140	.357	38	Chipman, Chicago	17	4	.235	2
Earley, Boston	14	5	.357	1	Young, St. Louis	47	11	.234	4
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	273	97	.355	49	Zabala, New York	13	3	.231	0
Dahlgren, Pittsburgh	531	188	.354	75	Daniels, Philadelphia	230	53	.228	10
Ringes, Philadelphia	307	140	.353	36	W. Hammer, Phil.	101	23	.228	5
Wietelmann, Boston	428	149	.348	33	Mancuso, Philadelphia	176	40	.227	16
Hart, Brooklyn	161	56	.348	27	Pfund, Brooklyn	22	5	.227	4
Schultz, Brooklyn	142	49	.345	19	G. Hammer, Phil.	41	9	.220	6
Tipton, Cincinnati	331	114	.344	34	Erickson, Chicago	32	7	.219	0
Cooper, St. L.-Boston	32	11	.344	8	Byerly, St. Louis	23	5	.217	4
Schoendienst, St. Louis	565	194	.343	47	Strincevich, Pittsburgh	84	18	.214	8
Verban, St. Louis	597	204	.342	72	Brewer, New York	56	12	.214	4
Hausmann, New York	623	211	.339	45	Zak, Pittsburgh	28	6	.214	3
Heusser, Cincinnati	77	26	.338	7	Cuccurullo, Pittsburgh	14	3	.214	1
Clay, Cincinnati	656	220	.335	50	Lombardi, Brooklyn	71	15	.211	5
Stanky, Brooklyn	555	185	.333	39	Andrews, Boston	43	9	.209	1
Triplett, Philadelphia	363	121	.333	46	Burkhart, St. Louis	72	15	.208	5
Lupien, Philadelphia	54	18	.333	3	Javery, Boston	29	6	.207	0
Judd, Philadelphia	30	10	.333	2	Picciuto, Philadelphia	89	18	.202	6
Gardiner, St. Louis	21	7	.333	2	Maglie, New York	30	6	.200	2
B Stewart, Chicago	3	1	.333	0	Rescigno, Pittsburgh	15	3	.200	0
Brown, Brooklyn	196	65	.332	19	Davis, Brooklyn	51	10	.196	3
Monteagudo, Phila.	193	64	.332	15	Borowy, Chicago	41	8	.195	0
Treadway, New York	224	74	.330	23	Wyse, Chicago	101	19	.188	7
Mungo, New York	73	24	.329	9	Vanderberg, Chicago	32	6	.188	2
Mack, Boston	260	84	.323	44	Wyatt, Philadelphia	16	3	.188	0
Antonelli, St. L.-Phila.	507	163	.321	28	Adams, New York	16	3	.188	1
Ostermueller, Pittsburgh	28	9	.321	4	Buker, Brooklyn	16	3	.188	2
Walker, Cincinnati	316	101	.320	21	Nelson, Boston	121	22	.182	9
Kerr, New York	546	174	.319	40	J. Riddle, Cincinnati	45	8	.178	2
Gregg, Brooklyn	91	29	.319	9	Barrett, Philadelphia	62	11	.177	3
Livingston, Chicago	224	71	.317	23	Dockins, St. Louis	34	6	.176	1
Andrews, Brook.-Phila.	82	26	.317	8	Carter, Cincinnati	17	3	.176	0
Hutchings, Boston	54	17	.315	7	Secory, Chicago	57	10	.175	6
Sukeforth, Brooklyn	51	16	.314	1	Mauney, Philadelphia	41	7	.171	1
Basinski, Brooklyn	336	105	.313	33	Feldman, New York	72	12	.167	5
Dantonio, Brooklyn	128	40	.313	12	Beck, Cinn.-Pittsburgh	30	5	.167	1
Joost, Boston	141	44	.312	9	Berres, New York	30	5	.167	2
Fallon, St. Louis	55	17	.309	7	Hendrickson, Boston	18	3	.167	0
Sipek, Cincinnati	156	48	.308	13	Dasso, Cincinnati	31	5	.161	2
Hughes, Chicago	222	68	.306	8	Kraus, Philadelphia	25	4	.160	0
Peacock, Phila.-Brook.	184	56	.304	20	Brecheen, St. Louis	57	9	.158	7
Filipowicz, New York	112	34	.304	16	Schanz, Philadelphia	39	6	.154	0
Fox, Cincinnati	46	14	.304	5	Donnelly, St. Louis	54	8	.148	4
Barnhart, Philadelphia	201	61	.303	19	Just, Cincinnati	34	5	.147	2
Davis, Pittsburgh	33	10	.303	6	Lee, Phila.-Boston	55	8	.145	3
Culler, Boston	527	158	.300	30	Barrett, Boston-St. L.	98	14	.143	7
Flager, Cin.-Phila.	220	66	.300	21	Karl, Philadelphia	49	7	.143	2
Hofferth, Boston	170	51	.300	15	Sproull, Philadelphia	35	5	.143	2
Merullo, Chicago	394	118	.299	37	Voiselle, New York	79	11	.139	4
Mallory, St. L.-N. Y.	137	41	.299	14	Webber, Brooklyn	22	3	.136	1
Tobin, Boston	77	23	.299	12	Wilks, St. Louis	30	4	.133	1
Mesner, Cincinnati	540	161	.298	52	Gables, Pittsburgh	39	5	.128	0
Shupe, Boston	283	84	.297	15	Wright, Boston	39	5	.128	2
Chapman, Brook.-Phila.	73	21	.288	7	Bowman, Cincinnati	71	9	.127	3
Kennedy, Phila.-Cin.	64	18	.281	1	Branca, Brooklyn	40	5	.125	0
Logan, Boston	61	17	.279	7	King, Brooklyn	32	4	.125	0
Powell, Philadelphia	173	48	.277	14	Roe, Pittsburgh	75	9	.120	3
Bartosh, St. Louis	47	13	.277	1	Emmerich, New York	25	3	.120	1
Shuster, Chicago	47	13	.277	2	Creel, St. Louis	26	3	.115	1
Passeau, Chicago	91	25	.275	9	Leon, Philadelphia	9	1	.111	0
Goulish, Philadelphia	11	3	.273	2	Modak, Cincinnati	10	1	.100	0
Williams, Cincinnati	482	128	.266	27	Herring, Brooklyn	42	4	.095	1
Spindel, Philadelphia	87	23	.264	8	Jurisch, St. Louis	23	2	.087	1
Wahl, Cincinnati	194	51	.263	10	A. Gardella, New York	26	2	.077	1
Rice, Chicago	99	26	.263	7	Hutchinson, Boston	9	0	.000	0
Walczak, Philadelphia	57	15	.263	2	Hudson, New York	11	0	.000	0
Warner, Pittsburgh	19	5	.263	1	Harrist, Cincinnati	15	0	.000	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS, 1945

Pitchers in 45 or more innings rated according to earned run average per nine-inning game.

	G	W	L	Pct.	Pct. Rat.	IP	H	R	BB	SO	E.R. Avg.
Holcombe, N.Y.	23	3	3	.500	35	55	43	19	27	20	1.80
Newhouse, Det.	40	25	9	.735	3	313	239	73	110	212	1.81
Embree, Clev.	8	4	4	.500	35	70	56	17	26	42	1.93
Benton, Det.	31	13	8	.619	15	192	175	68	63	76	2.02
Wolff, Wash.	33	20	10	.667	8	250	200	68	53	108	2.12
Leonard, Wash.	31	17	7	.708	4	216	208	72	35	96	2.13
Berry, Phil.	52	8	7	.533	30	130	114	40	38	51	2.35
Lee, Chi.	29	15	12	.556	24	228	208	81	76	108	2.45
Potter, St.L.	32	15	11	.577	21	255	212	75	68	129	2.47
Ryba, Bos.	34	7	6	.538	28	123	122	45	33	44	2.49
Feller, Clev.	9	5	3	.625	14	72	50	21	35	59	2.50
Gromek, Clev.	33	19	9	.679	6	251	229	80	66	101	2.55
Barret, Bos.	37	4	3	.571	22	86	77	30	29	35	2.62
Hollingsworth, St.L.	26	12	9	.571	22	173	164	60	68	64	2.71
Muncief, St.L.	27	13	4	.765	2	146	132	51	44	54	2.71
Carrasquel, Wash.	35	7	5	.583	20	123	105	43	40	38	2.71
Page, N. Y.	20	6	3	.667	8	102	95	43	46	50	2.82
Ruffing, N.Y.	11	7	3	.700	5	87	85	32	20	24	2.90
Ferriss, Bos.	27	21	10	.677	7	265	263	101	85	94	2.95
Donald, N.Y.	9	5	4	.556	24	64	62	29	25	19	2.95
Orell, Det.	12	2	3	.400	56	48	46	18	24	14	3.00
Clark, Bos.	12	4	4	.500	35	82	86	33	19	20	3.07
Borowy, N.Y.	18	10	5	.667	8	132	107	61	58	35	3.14
Trout, Det.	41	18	15	.545	26	246	252	108	79	97	3.15
Niggeling, Wash.	26	7	12	.368	60	177	161	80	73	90	3.15
Christopher, Phil.	33	13	13	.500	35	227	213	92	75	100	3.17
Zuber, N.Y.	21	5	11	.313	63	127	121	50	56	50	3.19
Reynolds, Clev.	44	18	12	.600	16	247	227	102	130	112	3.21
Bonham, N.Y.	23	8	11	.421	50	181	186	72	22	42	3.28
Newsom, Phil.	36	8	20	.286	69	257	255	111	103	127	3.29
Wilson, Bos.	23	6	8	.429	46	144	121	61	88	50	3.31
Pieretti, Wash.	44	14	13	.519	34	233	235	114	91	66	3.32
Zoldak, St.L.	26	3	2	.600	16	70	74	32	18	19	3.34
Kramer, St.L.	29	10	15	.400	56	193	190	85	73	99	3.36
Grove, Chi.	33	14	12	.538	28	217	233	100	68	54	3.44
Flores, Phil.	29	7	10	.412	54	191	180	79	63	52	3.44
Haefner, Wash.	37	16	14	.533	30	238	226	103	69	83	3.48
Jakucki, St.L.	30	12	10	.545	26	192	188	84	65	55	3.52
Haynes, Chi.	14	5	5	.500	35	104	92	44	29	34	3.55
Tobin, Det.	14	4	5	.444	44	58	61	31	28	14	3.57
Caldwell, Chi.	27	6	7	.462	43	105	108	50	37	45	3.60
Shirley, St.L.	32	8	12	.400	56	184	191	79	93	77	3.62
Gerkin, Phil.	21	0	12	.000	73	102	112	49	27	25	3.62
West, St.L.	24	3	4	.429	46	74	71	37	31	38	3.65
Bevens, N. Y.	29	13	9	.591	19	184	174	83	68	76	3.67
Mueller, Det.	26	6	8	.429	46	135	117	63	58	42	3.67
Harder, Clev.	11	3	7	.300	66	76	93	37	23	16	3.67
Turner, N.Y.	30	3	4	.429	46	54	45	26	31	22	3.67
Bagby, Clev.	25	8	11	.421	50	159	171	70	59	38	3.74
Gassaway, Phil.	24	4	7	.364	61	118	114	59	55	50	3.74
Papish, Chi.	19	4	4	.500	35	84	75	36	40	45	3.75
Smith, Clev.	21	5	12	.294	68	134	141	74	48	34	3.83
Klieman, Clev.	38	5	8	.385	59	126	123	60	49	33	3.86
Overmire, Det.	31	9	9	.500	35	162	189	81	42	36	3.89
Gettel, N.Y.	27	9	8	.529	32	155	141	70	53	67	3.89
Center, Clev.	31	6	3	.667	8	86	89	42	28	34	3.98
Johnson, Bos.	26	6	4	.600	16	85	90	41	46	21	4.02
Heflin, Bos.	20	4	10	.286	69	102	102	52	61	39	4.06
Eaton, Det.	17	4	2	.667	8	53	48	28	40	15	4.08
Terry, Bos.	12	0	4	.000	73	57	68	29	14	28	4.11
Lopat, Chi.	26	10	13	.435	45	199	226	101	56	74	4.12
Dietrich, Chi.	18	7	10	.412	54	122	136	61	36	43	4.20
Woods, Bos.	24	4	7	.364	61	107	108	56	63	36	4.21
Knerr, Phil.	27	5	11	.313	63	130	142	77	74	41	4.22
Humphries, Chi.	22	6	14	.300	66	153	172	83	48	33	4.24
Johnson, Chi.	29	3	0	1.000	1	70	85	39	35	38	4.24
Ullrich, Wash.	28	3	3	.500	35	81	91	45	34	26	4.56
Caster, 10 St.L.-22 Det.	32	6	3	.667	8	67	67	38	34	32	4.57
Wilson, Det.	25	1	3	.250	72	70	76	40	35	28	4.63
Dubiel, N.Y.	26	10	9	.526	33	151	157	88	62	45	4.65
Hausmann, Bos.	31	5	7	.417	53	125	131	77	60	30	5.04
O'Neill, Bos.	24	8	11	.421	50	142	134	87	117	55	5.13
Black, Phil.	26	5	11	.313	63	125	154	77	69	47	5.19
Decil, Bos.	7	2	5	.286	69	45	46	37	27	30	5.20

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS, 1945

Pitchers in at least 10 complete games based on lowest percentage of earned runs per nine inning game

ER Pct																
Rating			G	CG	IP	W	L	Pct.	H	SH	HB	BB	SO	WP	R	ERA
1	1	Borowy, Chicago...	15	11	122	11	2	.846	105	6	0	47	47	1	33	2.14
2	6	Passeau, Chicago...	34	19	227	17	9	.654	205	13	2	50	98	2	70	2.46
3	2	Brecheen, St. L...	24	13	157	15	4	.789	136	8	5	44	63	0	48	2.52
4	12	Walters, Cinc...	22	12	168	10	10	.500	166	12	2	51	45	3	62	2.68
5	4	Wyse, Chicago...	38	23	278	22	10	.688	272	17	5	55	77	3	95	2.69
6	11	Roe, Pittsburgh...	33	15	235	14	13	.519	228	8	1	46	148	2	77	2.87
7	3	Burkhart, St. L...	42	12	217	18	8	.692	206	12	3	66	67	3	76	2.90
8	5	Barrett, Bos.-St. L.	45	24	285	23	12	.657	287	12	2	54	76	1	106	3.00
9	10	Butcher, Pitts...	28	12	169	10	8	.556	184	14	4	46	37	0	76	3.04
10	12	Davis, Brooklyn	24	10	150	10	10	.500	171	8	3	21	39	1	66	3.24
11	15	Feldman, N. Y...	35	10	218	12	13	.480	213	14	1	69	74	2	92	3.26
12	7	Strincevich, Pitts	36	1	8228	16	10	.615	235	11	3	49	74	2	94	3.32
13	8	Derringer, Chicago	35	15	214	16	11	.593	223	9	1	51	86	2	99	3.45
14	9	Gregg, Brooklyn	42	13	254	18	13	.581	221	13	8	120	139	7	116	3.47
15	16	Bowman, Cinc...	25	15	186	11	13	.458	198	19	7	68	71	1	89	3.58
16	17	Heusser, Cinc...	31	18	223	11	16	.407	248	16	3	60	56	0	105	3.71
17	18	Tobin, Boston...	27	16	197	9	14	.391	220	14	5	56	38	2	101	3.84
18	19	Ken'dy, Phil.-Cin	36	11	194	5	15	.250	213	16	3	83	51	6	103	4.27
19	12	Voiselle, N. Y...	41	14	232	14	14	.500	249	20	4	97	115	3	128	4.50

Pitchers participating in 10 or more games, but not pitching 10 complete games.

	G	CG	IP	W	L	Pct.	H	SH	HB	BB	SO	WP	R	ERA
Lucier, Philadelphia	13	0	20	0	1	.000	14	3	0	5	5	0	9	2.25
Maglie, New York	13	7	84	5	4	.556	72	5	2	22	32	0	22	2.36
Prim, Chicago	34	9	165	13	8	.619	142	8	1	23	88	3	58	2.40
Wright, Boston	15	7	111	8	3	.727	104	7	0	33	24	0	35	2.51
Beck, Cinn.-Pitts	25	6	111	8	5	.615	96	8	1	26	29	0	40	2.68
Cooper, St. Louis-Boston	24	5	102	9	4	.692	97	2	2	34	59	0	42	2.91
Wilks, St. Louis	18	4	98	4	7	.364	103	6	1	29	28	0	39	2.94
Karl, Philadelphia	67	1	181	8	8	.500	175	15	3	50	51	1	80	2.98
Branca, Brooklyn	16	7	110	5	6	.455	73	11	0	79	69	6	44	3.03
Carter, Cincinnati	13	2	47	2	4	.333	54	5	2	13	4	0	21	3.06
Mauney, Philadelphia	20	6	123	6	10	.375	127	6	2	27	35	2	54	3.07
Logan, Boston	34	5	187	7	11	.389	213	9	1	53	53	1	84	3.18
Mungo, New York	26	7	183	14	7	.667	161	20	4	71	101	3	77	3.20
Dockins, St. Louis	31	5	126	8	6	.571	132	17	0	38	33	1	53	3.21
Gardner, St. Louis	17	2	55	3	1	.750	50	3	0	27	20	0	21	3.27
Lombardi, Brooklyn	38	9	204	10	11	.476	195	15	5	86	64	5	106	3.31
Buker, Brooklyn	42	0	87	7	2	.778	90	8	1	45	38	3	41	3.31
Erickson, Chicago	28	3	108	7	4	.636	94	9	7	48	53	2	41	3.33
Adams, New York	65	0	113	11	9	.550	109	17	2	44	39	2	55	3.42
Herring, Brooklyn	22	7	124	7	4	.636	103	9	3	43	34	1	60	3.48
Chipman, Chicago	25	3	72	4	5	.444	63	4	1	34	29	1	37	3.50
Vandenberg, Chicago	30	3	95	7	3	.700	91	8	4	33	35	1	44	3.51
Donnelly, St. Louis	31	9	166	8	10	.444	157	10	6	87	76	3	79	3.52
Lee, Phila.-Boston	29	8	184	9	9	.500	219	16	0	66	25	4	95	3.57
Webber, Brooklyn	17	5	75	7	3	.700	69	2	1	25	30	0	37	3.60
Harrist, Cincinnati	14	1	62	2	4	.333	60	5	1	27	15	1	30	3.63
Dasso, Cincinnati	16	6	96	4	5	.444	89	13	0	53	39	4	50	3.66
Hutchins, Boston	57	3	185	7	6	.538	173	12	4	75	99	3	87	3.75
Judd, Philadelphia	23	3	83	5	4	.556	80	9	1	40	36	7	47	3.80
Brewer, New York	28	8	160	8	6	.571	162	4	3	58	49	4	77	3.83
Gerheuser, Pittsburgh	32	5	140	5	10	.333	170	14	1	54	55	4	72	3.92
Sewell, Pittsburgh	33	9	188	11	9	.550	212	9	2	91	60	5	116	4.07
King, Brooklyn	42	0	112	5	5	.500	131	11	0	48	29	1	64	4.10
Gables, Pittsburgh	29	6	139	11	7	.611	139	6	4	46	49	2	69	4.14
Creel, St. Louis	26	2	87	5	4	.556	78	4	6	45	34	0	41	4.14
Schanz, Philadelphia	35	5	145	4	15	.211	165	15	9	87	56	3	99	4.34
Seats, Brooklyn	31	6	122	10	7	.588	127	4	5	37	44	3	71	4.35
Ostermueller, Pittsburgh	14	4	81	5	4	.556	74	8	2	37	29	1	45	4.56
Andrews, Boston	21	8	138	7	12	.368	160	15	0	52	26	6	75	4.57
Earley, Boston	11	1	41	2	1	.667	36	6	0	19	4	1	22	4.61
Hansen, New York	23	4	93	4	3	.571	98	8	2	28	37	2	52	4.65
Byerly, St. Louis	33	2	95	4	5	.444	111	4	1	41	39	3	61	4.74
Zabala, New York	11	1	43	2	4	.333	46	4	0	20	14	0	25	4.81
Stewart, Chicago	16	0	28	0	1	.000	37	1	0	14	9	1	16	4.82
Emmerich, New York	31	1	100	4	4	.500	111	8	1	33	27	0	55	4.86
Hendrickson, Boston	37	1	73	4	8	.333	74	9	1	39	14	1	46	4.93
Fox, Cincinnati	45	7	164	8	13	.381	169	16	6	77	54	4	102	4.94
Hutchinson, Boston	11	0	29	2	3	.400	33	1	1	8	4	1	18	4.97
Harrell, New York	12	0	25	0	0	.000	34	5	1	14	7	1	22	5.04
Jurisan, St. Louis	27	1	72	3	3	.500	61	8	1	41	42	1	45	5.13
Coffman, Philadelphia	14	0	26	2	1	.667	39	3	0	2	2	0	18	5.19
Cuccurullo, Pittsburgh	29	0	57	1	3	.250	68	5	1	34	17	1	41	5.21
Pfund, Brooklyn	15	2	62	3	2	.600	69	6	5	35	27	2	51	5.22

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS, 1945—Cont.

	G	CG	IP	W	L	Pct.	H	SH	GB	BB	SO	WP	R	ERA
Wyatt, Philadelphia.....	10	2	51	0	7	.000	72	7	0	14	10	0	38	5.29
Leon, Philadelphia.....	14	0	39	0	4	.000	49	3	0	19	11	2	25	5.31
Kraus, Philadelphia.....	19	0	82	4	9	.308	96	5	4	40	28	3	55	5.38
Barrett, Philadelphia.....	26	8	191	8	20	.286	216	10	7	92	72	8	129	5.42
Lisenbee, Cincinnati.....	31	0	80	1	3	.250	97	2	2	16	14	1	56	5.51
Fischer, New York.....	31	0	77	3	8	.273	90	8	1	49	27	2	55	5.61
Rescigno, Pittsburgh.....	44	0	79	3	5	.375	95	5	1	34	29	0	57	5.70
Chapman, Brklyn.-Phila.....	13	2	61	3	3	.500	71	4	3	38	27	2	41	5.75
Modak, Cincinnati.....	20	1	42	1	2	.333	52	3	0	23	7	1	27	5.79
Sproull, Philadelphia.....	34	2	130	4	10	.286	158	11	0	80	47	2	102	5.95
Javery, Boston.....	17	2	77	2	7	.222	92	9	0	51	18	1	59	6.31
Monteagudo, Philadelphia.....	14	0	46	0	0	.000	67	9	2	28	16	1	42	7.43
Riddle, Cincinnati.....	12	0	30	1	4	.200	39	2	0	27	5	1	27	8.10
Starr, Pitts.-Chicago.....	13	0	20	1	2	.333	27	2	0	11	5	1	18	8.10
Pyle, New York-Boston.....	10	0	20	0	1	.000	32	2	0	22	12	0	27	10.35

Club Pitching Records

Club—	Total													
	IB	AB	H	R	ER	SH	BB	SO	HB	WP	BK	CG	ERA	
Chicago.....	1366	5709	1301	532	452	86	385	541	22	19	2	86	2.98	
St. Louis.....	1409	5957	1351	583	507	96	497	510	28	12	2	77	3.24	
Brooklyn.....	1392	6089	1357	724	573	105	586	557	36	32	2	61	3.70	
Pittsburgh.....	1387	5997	1477	686	580	95	455	518	19	17	2	73	3.76	
Cincinnati.....	1366	5990	1438	694	607	116	534	372	28	20	2	77	4.00	
Boston.....	1392	6108	1474	728	624	107	557	404	19	21	4	57	4.03	
New York.....	1375	5999	1401	700	620	117	528	530	26	21	5	53	4.06	
Philadelphia.....	1353	6175	1544	865	697	122	608	432	29	38	5	31	4.64	
Totals.....	11040	48024	11343	5512	4660	844	4150	3864	207	180	24	515	3.80	

AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS, 1945

Club Fielding					THIRD BASEMEN					
	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Pct.	Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Cleveland.....	3907	1563	126	5596	.977	Cihocki, Cleveland.....	33	51	2	.977
St. Louis.....	4148	1675	143	5966	.976	Newsome, Boston.....	9	31	1	.976
Detroit.....	4181	1877	158	6216	.975	Christman, St. Louis.....	79	137	6	.973
Philadelphia.....	4143	1905	168	6216	.973	Baker, Chicago.....	36	99	4	.971
Boston.....	4173	1956	169	6298	.973	La Forest, Boston.....	45	97	5	.966
New York.....	4065	1731	175	5971	.971	Kell, Philadelphia.....	186	345	20	.964
Washington.....	4237	1767	183	6187	.970	Schulte, St. Louis.....	75	149	9	.961
Chicago.....	3992	1807	180	5979	.970	Ross, Det.-Cleveland.....	125	193	14	.958
Totals.....	32846	14281	1302	48429	.973	Layne, Washington.....	34	53	4	.956
INDIVIDUAL FIELDING										
FIRST BASEMEN										
	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.						
McBride, Boston.....	101	8	0	1.000	Tobin, Boston.....	82	151	12	.951	
Binks, Washington.....	164	12	1	.994	Clary, St. Louis.....	15	21	2	.947	
Finney, Bos.-St. Louis.....	165	14	6	.994	Bucher, Boston.....	26	68	6	.940	
Rocco, Cleveland.....	1203	115	10	.992	Outlaw, Detroit.....	18	42	4	.938	
Siebert, Philadelphia.....	1427	135	14	.991	Grimes, New York.....	162	296	31	.937	
McQuinn, St. Louis.....	1143	105	11	.991	Maier, Detroit.....	142	226	25	.936	
Camilli, Boston.....	505	44	5	.991	Cuccinello, Chicago.....	73	221	20	.936	
Etten, New York.....	1401	94	17	.989	Clift, Washington.....	111	214	23	.934	
Kuhel, Washington.....	1323	94	16	.989	Travis, Washington.....	18	28	4	.920	
Farrell, Chicago.....	913	74	11	.989	Wheeler, Cleveland.....	18	13	3	.912	
York, Detroit.....	1464	113	19	.988	Savage, New York.....	16	25	5	.891	
Metkovich, Boston.....	935	76	15	.985	SHORTSTOPS					
Nagel, Chicago.....	503	34	9	.984	Boudreau, Cleveland.....	217	289	9	.983	
					Newsome, Boston.....	61	114	4	.978	
					Schulte, St. Louis.....	20	33	2	.966	

SECOND BASEMAN

Webb, Detroit	30	25	0	1.000	Brancato, Philadelphia	22	25	2	.959
Mayo, Detroit	326	393	15	.980	Webb, Detroit	215	343	25	.957
Reynolds, Chicago	20	27	1	.979	Milosevich, New York	36	52	4	.957
Hall, Philadelphia	422	498	21	.978	Torres, Washington	272	437	35	.953
Meyer, Cleveland	317	313	14	.978	Busch, Philadelphia	209	370	29	.952
Schalk, Chicago	380	389	18	.977	Kimble, Washington	19	38	3	.950
Baker, Chicago	15	28	1	.977	Lake, Boston	265	459	40	.948
Myatt, Washington	228	231	13	.972	Reynolds, Chicago	19	35	3	.947
Cihocki, Cleveland	56	48	3	.972	Crosetti, New York	264	380	37	.946
Stirnweiss, New York	432	492	29	.970	Cihocki, Cleveland	65	109	10	.946
Gutteridge, St. Louis	334	334	21	.970	Hoover, Detroit	126	163	17	.944
Steiner, Boston	202	213	14	.967	Michaels, Chicago	259	426	47	.936
Borom, Detroit	62	82	5	.966	Appling, Chicago	37	56	7	.930
Newsome, Boston	206	231	17	.963	Wilkins, Philadelphia	74	118	16	.923
Vaughn, Washington	177	189	21	.946	Wheeler, Cleveland	10	9	2	.905
Schulte, St. Louis	72	63	12	.918	Buzas, New York	17	36	6	.898
					Weingartner, Cleveland	29	32	9	.871

AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS, 1945—Cont.

OUTFIELDERS					PITCHERS					
Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.		P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.	
Greenberg, Detroit	129	3	0	1.000	Newhouser, Detroit	16	66	0	1.000	
Keller, New York	110	4	0	1.000	Hollingsworth, St.L.	14	38	0	1.000	
Rosenthal, Philadelphia	35	1	0	1.000	Borowy, N.Y.	5	31	0	1.000	
Burns, Philadelphia	26	1	0	1.000	Woods, Boston	8	25	0	1.000	
Martin, St. Louis	116	7	1	.992	Haynes, Chicago	8	23	0	1.000	
O'Dea, Cleveland	118	4	1	.992	Bonham, New York	6	23	0	1.000	
Cramer, Detroit	314	7	3	.991	Ryba, Boston	8	19	0	1.000	
Metkovich, Boston	87	2	1	.989	Ullrich, Washington	2	44	0	1.000	
Fox, Boston	84	5	1	.989	Harder, Cleveland	6	19	0	1.000	
McGhee, Philadelphia	84	2	1	.989	Wilson, Detroit	3	20	0	1.000	
Byrnes, St. Louis	319	12	4	.988	Salveson, Cleveland	4	13	0	1.000	
Estalella, Philadelphia	314	10	4	.988	Caster, St. L.-Detroit	4	11	0	1.000	
Mackiewicz, Clev	288	11	4	.987	Clark, Boston	4	7	0	1.000	
Hoag, Cleveland	73	4	1	.987	Center, Cleveland	4	7	0	1.000	
Curtright, Chicago	196	8	3	.986	Houtteman, Detroit	2	8	0	1.000	
Finney, Bos.-St. Louis	68	4	1	.986	Terry, Boston	0	9	0	1.000	
Laabs, St. Louis	68	1	1	.986	Henry, Cleveland	3	6	0	1.000	
Kreevich, St.L.-Wash.	328	5	5	.985	West, St. Louis	2	7	0	1.000	
Martin, New York	233	8	4	.984	Roser, New York	2	6	0	1.000	
Metheny, New York	227	12	4	.984	Ross, Chicago	0	6	0	1.000	
McBride, Boston	180	10	3	.984	Jones, St. Louis	0	3	0	1.000	
Hockett, Chicago	273	7	5	.982	Christopher, Phila.	6	45	1	.990	
Lindell, New York	108	2	2	.982	Wolf, Washington	6	45	1	.981	
Lewis, Washington	151	8	3	.981	Kramer, St. Louis	10	39	1	.980	
Cullenbine, Clev.-Det	326	23	7	.980	Jakucki, St. Louis	7	42	1	.980	
Case, Washington	316	17	7	.979	Ferriss, Boston	32	67	2	.978	
Derry, New York	170	4	4	.978	Smith, Cleveland	6	37	1	.977	
Chippie, Washington	42	2	1	.978	Hausmann, Boston	13	30	1	.977	
Binks, Washington	321	13	8	.977	Caldwell, Chicago	8	34	1	.977	
Moses, Chicago	329	12	8	.977	Berry, Philadelphia	11	30	1	.976	
Smith, Philadelphia	120	4	3	.976	Knerr, Philadelphia	10	24	1	.971	
Johnson, Boston	296	15	8	.975	Dietrich, Chicago	9	23	—	.970	
Seeray, Cleveland	227	7	6	.975	Dubiel, New York	9	21	1	.968	
Heath, Cleveland	214	3	6	.973	Gettel, New York	4	24	1	.966	
Zardon, Washington	104	2	3	.972	Benton, Detroit	11	44	2	.965	
Metro, Philadelphia	160	5	3	.972	Leonard, Washington	8	44	2	.963	
Dickshot, Chicago	253	13	8	.971	Papish, Chicago	2	24	1	.963	
Myatt, Washington	60	6	2	.971	Black, Philadelphia	8	18	1	.963	
Carnett, Cleveland	33	1	1	.971	Klieman, Cleveland	12	37	2	.961	
Moore, St. Louis	184	10	6	.970	Lopat, Chicago	15	32	2	.959	
Stainback, New York	233	10	8	.968	Pieretti, Washington	17	52	3	.958	
Culberson, Boston	219	14	8	.967	Gromek, Cleveland	15	31	2	.958	
Outlaw, Detroit	192	13	7	.967	Wilson, Boston	4	19	1	.958	
Lazor, Boston	141	6	6	.961	Lee, Chicago	6	38	2	.957	
Gray, St. Louis	162	3	7	.959	Overmire, Detroit	11	33	2	.957	
Gutteridge, St. Louis	23	0	1	.958	Zuber, New York	3	19	1	.957	
Powell, Washington	56	1	3	.950	Haefner, Washington	10	52	3	.955	
Peck, Philadelphia	190	9	12	.943	Newsom, Philadelphia	12	28	2	.952	
Fleming, Cleveland	59	2	4	.938	Shirley, St. Louis	8	31	2	.951	
Kish, Philadelphia	52	3	4	.932	Tobin, Detroit	3	16	1	.950	
Ventura, Washington	30	1	4	.886	Potter, St. Louis	13	43	3	.949	
CATCHERS					Barrett, Boston	4	14	1	.947	
P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	Pct.	Turner, New York	3	14	1	.944	
Robinson, N. York	186	16	0	0	1.000	Niggeling, Washington	6	25	2	.939
Desautels, Clev	8	3	0	1	1.000	Muncief, St. Louis	9	22	2	.939
Richards, Detroit	361	44	2	4	.995	Bagby, Cleveland	13	47	4	.938
Garbark, Boston	249	31	2	6	.993	Page, New York	2	12	1	.933
Walters, Boston	108	35	1	3	.993	Grove, Chicago	12	55	5	.931
Hayworth, St. L.	216	23	2	1	.992	Johnson, Boston	4	23	2	.931
Drescher, N. Y.	101	13	1	4	.991	Ruffing, New York	2	11	1	.929
Ferrell, Wash.	331	64	4	21	.990	Bevens, New York	10	39	4	.925
Guerra, Wash.	163	28	2	10	.990	O'Neill, Boston	5	31	3	.923
Hayes, Phil.-Clev	639	91	8	14	.989	Orell, Detroit	4	8	1	.923
Maneuso, St. L.	467	55	6	5	.989	Holcombe, New York	2	10	1	.923
Steiner, Clev.-Bos	76	14	1	5	.989	Zoldak, St. Louis	3	9	1	.923
Swift, Detroit	358	60	5	7	.988	Heflin, Boston	8	26	3	.919
Rosar, Phil.	338	54	5	4	.987	Reynolds, Cleveland	11	44	5	.917
Tresh, Chicago	575	102	11	6	.984	Johnson, Chicago	1	10	1	.917
Crompton, N.Y.	105	18	2	3	.984	Carrasquel, Washington	6	26	3	.914
Holm, Boston	170	30	4	5	.980	Gerkin, Philadelphia	5	24	3	.906
McDonnell, Clev.	85	12	2	2	.980	Flores, Philadelphia	14	23	4	.902
Ruszkowski, Clev.	63	14	2	3	.975	Trout, Detroit	13	65	9	.897
Evans, Wash.	160	19	5	9	.973	Mueller, Detroit	6	20	3	.897
Garbark, N.Y.	202	41	7	1	.972	Eaton, Detroit	4	11	2	.882
George, Phil.	161	14	5	2	.972	Holborow, Washington	1	3	1	.800
Castino, Chicago	32	7	2	3	.951	Gassaway, Phila.	3	20	6	.793
						Humphries, Chicago	3	19	6	.786

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS, 1945

First Basemen

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Becker, Chicago	222	12	0	1.000
Lupien, Philadelphia	129	16	0	1.000
Medwick, Boston	124	3	0	1.000
Dahlgren, Pittsburgh	1373	93	6	.996
McCormick, Cincinnati	1469	118	9	.994
Cavarretta, Chicago	1149	77	9	.993
Weintraub, New York	774	60	6	.993
Schemer, New York	268	28	2	.993
Colman, Pittsburgh	126	14	1	.993
Mack, Boston	635	48	6	.991
Shupe, Boston	650	53	8	.989
Wasdell, Philadelphia	597	43	7	.989
Galan, Brooklyn	558	34	7	.988
Fox, Philadelphia	292	27	4	.988
Zimmerman, New York	226	13	3	.988
Stevens, Brooklyn	478	38	7	.987
Sanders, St. Louis	1259	90	19	.986
Dinges, Philadelphia	395	24	6	.986
Hopp, St. Louis	131	11	2	.986
Schultz, Brooklyn	334	32	6	.984
Gardella, New York	137	16	3	.981

Second Basemen

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Hughes, Chicago	47	48	1	.990
Verban, St. Louis	398	406	18	.9781
Coscarart, Pittsburgh	257	361	14	.9778
Drews, Boston	98	141	6	.976
Johnson, Chicago	309	440	19	.975
Wietelmann, Boston	222	232	13	.972
Williams, Cincinnati	295	393	22	.969
Hausmann, New York	376	489	29	.963
Walczak, Philadelphia	44	41	3	.966
Saltzgaver, Pittsburgh	63	66	5	.963
Stanky, Brooklyn	429	441	31	.962
Hamner, Philadelphia	45	57	4	.962
Gustine, Pittsburgh	69	75	6	.960
Daniels, Philadelphia	171	215	18	.955
Antonelli, Philadelphia	47	49	5	.950
Wahl, Cincinnati	76	87	9	.948
Joost, Boston	45	41	5	.945
Mott, Philadelphia	38	51	7	.927
Shemo, Boston	20	15	3	.921
Crawford, Philadelphia	18	20	4	.905
Nelson, Boston	21	21	5	.894

Third Basemen

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Hack, Chicago	195	312	13	.975
Mesner, Cincinnati	170	326	15	.971
Kuroski, St. Louis	172	235	15	.964
Reyes, New York	111	232	14	.961
Antonelli, St. L.-Phil.	131	201	15	.957
Garms, St. Louis	23	42	3	.956
Handley, Pittsburgh	85	183	15	.947
Jurges, New York	40	94	9	.937
Galan, Brooklyn	29	79	8	.931
Elliott, Pittsburgh	94	178	21	.928
Hart, Brooklyn	54	62	11	.913
Workman, Boston	97	205	30	.910
Nelson, Boston	18	43	6	.910
Fox, Philadelphia	10	26	4	.900
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	54	93	19	.886
Joost, Boston	19	35	7	.885
Picciuto, Philadelphia	16	31	9	.839
Olmo, Brooklyn	28	34	12	.838

Shortstops

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Young, St. Louis	23	21	1	.978
Miller, Cincinnati	245	382	16	.975
Zak, Pittsburgh	9	25	1	.971
Marion, St. Louis	237	372	21	.967
Kerr, New York	333	515	32	.964
Wahl, Cincinnati	59	83	6	.959
Wietelmann, Boston	79	104	8	.958
Culler, Boston	252	386	31	.954

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Schuster, Chicago	38	37	4	.946
Merullo, Chicago	209	336	30	.948
Fallon, St. Louis	34	39	4	.948
Sandlock, Brooklyn	23	29	3	.945
Mott, Philadelphia	134	189	19	.944
Flager, 15 Cin.-48 Phila.	121	178	18	.943
Crawford, Philadelphia	57	125	11	.943
Hughes, Chicago	61	100	12	.931
Gustine, Pittsburgh	177	291	35	.930
Barnhart, Pittsburgh	104	166	21	.928
Basinski, Brooklyn	166	262	34	.926
Brown, Brooklyn	93	164	23	.918
Schoendienst, St. Louis	16	19	5	.875
Hammer, Philadelphia	31	37	11	.861

Catchers

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	P.B.	Pct.
Riddle, New York	51	11	0	0	1.000
Berres, New York	43	2	0	0	1.000
O'Dea, St. Louis	321	50	2	4	.995
Rice, St. Louis	284	39	2	7	.994
Lopez, Pittsburgh	326	38	3	4	.992
Sandlock, Brooklyn	196	20	2	4	.991
Livingston, Chicago	263	27	3	1	.990
Gillespie, Chicago	161	20	2	1	.989
Mancuso, Philadelphia	215	34	3	3	.988
Lombardi, New York	425	49	8	9	.983
Klutz, Bos.-N.Y.	259	43	6	3	.981
Masi, Boston	335	52	8	2	.980
Hofferth, Boston	168	31	4	2	.980
Seminick, Phila.	198	30	5	6	.979
Williams, Chicago	114	20	3	2	.978
Rice, Chicago	115	8	3	1	.976
Salkeld, Pittsburgh	279	40	9	3	.973
Peacock, Phila.-Brk.	197	20	6	2	.973
Davis, Pittsburgh	26	4	1	0	.968
Spindel, Phila.	93	14	4	0	.964
Lakeman, Cincinnati	226	31	10	8	.963
Owen, Brooklyn	92	13	4	2	.963
Unser, Cincinnati	207	30	11	3	.956
Andrews, Brk. Phila.	93	18	6	2	.949
Sukeforth, Brooklyn	53	1	3	1	.947
Just, Cincinnati	31	5	2	0	.947
Dantonio, Brooklyn	141	16	12	1	.929

Outfielders

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Sauer, Chicago	44	1	0	1.000
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	32	0	0	1.000
Cavarretta, Chicago	23	1	0	1.000
Secory, Chicago	20	0	0	1.000
Colman, Pittsburgh	17	0	0	1.000
Garms, St. Louis	7	1	0	1.000
Paiko, Chicago	371	11	2	.995
Di Maggio, Philadelphia	337	16	2	.994
Rosen, Brooklyn	392	7	3	.993
Walker, Brooklyn	346	18	3	.992
Medwick, 23 N.Y.-38 Bos.	124	8	1	.992
Nicholson, Chicago	300	12	3	.990
Clay, Cincinnati	446	10	5	.989
Lowrey, Chicago	280	17	4	.987
Dinges, Philadelphia	132	10	2	.986
Powell, Philadelphia	67	5	1	.986
Elliott, Pittsburgh	125	7	2	.985
Aderholt, 8 Brklyn.-24 Bos.	67	0	1	.985
Holmes, Boston	334	13	6	.983
Schoendienst, St. Louis	286	10	5	.983
Ott, New York	217	11	4	.983
Galan, Brooklyn	106	3	2	.982
Workman, Boston	53	0	1	.981
Hopp, St. Louis	244	5	5	.980
Gillenwater, Boston	451	24	10	.979
Adams, 14 Phila.-140 St. L.	408	9	9	.979
Rucker, New York	256	6	6	.978
Barrett, Pittsburgh	318	8	8	.976
Crawford, 1 St. L.-38 Phila.	77	3	2	.976
Rebel, St. Louis	37	4	1	.976
Russell, Pittsburgh	313	9	9	.973
Sipek, Cincinnati	68	2	2	.972

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS, 1945—Cont.

Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.	Name and club	Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Sauer, Cincinnati	69	0	2	.972	Feldman, New York	12	31	1	.977
Olmo, Brooklyn	225	8	7	.971	Derringer, Chicago	9	32	1	.976
Tipton, Cincinnati	192	2	6	.970	Davis, Brooklyn	8	32	1	.976
Bergamo, St. Louis	146	9	5	.969	Wyse, Chicago	10	67	2	.975
Wassell, Philadelphia	142	4	5	.967	Walters, Cincinnati	6	33	1	.975
Gionfriddo, Pittsburgh	235	6	9	.964	Andrews, Boston	7	28	1	.972
Bartosch, St. Louis	26	1	1	.964	Brecheen, St. Louis	6	26	1	.970
Libke, Cincinnati	223	13	9	.963	Prim, Chicago	7	25	1	.970
Ramsey, Boston	78	1	3	.963	Kennedy, Phila-Cincinnati	16	47	2	.969
Walker, Cincinnati	123	4	5	.962	Dockins, St. Louis	5	24	1	.967
Mead, New York	22	3	1	.962	Strincevich, Pittsburgh	14	36	2	.962
O'Brien, Pittsburgh	72	2	3	.961	Karl, Philadelphia	10	38	2	.960
Lockman, New York	72	1	3	.961	Burkhart, St. Louis	6	41	2	.959
Mallory, 11 St. L.-21 N.Y.	67	3	3	.959	Barrett, Philadelphia	9	38	2	.959
Gardella, New York	182	6	9	.954	Logan, Boston	7	38	2	.957
Triplett, Philadelphia	202	3	12	.945	Ostermueller, Pittsburgh	8	14	1	.957
Treadway, New York	107	3	7	.940	Creel, St. Louis	3	19	1	.957
Filipowicz, New York	42	1	3	.935	Wright, Boston	2	20	1	.957
Chapman, Philadelphia	13	1	1	.933	Gerheuser, Pittsburgh	9	33	2	.955
Nieman, Boston	132	4	10	.932	Kraus, Philadelphia	3	17	1	.952
Monteagudo, Phila.	61	6	6	.918	Chipman, Chicago	4	16	1	.952
Pitchers					Mauney, Philadelphia	8	29	2	.949
Passeau, Chicago	17	52	0	1.000	King, Brooklyn	5	27	2	.941
Tobin, Boston	17	47	0	1.000	Chapman, Brooklyn-Phila.	2	14	1	.941
Roe, Pittsburgh	16	40	0	1.000	Lombardi, Brooklyn	8	38	3	.939
Byerly, St. Louis	10	25	0	1.000	Seats, Brooklyn	5	25	2	.938
Herring, Brooklyn	7	27	0	1.000	Fischer, New York	5	10	1	.938
Hansen, New York	2	26	0	1.000	Hutchings, Boston	7	36	3	.935
Dasso, Cincinnati	6	19	0	1.000	Cuccurullo, Pittsburgh	2	12	1	.933
Beck, Cinn.-Pittsburgh	4	21	0	1.000	Buker, Brooklyn	3	11	1	.933
Borowy, Chicago	5	20	0	1.000	Gregg, Brooklyn	8	47	4	.932
Judd, Philadelphia	4	21	0	1.000	Branca, Brooklyn	7	20	2	.931
Gables, Pittsburgh	5	17	0	1.000	Wilks, St. Louis	1	12	1	.929
Emmerich, New York	3	19	0	1.000	Bowman, Cincinnati	12	26	3	.927
Erickson, Chicago	2	19	0	1.000	Brewer, New York	4	21	2	.926
Javery, Boston	0	21	0	1.000	Vandenberg, Chicago	7	18	2	.926
Rescigno, Pittsburgh	4	14	0	1.000	Adams, New York	7	27	3	.919
Maglie, New York	1	17	0	1.000	Zabala, New York	3	8	1	.917
Wyatt, Philadelphia	5	12	0	1.000	Donnelly, St. Louis	4	17	2	.913
Carter, Cincinnati	6	9	0	1.000	Cooper, St. Louis-Boston	3	17	2	.909
Webber, Brooklyn	6	7	0	1.000	Leon, Philadelphia	2	8	1	.909
Lisenbee, Cincinnati	2	11	0	1.000	Schanz, Philadelphia	4	34	4	.905
Jurisch, St. Louis	3	8	0	1.000	Sproull, Philadelphia	7	21	3	.903
Earley, Boston	2	9	0	1.000	Pfund, Brooklyn	4	14	2	.900
Coffman, Philadelphia	0	11	0	1.000	Mungo, New York	6	34	5	.889
Gardner, St. Louis	2	8	0	1.000	Hendrickson, Boston	1	14	2	.882
Harist, Cincinnati	1	9	0	1.000	Modak, Cincinnati	0	5	1	.833
Hutchinson, Boston	0	9	0	1.000	Monteagudo, Philadelphia	1	6	2	.778
Lucier, Philadelphia	1	8	0	1.000	Club Fielding				
Harrell, New York	2	6	0	1.000		Po.	A.	E.	Pct.
Riddle, Cincinnati	1	7	0	1.000	Chicago	4098	1783	121	.980
Stewart, Chicago	1	6	0	1.000	St. Louis	4226	1641	137	.977
Pyle, N.Y.-Boston	0	5	0	1.000	Cincinnati	4102	1828	146	.976
Starr, Pitts.-Chicago	0	3	0	1.000	New York	4124	1844	166	.973
Barrett, Boston, St. Louis	24	54	1	.988	Pittsburgh	4158	1830	178	.971
Fox, Cincinnati	9	52	1	.984	Boston	4172	1809	193	.969
Heusser, Cincinnati	9	45	1	.982	Brooklyn	4173	1678	230	.962
Voiselle, New York	11	41	1	.981	Philadelphia	4047	1818	234	.962
Lee, Phila-Boston	5	46	1	.981					
Sewell, Pittsburgh	10	35	1	.978					
Butcher, Pittsburgh	8	37	1	.978					
						33100	14231	1405	.971

PAID ATTENDANCE IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	1945	1944	Club	1945	1944
Detroit	1,280,341 people	923,176	Cleveland	558,182	475,272
New York	881,845	769,895	St. Louis	482,986	508,644
Chicago	657,981	563,539	Philadelphia	462,631	506,322
Washington	652,660	525,235			
Boston	603,794	506,975	Totals	5,580,420	4,798,158

Detroit drew largest night game crowd in history with 31,288 watching the Tiger, Yankee game on July 6.

After-dark totals were 1,269,591 fans in 109 night game contests as against 1,218,941 for 128 games in 1944.

Previous all time attendance high was 5,433,791 fans in 1940.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS, 1901-1944

Team	Manager	Year	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	Clark Griffith	1901	83	53	.610
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1902	83	53	.610
Boston	James Collins	1903	91	47	.659
Boston	James Collins	1904	95	59	.617
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1905	92	56	.622
Chicago	Fielder Jones	1906	93	58	.616
Detroit	Hugh Jennings	1907	92	58	.613
Detroit	Hugh Jennings	1908	90	63	.588
Detroit	Hugh Jennings	1909	98	54	.645
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1910	102	48	.680
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1911	101	50	.669
Boston	Garland Stahl	1912	105	47	.691
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1913	96	57	.627
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1914	99	53	.651
Boston	William Carrigan	1915	101	50	.669
Boston	William Carrigan	1916	91	63	.591
Chicago	Clarence Rowland	1917	100	54	.649
Boston	Edward Barrow	1918	75	51	.595
Chicago	William Gleason	1919	88	52	.629
Cleveland	Tris Speaker	1920	98	56	.636
New York	Miller Huggins	1921	98	55	.641
New York	Miller Huggins	1922	94	60	.610
New York	Miller Huggins	1923	98	54	.645
Washington	Stanley Harris	1924	92	62	.597
Washington	Stanley Harris	1925	96	55	.636
New York	Miller Huggins	1926	91	63	.591
New York	Miller Huggins	1927	110	44	.714
New York	Miller Huggins	1928	101	53	.656
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1929	104	46	.693
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1930	102	52	.662
Philadelphia	Connie Mack	1931	107	45	.704
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1932	107	47	.695
Washington	Joseph Cronin	1933	99	53	.651
Detroit	Gordon Cochrane	1934	101	53	.656
Detroit	Gordon Cochrane	1935	93	58	.616
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1936	102	51	.667
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1937	102	52	.662
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1938	99	53	.651
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1939	106	45	.702
Detroit	Del Baker	1940	90	64	.584
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1941	101	53	.656
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1942	103	51	.669
New York	Joseph McCarthy	1943	98	56	.636
St. Louis	Luke Sewell	1944	89	65	.578

MINOR LEAGUE FINAL STANDINGS

Pacific Coast League

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Portland	112	68	.622
Seattle	105	78	.574
Sacramento	95	85	.528
San Francisco	96	87	.525
Oakland	90	93	.492
San Diego	82	101	.448
Los Angeles	76	107	.415
Hollywood	73	110	.399

Southern Association

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Atlanta	94	46	.671
Chattanooga	85	55	.607
Mobile	74	65	.532
New Orleans	73	67	.521
Memphis	68	72	.486
Birmingham	58	82	.414
Nashville	55	84	.396
Little Rock	53	88	.371

American Association

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	93	61	.604
Indianapolis	90	63	.588
Louisville	84	70	.545
St. Paul	75	76	.497
Minneapolis	72	81	.471
Toledo	69	84	.451
Kansas City	65	86	.430
Columbus	63	90	.412

International League

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Montana	95	58	.621
Newark	89	64	.582
Toronto	85	67	.559
Baltimore	80	73	.523
Jersey City	71	82	.464
Buffalo	64	89	.418
Syracuse	64	89	.418
Rochester	64	90	.416

Pacific Coast Championship: After defeating Sacramento in the Preliminaries while Seattle eliminated Portland, San Francisco triumphed over Seattle in the final playoffs, four games to two.

ANGLERS CATCH

Anglers fishing for recreation are estimated to catch 260 million pounds of fish in the United States annually.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS, 1876-1944

Team	Manager	Year	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	Albert Spalding	1876	52	14	.783
Boston	Harry Wright	1877	31	17	.646
Boston	Harry Wright	1878	41	19	.683
Providence	George Wright	1879	55	23	.705
Chicago	Adrian Anson	1880	67	17	.798
Chicago	Adrian Anson	1881	56	28	.668
Chicago	Adrian Anson	1882	55	29	.655
Boston	John Morrill	1883	63	35	.643
Providence	Frank Bancroft	1884	84	28	.750
Chicago	Adrian Anson	1885	87	25	.777
Chicago	Adrian Anson	1886	90	34	.726
Detroit	William Watkins	1887	79	45	.637
New York	James Mutrie	1888	84	47	.641
New York	James Mutrie	1889	83	43	.659
Brooklyn	William McGunnigle	1890	86	43	.667
Boston	Frank Selee	1891	87	51	.630
Boston	Frank Selee	1892	102	48	.680
Boston	Frank Selee	1893	86	44	.662
Baltimore	Edward Hanlon	1894	89	39	.695
Baltimore	Edward Hanlon	1895	87	43	.669
Baltimore	Edward Hanlon	1896	90	39	.698
Boston	Frank Selee	1897	93	39	.705
Boston	Frank Selee	1898	102	47	.685
Brooklyn	Edward Hanlon	1899	88	42	.677
Brooklyn	Edward Hanlon	1900	82	54	.603
Pittsburgh	Fred Clarke	1901	90	49	.647
Pittsburgh	Fred Clarke	1902	103	36	.741
Pittsburgh	Fred Clarke	1903	91	49	.650
New York	John McGraw	1904	106	47	.693
New York	John McGraw	1905	105	48	.686
Chicago	Frank Chance	1906	116	36	.763
Chicago	Frank Chance	1907	107	45	.704
Chicago	Frank Chance	1908	99	55	.643
Pittsburgh	Fred Clarke	1909	110	42	.724
Chicago	Frank Chance	1910	104	50	.675
New York	John McGraw	1911	99	54	.647
New York	John McGraw	1912	103	48	.682
New York	John McGraw	1913	101	51	.664
Boston	George Stallings	1914	94	59	.614
Philadelphia	Patrick Moran	1915	90	62	.592
Brooklyn	Wilbert Robinson	1916	94	60	.610
New York	John McGraw	1917	98	56	.636
Chicago	Fred Mitchell	1918	84	45	.651
Cincinnati	Patrick Moran	1919	96	44	.686
Brooklyn	Wilbert Robinson	1920	93	61	.604
New York	John McGraw	1921	94	59	.614
New York	John McGraw	1922	93	61	.604
New York	John McGraw	1923	95	58	.621
New York	John McGraw	1924	93	60	.608
Pittsburgh	William McKechnie	1925	95	58	.621
St. Louis	Rogers Hornsby	1926	89	65	.578
Pittsburgh	Donie Bush	1927	94	60	.610
St. Louis	William McKechnie	1928	95	59	.617
Chicago	Joseph McCarthy	1929	98	54	.645
St. Louis	Charles Street	1930	92	62	.597
St. Louis	Charles Street	1931	101	53	.656
Chicago	R. Hornsby-C. Grimm	1932	90	64	.584
New York	William Terry	1933	91	61	.599
St. Louis	Frank Frisch	1934	95	58	.621
Chicago	Charles Grimm	1935	100	54	.649
New York	William Terry	1936	92	62	.597
New York	William Terry	1937	95	57	.625
Chicago	C. Grimm-L. Hartnett	1938	89	63	.586
Cincinnati	William McKechnie	1939	97	57	.630
Cincinnati	William McKechnie	1940	100	53	.654
Brooklyn	Leo Durocher	1941	100	54	.649
St. Louis	William Southworth	1942	106	48	.688
St. Louis	William Southworth	1943	105	49	.682
St. Louis	William Southworth	1944	105	49	.682

FRANKLIN INVENTOR WHEN 80

In 1786 when Benjamin Franklin was 80 years old, he invented a wooden arm device 8 feet long for removing books from high shelves. Like his other inventions, this was never patented.

STATISTICS OF ALL-STAR GAMES

FIRST GAME

At Chicago, July 6, 1933

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0	2
Americans.....	0 1 2 0 0	1 0 0 0	4
Batteries—Hallahan, Warneke, Hubbell and J. Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez, Crowder, Grove and R. Ferrell.			

Paid attendance—49,200.

SECOND GAME

At New York, July 10, 1934

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 0 0 2 6	1 0 0 0	9
Nationals.....	1 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 0	7
Batteries—Gomez, Ruffing, Harder and Dickey, Cochrane; Hubbell, Warneke, Mungo, J. Frankhouse and Hartnett, Lopez.			

Paid attendance—48,363.

THIRD GAME

At Cleveland, July 8, 1935

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	1
Americans.....	2 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 x	4
Batteries—Walker, Schumacker, Derringer, J. Dean and J. Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez, Harder and Hemsley.			

Paid attendance—69,812.

FOURTH GAME

At Boston, July 7, 1936

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 0 0	3
Nationals.....	0 2 0 0 2	0 0 0 x	4
Batteries—Grove, Rowe, Harder and R. Ferrell, Dickey; J. Dean, Hubbell, C. Davis, Warneke and Hartnett.			

Paid attendance—25,534.

FIFTH GAME

At Washington, July 7, 1937

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....	0 0 0 1 1	1 0 0 0	3
Americans.....	0 0 2 3 1	2 0 0 x	8
Batteries—J. Dean, Hubbell, Blanton, Grisom, Mungo, Walters and Hartnett, Mancuso. Gomez, Bridges, Harder and Dickey.			

Paid attendance—31,391.

SIXTH GAME

At Cincinnati, July 7, 1938

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....	1 0 0 1 0	0 2 0 0	4
Americans.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1
Batteries: Vander Meer, Lee, Brown, and Lombardi; Gomez, Allen, Grove, and Dickey.			

SEVENTH GAME

At New York, July 11, 1939

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	1
Americans.....	0 0 0 2 1	0 0 0 x	3
Batteries: Derringer, Lee, Fette, and Lombardi; Ruffing, Feller, Bridges, and Dickey.			

EIGHTH GAME

At St. Louis, July 10, 1940

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0
Nationals.....	3 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 x	4
Batteries: Ruffing, Newsom, Feller, and Dickey; French, Wyatt, Walters, Derringer, and Lombardi.			

NINTH GAME

At Detroit, July 8, 1941

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 4	7
Nationals.....	0 0 0 0 0	1 2 2 0	5
Batteries: Smith, Hudson, Lee, Feller, and Dickey; Passeau, Walters, Wyatt, Derringer, Lopez, and Owen.			

At Cleveland, July 7, 1942

	R.	H.	E.
Service Stars.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0
Americans.....	2 1 0 0 0	0 2 0 x	5
Batteries: Rigney, Feller, Grodzicki, and Pytlak; Hughson, Hudson, Bagby, and Kosar.			

TENTH GAME

At New York, July 6, 1942

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	3 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	3
Nationals.....	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	6
Batteries: Chandler, Benton, and Tebbetts; Walters, Passeau, Vander Meer, Cooper, and Lombardi.			

ELEVENTH GAME

At Philadelphia, July 13, 1943

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 3 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	5
Nationals.....	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	3
Batteries: Leonard, Newsom, Hughson, and Early; Cooper, Vander Meer, Sewell, Javery, Lombardi, and Cooper.			

TWELFTH GAME

At Pittsburgh, 1944

	R.	H.	E.
Americans.....	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1
Nationals.....	0 0 0 0 4	0 2 1 x	7
Winning pitcher Raffensberger; losing, Hughson.			

Attendance 29,589, Receipts \$81,275.

No game in 1945.

ALL-STAR GAME AT PITTSBURGH, 1944

National League

	AB	R	H	RBI	P	A	E
Galan (lf).....	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Cavaretta (1b).....	2	1	2	0	12	0	0
Musial (cf-rf).....	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
W. Cooper (c).....	5	1	2	1	5	2	0
Mueller (c).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walker (rf).....	4	0	2	1	0	0	0
DiMaggio (cf).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elliott (3b).....	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kurowski (3b).....	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Ryan (2b).....	4	1	2	0	4	4	1
Marion (ss).....	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Walter (p).....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Raffensberger (p).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicholson.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sewell (p).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medwick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin (p).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	33	7	12	7	27	15	1

American League

	AB	R	H	RBI	P	A	E
Tucker (cf).....	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Spence (rf).....	4	0	2	0	2	1	0
McQuinn (1b).....	4	0	1	0	5	1	1
Stephens (ss).....	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
R. Johnson (lf).....	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Keltner (3b).....	4	1	0	0	0	4	0
Doerr (2b).....	3	0	0	0	4	1	1
Hemsley (c).....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hayes (c).....	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Borowy (p).....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hughson (p).....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muncie (p).....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Newhouse (p).....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Newsom (p).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	32	1	6	1	24	9	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE, TOP PITCHERS

From 1901 to 1944

Team	Pitcher	Year	Won	Lost	Percentage
Chicago	Clark Griffith	1901	24	7	.774
Cleveland	William Bernhard	1902	18	5	.783
Cleveland	Earl Moore	1903	22	7	.759
New York	Jack Chesbro	1904	41	12	.774
Philadelphia	Rube Waddell	1905	27	10	.730
Philadelphia	Edward Plank	1906	19	6	.760
Detroit	William Donovan	1907	25	4	.862
Chicago	Edward Walsh	1908	40	15	.727
Detroit	George Mullin	1909	29	8	.784
Philadelphia	Chief Bender	1910	23	5	.821
Philadelphia	Chief Bender	1911	17	5	.773
Boston	Joseph Wood	1912	34	5	.872
Washington	Walter Johnson	1913	36	7	.837
Philadelphia	Chief Bender	1914	17	3	.850
Boston	Babe Ruth	1915	18	6	.750
Chicago	Edward Cicotte	1916	17	7	.708
Chicago	Ewell Russell	1917	15	5	.750
Boston	Sam Jones	1918	16	5	.762
Chicago	Edward Cicotte	1919	29	7	.806
Cleveland	James Bagby	1920	31	12	.721
New York	Carl Mays	1921	27	9	.750
New York	Leslie (Joe) Bush	1922	26	7	.788
New York	Herbert Pennock	1923	19	6	.760
Washington	Walter Johnson	1924	23	7	.767
Washington	Stanley Coveleski	1925	20	5	.800
Cleveland	George Uhle	1926	27	11	.711
New York	Waite Hoyt	1927	22	7	.759
St. Louis	Alvin Crowder	1928	21	5	.808
Philadelphia	Robert Grove	1929	20	6	.769
Philadelphia	Robert Grove	1930	28	5	.848
Philadelphia	Robert Grove	1931	31	4	.886
New York	John Allen	1932	17	4	.810
Philadelphia	Robert Grove	1933	24	8	.750
New York	Vernon Gomez	1934	26	5	.839
Detroit	Elden Auker	1935	18	7	.720
New York	Monte Pearson	1936	19	7	.731
Cleveland	John Allen	1937	15	1	.938
New York	Charles Ruffing	1938	21	7	.750
Boston	Robert Grove	1939	15	4	.789
Detroit	Lyn Rowe	1940	16	3	.842
New York	Vernon Gomez	1941	15	5	.750
New York	Ernest Bonham	1942	21	5	.808
New York	Spurgeon Chandler	1943	20	4	.833
Boston	Cecil (Tex) Hughson	1944	18	5	.783

AMERICAN LEAGUE, HOME RUN LEADERS

From 1900 to 1944

Year	No. Runs	Name and Town	Year	No. Runs	Name and Town
1901	13	Lajoie, Philadelphia	1923	41	Ruth, New York
1902	16	Seybold, Philadelphia	1924	46	Ruth, New York
1903	13	Freeman, Boston	1925	33	R. Meusel, New York
1904	10	H. Davis, Philadelphia	1926	47	Ruth, New York
1905	8	H. Davis, Philadelphia	1927	60	Ruth, New York
1906	12	H. Davis, Philadelphia	1928	54	Ruth, New York
1907	8	H. Davis, Philadelphia	1929	46	Ruth, New York
1908	7	Crawford, Detroit	1930	49	Ruth, New York
1909	9	Cobb, Detroit	1931	46	Ruth, New York
1910	10	J. G. Stahl, Boston	1932	46	Gehrig, New York
1911	9	Baker, Philadelphia	1933	58	Fox, Philadelphia
1912	10	Baker, Philadelphia	1934	48	Fox, Philadelphia
1913	12	Baker, Philadelphia	1935	49	Gehrig, New York
1914	8	Baker, Philadelphia	1936	36	Fox, Philadelphia
1915	8	Crawford, Detroit	1937	36	Greenburg, Detroit
1916	7	Roth, Chicago-Cleveland	1938	49	Gehrig, New York
1917	12	Pipp, New York	1939	46	J. DiMaggio, New York
1918	9	Pipp, New York	1940	58	Greenburg, Detroit
1919	11	Ruth, Boston	1941	35	Fox, Boston
1920	11	C. Walker, Philadelphia	1942	41	Greenburg, Detroit
1921	29	Ruth, Boston	1943	37	Williams, Boston
1922	54	Ruth, New York	1944	36	Williams, Boston
	59	Ruth, New York		34	York, Detroit
	39	K. Williams, St. Louis		22	Etten, New York

NATIONAL LEAGUE, TOP PITCHERS

From 1901 to 1944

Team	Pitcher	Year	Won	Lost	Percentage
Brooklyn	Joe McGinnity	1900	29	9	.763
Pittsburgh	Jack Chesbro	1901	21	9	.700
Pittsburgh	Jack Chesbro	1902	28	6	.824
Pittsburgh	Sam Leever	1903	25	7	.781
New York	Joe McGinnity	1904	35	8	.814
Pittsburgh	Sam Leever	1905	20	5	.800
Chicago	Ed Ruelbach	1906	19	4	.826
Chicago	Ed Ruelbach	1907	17	4	.810
Chicago	Ed Ruelbach	1908	24	7	.774
New York	C. Mathewson	1909	25	6	.806
Pittsburgh	H. Cannitz	1909	25	6	.806
Chicago	Leonard Cole	1910	20	4	.833
New York	Rube Marquard	1911	24	7	.774
Pittsburgh	Claude Hendrix	1912	24	9	.727
Chicago	Bert Humphries	1913	16	4	.800
Boston	Bill James	1914	26	7	.788
Philadelphia	G. Alexander	1915	31	10	.756
Boston	Tom Hughes	1916	16	3	.842
New York	Ferd Schupp	1917	21	7	.750
Chicago	C. Hendrix	1918	20	7	.741
Cincinnati	Walter Ruether	1919	19	6	.760
Brooklyn	B. Grimes	1920	23	11	.676
New York	Arthur Nehf	1921	20	10	.667
Cincinnati	Pete Donahue	1922	18	9	.667
Cincinnati	A. Luque	1923	27	8	.771
Pittsburgh	Emil Yde	1924	16	3	.842
St. Louis	W. Sherdel	1925	15	6	.714
Pittsburgh	Ray Kremer	1926	20	6	.769
New York	Larry Benton	1927	17	7	.708
New York	Larry Benton	1928	25	9	.735
Chicago	Charles Root	1929	19	6	.760
New York	Fred Fitzsimmons	1930	19	7	.731
St. Louis	Paul Derringer	1931	18	8	.692
Chicago	Lon Warneke	1932	22	6	.786
Boston	B. Cantwell	1933	20	10	.667
St. Louis	Dizzy Dean	1934	30	7	.811
Chicago	Bill Lee	1935	20	6	.769
New York	Carl Hubbell	1936	26	6	.813
New York	Carl Hubbell	1937	22	8	.733
Chicago	Bill Lee	1938	22	9	.710
Cincinnati	P. Derringer	1939	25	7	.781
Brooklyn	F. Fitzsimmons	1940	16	2	.889
Cincinnati	Elmer Riddle	1941	19	4	.826
Brooklyn	Larry French	1942	15	4	.789
St. Louis	Morton Cooper	1943	21	8	.724
St. Louis	Ted Wilks	1944	17	4	.810

NATIONAL LEAGUE, HOME RUN LEADERS

From 1900 to 1944

Year	No. Runs	Name and Town	Year	No. Runs	Name and Town
1900	12	H. Long, Boston	1924	27	Fournier, Brooklyn
1901	16	Crawford, Cincinnati	1925	39	Hornsby, St. Louis
1902	6	Leach, Pittsburgh	1926	21	L. Wilson, Chicago
1903	9	Sheppard, Brooklyn		30	L. Wilson, Chicago
1904	9	Lumley, Brooklyn	1927	30	F. Williams, Philadelphia
1905	9	Odwell, Cincinnati		31	L. Wilson, Chicago
1906	12	Jordan, Brooklyn	1928	31	Bottomley, St. Louis
1907	10	Brain, Boston	1929	43	Klein, Philadelphia
1908	12	Jordan, Brooklyn	1930	56	L. Wilson, Chicago
1909	7	Murray, New York	1931	31	Klein, Philadelphia
1910	10	Beck, Boston	1932	38	Klein, Philadelphia
	10	Schulte, Chicago		38	Ott, New York
1911	21	Schulte, Chicago	1933	28	Klein, Philadelphia
1912	14	Zimmerman, Chicago		35	J. Collins, St. Louis
1913	19	Cravath, Philadelphia	1934	35	Ott, New York
1914	19	Cravath, Philadelphia	1935	34	Berger, Boston
1915	24	Cravath, Philadelphia	1936	33	Ott, New York
1916	12	D. Robertson, New York		31	Ott, New York
	12	F. Williams, Chicago	1937	31	Medwick, St. Louis
1917	12	D. Robertson, New York	1938	36	Ott, New York
	12	Cravath, Philadelphia	1939	28	Mize, St. Louis
1918	8	Cravath, Philadelphia	1940	43	Mize, St. Louis
1919	12	Cravath, Philadelphia	1941	34	Camilli, Brooklyn
1920	15	F. Williams, Philadelphia	1942	30	Ott, New York
1921	23	Kelly, New York	1943	29	Nicholson, Chicago
1922	42	Hornsby, St. Louis	1944	33	Nicholson, Chicago
1923	41	F. Williams, Philadelphia			

AMERICAN LEAGUE, HIGH AVERAGE BATTERS

From 1901 to 1944

Club	Player	Year	Av.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB
Philadelphia	Lajoie	1901	.405	131	543	145	220	48	13	13	333
Washington	Delahanty	1902	.376	123	474	103	178	41	15	10	279
Cleveland	Lajoie	1903	.355	126	488	90	173	40	13	7	260
Cleveland	Lajoie	1904	.381	140	554	92	211	50	14	5	304
Cleveland	Flick	1905	.306	131	496	71	152	29	19	4	231
St. Louis	Stone	1906	.358	154	581	91	208	24	19	6	288
Detroit	Cobb	1907	.350	150	605	97	212	29	15	5	286
Detroit	Cobb	1908	.324	150	581	88	188	36	20	4	276
Detroit	Cobb	1909	.377	156	573	116	216	33	10	9	296
Detroit	Cobb	1910	.385	140	509	106	196	36	13	8	282
Detroit	Cobb	1911	.420	146	591	147	248	47	24	8	367
Detroit	Cobb	1912	.410	140	553	119	227	30	23	7	324
Detroit	Cobb	1913	.390	122	428	70	167	18	16	4	229
Detroit	Cobb	1914	.368	97	345	69	127	22	11	2	177
Detroit	Cobb	1915	.369	156	563	144	208	31	13	3	274
Cleveland	Speaker	1916	.386	151	546	102	211	41	8	2	274
Detroit	Cobb	1917	.383	152	588	107	225	44	23	7	336
Detroit	Cobb	1918	.382	111	421	83	161	19	14	3	217
Detroit	Cobb	1919	.384	124	497	92	191	36	13	1	256
St. Louis	Sisler	1920	.407	154	631	137	257	49	18	19	399
Detroit	Heilmann	1921	.394	149	602	114	237	43	14	19	365
St. Louis	Sisler	1922	.420	142	586	134	246	42	18	8	348
Detroit	Heilmann	1923	.403	144	524	121	211	44	11	18	331
New York	Ruth	1924	.378	153	529	143	200	39	7	46	391
Detroit	Heilmann	1925	.393	150	573	97	225	40	11	13	326
Detroit	Manush	1926	.378	136	498	95	188	35	8	14	281
Detroit	Heilmann	1927	.398	141	505	106	201	50	9	14	311
Washington	Goslin	1928	.379	135	456	80	173	36	10	17	280
Cleveland	Fonseca	1929	.369	148	566	97	209	44	15	6	301
Philadelphia	Simmons	1930	.381	138	554	152	211	41	16	36	392
Philadelphia	Simmons	1931	.390	128	513	105	200	37	13	22	329
Detroit—Boston	Alexander	1932	.367	124	392	58	144	27	3	8	201
Philadelphia	Fox	1933	.356	149	573	125	204	37	9	48	403
New York	Gehrig	1934	.363	154	579	128	210	40	6	49	409
Washington	Myer	1935	.349	151	616	115	215	36	11	5	288
Chicago	Appling	1936	.388	138	526	111	204	31	7	6	267
Detroit	Gehrig	1937	.371	144	564	133	209	40	1	14	291
Boston	Fox	1938	.349	149	565	139	197	33	9	50	398
New York	J. DiMaggio	1939	.381	120	462	108	176	32	6	30	310
New York	J. DiMaggio	1940	.352	132	508	93	179	28	9	31	318
Boston	T. Williams	1941	.406	143	456	135	185	33	3	37	335
Boston	T. Williams	1942	.356	150	522	141	186	34	5	36	338
Chicago	Appling	1943	.328	155	585	63	192	33	2	3	238
Cleveland	Boudreau	1944	.327	150	584	91	191	45	5	3	255

WINNERS OF WORLD SERIES

Year	Winner	Loser	Games	Year	Winner	Loser	Games
1903	Boston (A)	Pittsburgh	5-3	1925	Pittsburgh (N)	Washington	4-3
1904	No series			1926	St. Louis (N)	New York	4-3
1905	New York (N)	Philadelphia	4-1	1927	New York (A)	Pittsburgh	4-0
1906	Chicago (A)	Chicago	4-2	1928	New York (A)	St. Louis	4-0
*1907	Chicago (N)	Detroit	4-0	1929	Philadelphia (A)	Chicago	4-1
1908	Chicago (N)	Detroit	4-1	1930	Philadelphia (A)	St. Louis	4-2
1909	Pittsburgh (N)	Detroit	4-3	1931	St. Louis (N)	Philadelphia	4-3
1910	Philadelphia (A)	Chicago	4-1	1932	New York (A)	Chicago	4-0
1911	Philadelphia (A)	New York	4-2	1933	New York (N)	Washington	4-1
*1912	Boston (A)	New York	4-3	1934	St. Louis (N)	Detroit	4-3
1913	Philadelphia (A)	New York	4-1	1935	Detroit (A)	Chicago	4-2
1914	Boston (N)	Philadelphia	4-0	1936	New York (A)	New York	4-2
1915	Boston (A)	Philadelphia	4-1	1937	New York (A)	New York	4-1
1916	Boston (A)	Brooklyn	4-1	1938	New York (A)	Chicago	4-0
1917	Chicago (A)	New York	4-2	1939	New York (A)	Cincinnati	4-0
1918	Boston (A)	Chicago	4-2	1940	Cincinnati (N)	Detroit	4-3
1919	Cincinnati (N)	Chicago	5-3	1941	New York (A)	Brooklyn	4-1
1920	Cleveland (A)	Brooklyn	5-2	1942	St. Louis (N)	New York	4-1
1921	New York (N)	New York	5-3	1943	New York (A)	St. Louis	4-1
*1922	New York (N)	New York	4-0	1944	St. Louis (N)	St. Louis	4-2
1923	New York (A)	New York	4-2	1945	Detroit (A)	Chicago	4-3
1924	Washington (A)	New York	4-3		*One tie game.		

*One tie game.

SERIES POOL

The 1945 World Series players pool was the largest in history; \$445,714.50. The Cubs voted 33½ shares of the pool netting each man approximately \$4,277 a share. The Tigers voted 31 shares with each full share holder drawing \$6,123. These totals do not include payments for radio right to be announced later.

NATIONAL LEAGUE, HIGH AVERAGE BATTERS

From 1901 to 1944

Club	Player	Year	Av	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR	TB
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1900	.380	134	528	107	201	45	22	4	302
St. Louis	Burkett	1901	.382	142	597	139	228	21	17	10	313
Pittsburgh	Beaumont	1902	.357	131	544	101	194	21	6	0	227
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1903	.355	129	512	97	182	30	19	5	265
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1904	.349	132	490	97	171	44	14	4	255
Cincinnati	Seymour	1905	.377	149	581	95	219	40	21	8	325
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1906	.339	140	516	103	175	38	9	2	237
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1907	.350	142	515	98	180	38	14	6	264
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1908	.354	151	568	100	201	39	19	10	308
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1909	.339	137	495	92	168	39	10	5	242
Philadelphia	S. Magee	1910	.331	154	519	110	172	39	17	6	263
Pittsburgh	Wagner	1911	.334	130	473	87	158	23	16	9	240
Chicago	Zimmerman	1912	.372	145	557	95	207	41	14	14	318
Brooklyn	Daubert	1913	.350	139	508	76	178	17	7	2	215
Brooklyn	Daubert	1914	.329	126	474	89	156	17	7	6	205
New York	Doyle	1915	.320	150	591	86	189	40	10	4	261
Cincinnati	Chase	1916	.339	142	542	66	184	29	12	4	249
Cincinnati	Roush	1917	.341	136	522	82	178	19	14	4	237
Brooklyn	Wheat	1918	.335	105	409	39	137	15	3	0	158
Cincinnati	Roush	1919	.321	133	504	73	162	19	13	3	216
St. Louis	Hornsby	1920	.370	149	589	96	218	44	20	9	329
St. Louis	Hornsby	1921	.397	154	592	131	235	44	18	21	378
St. Louis	Hornsby	1922	.401	154	623	141	250	46	14	42	450
St. Louis	Hornsby	1923	.384	107	424	89	163	32	10	17	266
St. Louis	Hornsby	1924	.424	143	536	121	227	43	14	25	373
St. Louis	Hornsby	1925	.403	138	504	133	203	41	10	39	381
Cincinnati	E. Hargrave	1926	.353	105	326	42	115	22	8	6	171
Pittsburgh	P. Waner	1927	.380	155	623	113	237	40	17	9	338
Boston	Hornsby	1928	.387	140	486	99	188	42	7	21	307
Philadelphia	O'Doul	1929	.398	154	638	152	254	35	6	32	397
New York	Terry	1930	.401	154	633	139	254	39	15	23	392
St. Louis	Hafey	1931	.349	122	450	94	157	35	8	16	256
Brooklyn	O'Doul	1932	.368	148	595	120	219	32	8	21	330
Philadelphia	Klein	1933	.368	152	606	101	223	44	7	28	365
Pittsburgh	P. Waner	1934	.362	146	599	122	217	32	16	14	323
Pittsburgh	Vaughan	1935	.385	137	499	108	192	34	10	19	303
Pittsburgh	P. Waner	1936	.373	148	585	107	218	53	9	5	304
St. Louis	Medwick	1937	.374	156	633	111	237	56	10	31	406
Cincinnati	Lombardi	1938	.342	129	489	60	167	30	1	19	256
St. Louis	Mize	1939	.349	153	564	104	197	44	14	28	353
Pittsburgh	Garms	1940	.355	103	358	76	127	23	7	5	179
Brooklyn	Reiser	1941	.343	137	536	117	184	39	17	14	299
Boston	Lombardi	1942	.330	105	309	32	102	14	0	11	140
St. Louis	Musial	1943	.357	157	617	108	220	48	20	13	347
Brooklyn	F. Walker	1944	.357	147	535	77	191	37	8	13	283

1945 WORLD SERIES FACTS

GAME RESULTS

First Game (Detroit)

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	0	3
Detroit	0	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Newhouser; Winning, Borowy

Second Game (Detroit)

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Wyse; Winning, Trucks

Third Game (Detroit)

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Overmire; Winning, Passeau

Fourth Game (Chicago)

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Prim; Winning, Trout

Fifth Game (Chicago)

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	1

Pitchers: Losing, Borowy; Winning, Newhouser

Sixth Game (Chicago)

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	0
Chicago	0	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Trout; Winning, Borowy

Seventh Game (Chicago)

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	1	0
Chicago	1	0	0

Pitchers: Losing, Borowy; Winning, Newhouser

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS

(Total for seven games)

Paid attendance (all time record)	333,457	Commissioner's Share	223,868.10
Gross Receipts	\$1,492,454.00	Club's Share	205,717.84
Players' Shares	445,714.50	League's Share	205,717.84

STANDING OF BASEBALL CLUBS FROM 1901 TO 1944

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
St. Louis . . .	7	2	6	6	8	5	6	4	7	8	8	St. Louis . . .	4	3	7	7	3	4	6	5	6	8	6	7
Cleveland . . .	1	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	6	5	3	Cleveland . . .	6	6	2	6	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	3
Washington . .	6	6	3	3	6	7	7	8	7	8	7	Washington . .	1	4	3	4	5	2	3	3	1	7	6	5
Chicago . . .	1	4	7	3	2	1	3	3	4	6	4	Chicago . . .	8	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	7	6	8	5
Detroit . . .	3	7	5	7	3	6	1	1	1	1	3	Detroit . . .	3	4	6	4	6	6	5	7	5	5	1	1
Boston . . .	2	3	1	1	4	8	7	5	3	4	5	Boston . . .	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	7	4	4
Philadelphia . .	4	1	2	5	1	4	2	6	2	1	1	Philadelphia . .	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	8
New York . . .	1	4	4	2	6	2	5	8	5	2	6	New York . . .	2	7	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
St. Louis . . .	7	8	5	7	5	7	5	5	4	3	2	5	St. Louis . . .	7	8	7	8	6	6	3	6	1			
Cleveland . . .	5	3	8	4	6	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	Cleveland . . .	5	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	5			
Washington . .	2	2	3	3	7	5	3	7	7	6	4	4	Washington . .	1	4	6	5	6	7	6	7	2	8		
Chicago . . .	4	5	6	2	2	1	6	1	2	7	5	7	Chicago . . .	3	3	3	6	4	4	3	6	4	2	7	
Detroit . . .	6	6	4	1	3	4	7	4	7	6	3	2	Detroit . . .	2	2	2	4	5	1	4	5	5	2	2	
Boston . . .	1	4	2	8	1	2	1	6	5	5	8	8	Boston . . .	2	6	5	2	2	4	2	2	7	4	4	
Philadelphia . .	3	1	1	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	Philadelphia . .	3	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	
New York . . .	8	7	6	6	4	6	4	3	3	1	1	1	New York . . .	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	

STANDING OF BASEBALL CLUBS FROM 1901 TO 1944 (Cont'd)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Philadelphia	2	7	7	8	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	Philadelphia	8	7	6	8	8	8	5	8	6	4	7
Boston	5	3	6	7	7	8	7	6	8	8	8	Boston	7	8	5	7	7	7	8	6	7	5	4
Brooklyn	3	2	5	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	7	Brooklyn	6	2	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	3	6
Cincinnati	8	4	4	3	5	6	6	5	4	5	6	Cincinnati	2	4	3	2	5	5	7	7	8	8	8
St. Louis	4	6	8	5	6	7	8	8	7	7	5	St. Louis	5	6	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	6	5
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	Pittsburgh	3	3	1	3	1	4	2	5	5	2	2
Chicago	6	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	Chicago	4	5	8	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	1
New York	7	8	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	New York	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	3	2	6	3

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Philadelphia	5	3	6	1	2	2	6	8	8	8	7	Philadelphia	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
Boston	8	5	1	2	3	3	6	7	6	7	4	Boston	4	8	6	5	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Brooklyn	7	6	5	3	1	7	5	5	1	5	6	Brooklyn	6	5	7	6	7	3	2	1	2	3	7
Cincinnati	4	7	8	7	7	4	3	1	3	6	2	Cincinnati	8	6	5	8	4	1	1	3	4	2	3
St. Louis	6	8	3	6	7	7	3	8	7	5	3	St. Louis	1	2	2	4	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
Pittsburgh	2	4	7	5	6	8	4	4	4	2	3	Pittsburgh	5	4	4	3	2	6	4	4	5	4	2
Chicago	3	3	4	4	5	5	1	3	5	7	5	Chicago	3	1	2	2	1	4	5	6	6	5	4
New York	1	1	2	8	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	New York	2	3	1	1	3	5	6	5	3	8	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHERS IN LESS THAN 45 INNINGS

	G	W	L	IP	ER		G	W	L	IP	ER
LaMacchia, St.L.	5	2	0	9	2	Oana, Det.	3	0	0	11	2
Appleton, 2 St.L.-6 Wash.	8	1	0	24	12	Pierce, Det.	5	0	0	10	2
Bridges, Det.	4	1	0	11	4	Fannin, St.L.	5	0	0	10	3
Chandler, N.Y.	4	2	1	31	16	Touchstone, Chi.	6	0	0	10	6
Miller, St.L.	4	2	1	23	5	Scheib, Phil.	4	0	0	9	3
Ross, Chi.	13	1	1	37	24	Kleine, Cleve.	3	0	0	7	3
Holborow, Wash.	15	1	1	31	8	Roche, Wash.	2	0	0	6	4
Connelly, Phil.	2	1	1	8	4	Stone, Wash.	3	0	0	5	0
Fowler, Phil.	7	1	2	37	20	Trucks, Det.	1	0	0	5	1
Masterson, Wash.	4	1	2	25	3	Shepard, Wash.	1	0	0	5	1
Bowles, Phil.	8	0	3	33	19	Schreiber, N.Y.	2	0	0	4	2
Henry, Cleve.	15	0	3	23	13	Hoag, Cleve.	2	0	0	3	0
Houtteman, Det.	13	0	2	25	15	Crowson, Phil.	1	0	0	3	2
Bowman, Bos.	3	0	2	12	12	Carnett, Cleve.	2	0	0	2	0
Dreisewerd, Bos.	2	0	1	10	5	O'Dea, Cleve.	1	0	0	2	3
Marchildon, Phil.	3	0	1	9	4	McLaughlin, Det.	1	0	0	1	1
Judd, Bos.	2	0	1	6	6	Calvert, Cleve.	1	0	0	1	2
Salveson, Cleve.	19	0	0	44	18	Sanders, St.L.	2	0	0	1	6
Jones, St.L.	10	0	0	28	8	Cleary, Wash.	1	0	0	0	7
Roser, N.Y.	11	0	0	27	11						

"S. O. S." DISTRESS SIGNAL

The distress signal "S. O. S." expressed in code as — — — (three dots, three dashes, three dots), was selected arbitrarily at the international radiotelegraph confer-

ence at London in 1912, because of its simplicity to send and detect. The letters do not signify any particular words. The call previous to that time had been "C. Q. D."

Billiards

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD RECORDS

HIGH RUNS

1915	Chas. Morin	Tournament (pro)	18	1930	Gus Copulos	Tournament (world's)	17
1919	Tiff Denton	Tournament (world's)	17	1936	Willie Hoppe	Match play	15
1926	John Layton	Inter-state League	18	1939	Joe Chamaco	National League*	18
1927	Willie Hoppe	American League	20	1940	Tiff Denton	Tournament ¹	
1928	Willie Hoppe	Exhibition vs. C. C. Peterson	25			(world's)	17
				1944	Willie Hoppe	Match play ²	20

* No safeties allowed.

¹ Safeties allowed.² No safeties; optional cue ball first shot of inning.

WORLD POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

Cyrille Dion	1878-80	Alfredo DeOro	1903	Erwin Rudolph	1926
Gottlieb Wahlstrom	1881	Alfredo DeOro	1904	Thos. Hueston	1926
Albert Frey	1882-83	Jerome Keogh (forfeit)	1905	Frank Taberski	1927
J. L. Malone	1884	Alfredo DeOro	1905	Ralph Greenleaf	1927-28
Albert Frey	1886-87	Thos. Hueston (forfeit)	1905	Frank Taberski	1928
J. L. Malone (forfeit)	1887	Thos. Hueston	1906	Ralph Greenleaf	1929
Alfredo DeOro	1887-88	John Horgan	1906	Frank Taberski	1929
Frank Powers	1888	Jerome Keogh	1906	Erwin Rudolph	1930
Albert Frey	1889	Thos. Hueston	1907	Ralph Greenleaf	1930-32
Alfredo DeOro	1889	Thos. Hueston	1908	Erwin Rudolph	1933-34
H. Manning	1890	Frank Sherman	1908	Andrew Ponzi	1935
Frank Powers (forfeit)	1891	Alfredo DeOro	1908	James Caras	1936
Alfredo DeOro	1892-94	Chas. Weston	1909	Ralph Greenleaf	1937
Wm. Clearwater	1895	John Kling	1909	James Caras	1938
Alfredo DeOro	1895	Thos. Hueston	1910	James Caras	1939
Frank Stewart (forfeit)	1896	Jerome Keogh	1910	Andrew Ponzi*	1940
Grant Eby	1897	Alfredo DeOro	1910-12	Willie Mosconi*	1941
Jerome Keogh	1897	R. J. Ralph	1912	Erwin Rudolph	1941
Wm. Clearwater	1898	Alfredo DeOro	1913	Irving Crane	1942
Jerome Keogh	1898	Bennie Allen	1913-15	Willie Mosconi	1942
Alfredo DeOro	1899-1900	John Layton	1916	Andrew Ponzi	1943
Frank Sherman	1901	Frank Taberski	1916-18	Willie Mosconi	1944
Alfredo DeOro	1901	Ralph Greenleaf	1919-24		
Wm. Clearwater	1902	Frank Taberski	1925		
Grant Eby	1902	Ralph Greenleaf	1926		

* League play.

WORLD 18.2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

Maurice Vignaux	1903-05	Calvin Demarest	1909	Walker Cochran	1927
Geo. F. Slosson	1906	Harry P. Cline	1910	Edward Horemans	1928
Geo. B. Sutton	1906-07	Willie Hoppe	1910-20	Jake Schaefer	1929-33
Willie Hoppe	1907	Jake Schaefer	1921-22	Welker Cochran	1934-44
Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1907	Willie Hoppe	1923-24		
Geo. F. Slosson	1908	Edward Horemans*	1925		
Geo. B. Sutton	1908	Jake Schaefer	1925		
Ora C. Morningstar	1909	Erich Hagenlacher	1926		

*Disputed match, Schaefer won play-off.

18.2 BALKLINE RECORDS

1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run (game)	400	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run exhibition match	585
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run match	432	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average	120
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High average	400			* 2400 pts.	
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average tournament	57.14	1926	Welker Cochran	High run exhibition	684
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average match	93.75				

WORLD CHAMPIONS, 18.1 BALKLINE

Maurice Vignaux	1903-05	Geo. B. Sutton*	1908	Willie Hoppe	1914-26
Willie Hoppe	1906	Geo. F. Slosson	1908	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	1926-27
Geo. B. Sutton	1907	Willie Hoppe	1909-11	Willie Hoppe	1927-44
Willie Hoppe	1907	Geo. B. Sutton	1912		
Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1908	Ora C. Morningstar	1913		

*By forfeit.

18.1 BALKLINE RECORDS

1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run in match play	212	1927	Welker Cochran	High run in exhibition	353
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High single average in match play	60	1927	Welker Cochran	High single average in exhibition	150
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average in match play	36	1927	Welker Cochran	High grand average in exhibition	61

WORLD 14.1 BALKLINE CHAMPION

1914-44 Willie Hoppe

14.1 BALKLINE RECORDS

1914 Willie Hoppe... High run.....303 | 1914 Willie Hoppe... High grand
1914 Willie Hoppe... High single average.. 40 | average.....25.75

WORLD THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

Leon Magnus.....1878	Wm. H. Huey.....1915	Otto Reiselt.....1926-27
W. H. Catton.....1899	Alfredo DeOro.....1916	Augie Kieckhefer.....1927
Eugene Carter.....1900	Chas. Ellis.....1916	Otto Reiselt.....1928
Lloyd Jevne.....1900	Chas. McCourt.....1916	John Layton.....1928-29
Harry P. Cline.....1907	Hugh Heat.....1916	John Layton.....1930
John Daly.....1908	Geo. Moore.....1916	Arthur Thurnblad.....1931
Thos. Hueston.....1908	Chas. McCourt.....1917	Augie Kieckhefer.....1932
Alfredo DeOro.....1908-09	R. L. Cannafax.....1917	Welker Cochran.....1933
Fred Eames.....1910	Alfredo DeOro.....1917-18	John Layton.....1934
Alfredo DeOro.....1910	Augie Kieckhefer.....1918-19	Welker Cochran.....1935
John Daly.....1910	Alfredo DeOro.....1919	Willie Hoppe.....1936
Thos. Hueston.....1910	R. L. Cannafax.....1919	Welker Cochran.....1937
John Daly.....1911	John Layton.....1920	Welker Cochran.....1938
Alfredo DeOro.....1911	Augie Kieckhefer.....1921	Joe Chamaco.....1939
Joe Carney.....1912	John Layton.....1921-23	Willie Hoppe.....1940-44
John Horgan.....1912	Tiff Denton.....1923	Welker Cochran.....1944
Alfredo DeOro.....1913-14	R. L. Cannafax.....1924	Welker Cochran.....1945
George Moore.....1915	R. L. Cannafax.....1925	

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONS**14.1 BALKLINE**

Orville Oddie, Jr.....1887-89	A. R. Townsend.....1901	C. F. Conklin.....1905
Martin Mullin.....1899	E. W. Gardner.....1902	E. W. Gardner.....1906
Wilson P. Foss.....1900	Wilson P. Foss.....1903	Calvin Demarest*.....1907-08
C. F. Conklin.....1901	J. F. Poggenburg.....1904	*International Champion.

18.2 BALKLINE

H. A. Wright.....1909	Percy Collins.....1918	E. T. Appleby.....1927
E. W. Gardner.....1910	C. Heddon.....1919	Percy Collins.....1929
J. F. Poggenburg.....1911	E. T. Appleby.....1920	M. C. Walgren.....1929
M. D. Brown.....1912	Percy Collins.....1921	Percy Collins.....1930
Jos. Mayer.....1913	E. T. Appleby*.....1922	E. T. Appleby.....1931
E. W. Gardner.....1914	Percy Collins.....1923	Albert Poensgen.....1932
Nathan Hall.....1915	E. T. Appleby.....1924	Albert Poensgen.....1933
C. Huston.....1916	E. S. Appleby.....1925	Edmund Soussa.....1934-36
Dave McAndless.....1917	John Clinton.....1926-28	Edmund Soussa.....1937-40

THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

Pierre Maupome.....1910	Dr. A. J. Harris.....1925-26	Frank Flemming.....1931
Chas. Morin.....1911	Dr. L. P. Macklin.....1927	Edward Lee.....1931-35
Arthur Newman.....1919	Jn N. Bozeman.....1928	Edward Lee*.....1936
W. B. Huey.....1920	Chas. Jordan.....1929	A. Primeau.....1937
Earl Lookabaugh.....1921	Max Shimon.....1929	Gene Deardorff.....1938
Frank Fleming.....1922	Joseph Hall.....1930	Gene Deardorff.....1939-40
Robert M. Lord.....1923	Max Shimon.....1930	*World's Champion.
Frank Flemming.....1924	R. B. Harper.....1930	

• INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS**FIVE-MAN TEAMS — STRAIGHT BALL**

University of Michigan.....1932	Cornell University.....1937	University of Wisconsin.....1942
University of Michigan.....1933	Cornell University.....1938	University of Florida.....1943
Michigan State College.....1934	University of Wisconsin.....1939	Cornell University.....1944
University of Wisconsin.....1935	University of Michigan.....1940	
Purdue University.....1936	Cornell University.....1941	

FIVE-MAN TEAMS — THREE CUSHIONS

Michigan State College.....1935	University of Wisconsin.....1938	University of Buffalo.....1942
Cornell University.....1936	University of Utah.....1939	University of Florida.....1943
Iowa State College.....1937	University of Michigan.....1940	University of Florida.....1944

FIVE-MAN TEAMS — POCKET BILLIARDS

University of Michigan.....1936	University of Buffalo.....1939	University of Florida.....1942
University of Wisconsin.....1937	University of Michigan.....1940	University of Minnesota.....1943
University of Florida.....1938	University of Florida.....1941	University of Indiana.....1944

Basketball

BIG TEN BASKETBALL, 1945

	G	W	L	Pct.	FG	OFG	FT	FTM	PF	Pts.	O.Pts.
Iowa.....	12	11	1	.917	223	187	146	97	173	592	485
Ohio State.....	12	10	2	.833	257	190	118	75	190	632	505
Illinois.....	12	7	5	.583	245	218	111	110	187	601	561
Purdue.....	12	6	6	.500	225	232	113	90	169	563	583
Michigan.....	12	5	7	.417	201	226	105	85	167	507	561
Northwestern.....	12	4	8	.333	222	214	108	70	163	552	533
Wisconsin.....	12	4	8	.333	206	238	118	90	185	530	598
Minnesota.....	12	4	8	.333	202	220	124	106	201	528	581
Indiana.....	12	3	9	.250	228	284	136	91	198	592	690

1944-45 Conference Standings

BIG SIX

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Iowa State.....	8	2	.800
Kansas.....	7	3	.700
Missouri.....	5	5	.500
Oklahoma.....	5	5	.500
Kansas State.....	4	6	.400
Nebraska.....	1	9	.100

EASTERN

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pennsylvania.....	5	1	.833
Cornell.....	4	2	.667
Dartmouth.....	2	4	.333
Columbia.....	1	5	.167

Princeton and Yale did not participate in League Round-Robin.

SOUTHERN

	Won	Lost	Pct.
South Carolina.....	9	0	1.000
Richmond.....	2	0	1.000
Duke.....	6	1	.857
North Carolina.....	11	3	.786
Citadel.....	8	4	.667
N. C. State.....	7	5	.583
William & Mary.....	3	4	.429
Clemson.....	3	5	.375
Virginia Tech.....	1	3	.250
V. M. I.....	1	4	.200
Maryland.....	2	5	.286
Davidson.....	2	7	.222
Wake Forest.....	0	6	.000
Furmen.....	0	8	.000

PACIFIC COAST

NORTHERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost
Oregon.....	13	6
Washington State.....	12	7
Oregon State.....	10	6
Washington.....	5	11
Idaho.....	3	13

Montana State—(No Competition)

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost
U. C. L. A.....	4	2
Southern California.....	3	3
California.....	1	3

Stanford—(No Competition)

SOUTHWEST

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Rice Institute.....	12	0	1.000
University of Arkansas.....	9	3	.750
Southern Methodist.....	7	5	.583
Texas Christian.....	7	5	.583
University of Texas.....	5	7	.417
Texas A & M.....	2	10	.167
Baylor University.....	0	12	.000

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL

	Won	Lost
Fort Wayne.....	16	4
Cleveland.....	15	5
Sheboygan.....	11	9
Chicago.....	16	14
Oshkosh.....	12	8
Pittsburgh.....	6	14

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

Championship Game
Madison Square Garden, New York City
March 27

Oklahoma A & M (49)

	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Hankins, f.....	6	6	3	3	15
Parks, f.....	0	0	0	3	0
Kern, f.....	3	4	0	3	6
Wylie, f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Kurland, c.....	10	3	2	3	22
Parrack, g.....	2	1	0	3	4
Williams, g.....	1	1	0	1	2
	22	15	5	16	49

New York U (45)

	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Grenert, f.....	5	3	2	3	12
Forman, f.....	5	2	1	1	11
Goldstein, f.....	0	2	2	2	2
Schayes, c.....	2	6	2	2	6
Walsh, c.....	0	0	0	2	0
Tanenbaum, g.....	2	0	0	2	4
Mangiapane, g.....	2	4	2	3	6
Most, g.....	1	3	2	2	4
	17	20	11	17	45

Officials—Ab. Curtis and Glenn Adams.

COLLEGE ALL-STARS VS. WORLD'S CHAMPIONS (BASKETBALL)

1939-40—All-Stars.....	44	Oshkosh.....	55
Harlem Globe Trotters.....	42	1942-43—All-Stars.....	35
1940-41—All-Stars.....	35	Washington Bears.....	31
Oshkosh.....	33	1943-44—Fort Wayne Hoosiers.....	48
1941-42—All-Stars.....	61	All-Stars.....	38

Boxing

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

Name	Won title:	From:	Place:	Rounds
John L. Sullivan	Feb. 7, 1882	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City, Miss.	9 k
James J. Corbett	Sept. 7, 1892	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21 k
Bob Fitzsimmons	Mar. 17, 1897	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14 tk
James J. Jeffries	June 9, 1899	Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11 tk
*Tommy Burns	Feb. 23, 1906	Marvin Hart	Los Angeles, Calif.	20 d
†Jack Johnson	Dec. 26, 1908	Burns	Sydney, Australia	14 tk
Jess Willard	April 5, 1915	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	26 k
Jack Dempsey	July 4, 1919	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	4 tk
Gene Tunney	Sept. 23, 1926	Dempsey	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 d
†Max Schmeling	June 12, 1930	Jack Sharkey	New York City	4 f
Jack Sharkey	June 21, 1932	Schmeling	Long Island City, N. Y.	15 d
Primo Carnera	June 29, 1933	Sharkey	Long Island City, N. Y.	6 k
Max Baer	June 14, 1934	Carnera	Long Island City, N. Y.	11 k
James J. Braddock	June 13, 1935	Baer	Long Island City, N. Y.	15 d
Joe Louis	June 22, 1937	Braddock	Chicago	8 k

*Burns was recognized as champion after whipping Hart, the bout having been arranged to choose a successor to Jeffries, who had retired undefeated in 1905.

†The first Schmeling-Sharkey bout was designed to pick a successor to Tunney, who had retired undefeated in 1928 after having successfully defended his title against Jack Dempsey and Tom Heeney.

†Knocked out Jim Jeffries, who came out of retirement, in fifteenth round July 4, 1910.

k—Knockout. tk—Technical knockout. d—Decision. f—Foul.

JOE LOUIS' RECORD

1937

Won—By Bob Pastor (10), Tommy Farr (15), Knockout—Natie Brown (4), Jimmy Braddock (8).

Totals—Contests, 36; knockouts, 29; won, 6; knocked out by 1.

1938

Knockouts—Nathan Mann (3), Harry Thomas (5), Max Schmeling (1).

1939

Knockouts—John Henry Lewis (1), Jack Roper (1), Tony Galento (4), Bob Pastor (11).

1940

Won—Arturo Godoy (15); Knocked out—Johnny Paycheck (2), Arturo Godoy (8), Al McCoy (6).

1941

Knockouts—Red Burman (5), Gus Doriazio (2), Abe Simon (13), Tony Musto (9), Buddy Baer (8), Billy Conn (13), Lou Nova (6).

1942

Knockouts—Buddy Baer (1), Abe Simon (6).

Since his induction into the armed forces, Louis has fought exhibition bouts for members of the services.

Totals—Contests 57; knockouts, 49; won, 7; knocked out by 1.

RECORD BOXING GATES

Year	Amount	Attendance	Year	Amount	Attendance
1927—Dempsey-Tunney at Chicago	\$2,658,660	104,943	1928—Tunney-Heeney at New York	\$691,014	45,890
1926—Dempsey-Tunney at Philadelphia	1,895,733	120,757	1941—Louis-Nova at New York	583,821	
1921—Dempsey-Carpentier at Jersey City	1,789,238	85,000	1936—Louis-Schmeling at New York	547,372	
1923—Dempsey-Firpo at New York	1,188,603	82,000	1924—Firpo-Wills at Jersey City	509,135	70,000
1927—Dempsey-Sharkey at New York	1,083,530	75,000	1923—Leonard-Tender in New York	452,648	58,000
1935—Joe Louis-Max Baer at New York	948,352	88,150	1919—Dempsey-Willard at Toledo	452,224	19,650
1938—Louis-Schmeling at New York	940,096		1941—Louis-Conn at New York	451,743	
1930—Sharkey-Schmeling at New York	749,935	79,222	1932—Sharkey-Schmeling at Long Island City	432,365	61,863
1937—Louis-Braddock at Chicago	715,420	41,684	1923—Firpo-Willard at Jersey City	430,939	80,000

Born Montgomery, Ala., May 13, 1914. Right name, Joe Louis Barrow. Had 54 bouts as an amateur, scoring 43 knockouts, seven decisions, and losing four (to Johnny Miler, Max Marek, Clinton Bridges, and Stanley Evans). In 1933 was runner-up to Max Marek for National A. A. U. light heavyweight title. In 1934 won National A. A. U. and Chicago Tribune Golden Gloves light heavyweight championships. Turned professional July 4, 1934.

1934

Knockouts—Jack Kracker (1), Willie Davies (3), Larry Udell (2), Buck Everett (2), Alex Borshuk (2), Art Sykes (8), Jack O'Dowd (2), Stanley Poreda (1), Charley Massare (3), Le Ramage (3). Won—Jack Kranz (8), Adolph Wiater (10).

1935

Knockouts—Hans Birkie (10), Lee Ramage (2), Red Barry (3), Roy Lazer (3), Biff Bennett (1), Roscoe Toles (6), Willie Davies (2), Gene Stanton (3), Primo Carnera (6), King Levinsky (1), Max Baer (4), Paulino Uzcudun (4). Won—Patsy Perroni (10), Natie Brown (10).

1936

Knockouts—Charley Retzlaff (1), Jack Sharkey (3), Al Ettore (5), Jorge Brescia (3), Eddie Simms (1). Knockout—By Max Schmeling (12).

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(161 to 175 Pounds)

1903, **George Gardner**; 1903-1905, **Bob Fitzsimmons**; 1905-1907, **Philadelphia Jack O'Brien**; 1907-1911 or 1912, **Tommy Burns** (did not claim championship); 1911 or 1912-1916, **Jack Dillon** (claimed title but didn't fight under it); 1916-1920, **Battling Levinsky**; 1920-1922, **Georges Carpentier**; 1922, **Gene Tunney**; 1922-1923, **Harry Greb**; 1923-1925, **Gene Tunney** (relinquished title to go into heavyweight class); (previously, **Battling Siki K. O.'d Carpentier** in 1922, and **Mike McTigue** beat **Siki** in 1923.

Paul Berlenbach beat **McTigue** in New York, 1925); 1925-1926, **Paul Berlenbach**; 1926-1927, **Jack Delaney** (resigned to enter heavyweight class); 1927, **Mike McTigue**; 1927-1929, **Tommy Loughran**; (relinquished title to enter heavyweight class); 1929-1930, **Jimmy Slattery**; 1930-1934, **Maxie Rosenbloom** (recognized in New York, but not by NBA); 1934-1935, **Bob Olin**; 1935-1939, **John Henry Lewis**; 1939-1940, **Billy Conn**; 1941-1944, **Gus Lesnevich**.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(160 Pounds)

1891-1896, **Bob Fitzsimmons** (resigned title. No fully acclaimed champion until 1907. Among claimants were **Kid McCoy**, **Philadelphia Jack O'Brien**, **Tommy Ryan** and others). 1907, **Stanley Ketchel**; 1908, **Billy Papke**; 1908-1910, **Ketchel** (shot and killed Oct. 15, 1910. Thereafter title became vacant with such men as **Papke**, **Mike Gibbons**, **Eddie McGoorty** claiming it). 1913, **Frank Klaus**; 1913-1914, **George Chip**; 1914-1917, **Al McCoy**; 1918-1920, **Mike O'Dowd**; 1920-1923, **Johnny Wilson**; 1923-

1926, **Harry Greb**; 1926, **Tiger Flowers**; 1926-1931, **Mickey Walker**. (Walker vacated in 1931 because unable to make weight. Among claimants were **Gorilla Jones** and **Ben Jeby**. Jones was K.O.'d by **Marcel Thil**, France, but NBA vacated Thil's title because of inactivity. Jeby was recognized); 1933, **Lou Brouillard**; 1933-1934, **Vince Dundee**; 1934-1935, **Teddy Yarosz**; 1935-1936, **Babe Risko**; 1936-1938, **Fred Steele**; 1938, **Fred Steele**, **Al Hostak**, **S. Kreiger**; 1939, **Al Hostak**; 1940-1944, **Tony Zale**.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(147 Pounds)

1892-1894, **"Mysterious Billy" Smith**; 1894-1897, **Tommy Ryan** (entered middleweight ranks in 1897); 1897-1900, **Smith**; 1900, **Rube Ferns**; 1900-1901, **Matty Matthews**; 1901, **Ferns**; 1901-1906, **Joe Walcott**; 1906-1907, **Honey Melody**; 1907-1910, **Mike (Twin) Sullivan** (vacated title to become middleweight); 1910-1911, **Jimmy Clabby** (vacated title to become middleweight); (Ray Bronson, Clarence Ferns, others claimed title, which really was vacant until 1915); 1915-1919, **Ted Lewis** and **Jack Britton** alternated as champion several

times; 1919-1922, **Jack Britton**; 1922-1926, **Edward "Mickey" Walker**; 1926-1927, **Pete Latzo**; 1927-1929, **Joe Dundee**; 1929-1930, **Jackie Fields**; 1930, **Young Jack Thompson**; 1930-1931, **Tommy Freeman**; 1931, **Young Jack Thompson**; 1931-1932, **Lou Brouillard**; 1932-1933, **Jackie Fields**; 1933, **Young Corbett III**; 1933-1934, **Jimmy McLarnin**; 1934, **Barney Ross**; 1934-1935, **McLarnin**; 1935-1938, **Barney Ross**; 1938-1939, **Henry Armstrong**; 1940, **Fritz Zivic**; 1941-1944, **Fred Cochrane**.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(135 Pounds)

1885-1893, **Jack McAuliffe** (retired undefeated); 1893-1899, **Kid Lavigne**; 1899-1901, **Frank Erne**; 1901-1908, **Joe Gans**; 1908-1910, **Battling Nelson**; 1910-1912, **Ad Wolgast**; 1912-1914, **Willie Ritchie**; 1914-1917, **Freddie Welsh**; 1917-1924, **Bennie Leonard** (retired undefeated); 1925, **Jimmy Goodrich**; 1925-1926, **Rocky Kansas**;

1926-1930, **Sammy Mandell**; 1930, **Al Singer**; 1930-1933, **Tony Canzoneri**; 1933-1935, **Barney Ross**; (relinquished title when unable to make weight); 1935-1936, **Tony Canzoneri**; 1936-1938, **Lou Ambers**; 1938, **Henry Armstrong**; 1939, **Lou Ambers**; 1940, **Lew Jenkins**; 1941-1943, **Sammy Angott**; 1944, **S. Angott**, **J. Zurita**.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(Now 126 Pounds)

1890, **Billy Murphy** (retired when unable to make weight); 1890-1899, **George Dixon**; (was beaten several times but he claimed class was 118 pounds); 1899-1901, **Terry McGovern**; 1901-1904 (title clouded, Young Corbett K.O.'d McGovern, but neither could make weight); 1904-1908, **Tommy Sullivan**; 1908-1912, **Abe Attell**; 1912-1923, **Johnny Kilbane**; 1923, **Eugene Ciriql**; 1923-1925, **Johnny Dundee** (outgrew class); 1925-1927, **Louis "Kid" Kaplan** won elimination contest, then outgrew class; 1927-1928, **Benny Bass**; 1928, **Tony Canzoneri**; 1928-1929, **Andre Routis**; 1929-1932, **Christopher "Battling" Battalino** (retired when unable

to make weight); 1932-1934, **Kid Chocolate** was accepted by N. Y. State Athletic commission, **Tommy Paul** by N. B. A. Chocolate relinquished title in 1934 because unable to make weight. **Freddie Miller** beat **Paul** in 1933; 1934-1935, **Miller** and **Baby Arizmendi** claimed title; 1936-1937, **Petey Sarron**, after **Mike Belloise**, who was recognized by N. Y. commission, waived claim to title because of ill health; 1937-1938, **Henry Armstrong**; 1938-1939, **Joey Archibald**; 1940, **Harry Jaffra**; 1941, **Richie Lemos**, **Jackie Wilson**; 1942, **Jackie Wilson**; 1943, **Jackie Wilson**, **Jackie Callura**, **Phil Terranova**.

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(Now 118 Pounds)

1887-1890, **Tom Kelly**; 1890-1894, **George Dixon** (outgrew class); 1894-1899, **Jimmy Barry** (retired undefeated); 1899-1900, **Terry McGovern** (retired); 1900-1903, **Harry Forbes**; 1903-1904, **Frankie Neil**; 1904, **Joe Bowker** (outgrew and retired. Digger Stanley and Jimmy Walsh claimed title and fought three times. Both vacated in 1907 and Johnny Coulon claimed title); 1907-1914, **Johnny Coulon** (fought at 116 pounds. Had been 112, and previously 105); 1914-1917, **Kid Williams** (lost on a disputed foul in 1915 to **Johnny Ertle**, who some considered champion); 1917-1920, **Pete Herman**; 1920-1921, **Joe Lynch**; 1921-1922, **Johnny Buff**;

1922-1924, **Joe Lynch**; 1924, **Abe Goldstein**; 1924-1925, **Eddie Martin**; 1925-1927, **Charles "Phil" Rosenberg** (forfeited when unable to make weight); 1927-1931, there was no fully recognized champion. N.B.A. picked **Bud Taylor**; N. Y. commission acknowledged several others at various times among them **Kid Francis** and **Al Brown**; 1931-1932, **Eugene Huat**; 1932-1934, **Al Brown**; 1934-1935, **Sixto Escobar** (named after N.B.A. declared title vacant); 1935, **Lou Salica**; 1935-1937, **Sixto Escobar**; 1937, **Harry Jeffra**; 1937-1939, **Sixto Escobar**; 1940-1941, **Lou Salica**; 1942-1944, **Manuel Ortiz**.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(112 Pounds)

1921-1922, **Johnny Buff**; 1922-1923, **Pancho Villa** (by some Villa is rated as having held championship to 1925 when he died, though Frankie Genaro had beaten him in 1923); 1923-1925, **Frankie Genaro**; 1925-1927, **Fidel La Barba**; 1927-1930, La Barba retired in 1927 to enter college, and no recognized champion appeared. 1930, **Midget Wogast** named by N. Y. commission, and N.L.A. chose **Frankie Genaro**. Hereafter the championship is in chaos. Genaro and Wogast fought a 15 round draw in 1930. **Young Perez K. O'd** Genaro in 1931 and was recognized in Europe, but England elected **Jackie Brown**, whom N.B.A. also recognized. In 1934, the N. Y. commission

elected **Midget Wogast**, and N.B.A. also recognized him. In 1935, N. Y. commission rated **Small Montana**, while N.B.A. nominated no one. In 1936, **Jackie Brown** was generally recognized, but N.B.A. rated **Small Montana** tops. In 1937, **Benny Lynch** was generally recognized as tops in the midget field. Lynch, however, retired in 1938 and Peter Kane took over top ranking in this class. **Small Montana** regained the top place in 1939 after dethroning Kane. In 1943, following a confused four years of boxing during the emergency period, **Jackie Paterson** generally was recognized by experts as the best flyweight boxer.

1945 A. A. U. BOXING CHAMPIONS

112 lb. Class—**Keith Hamilton**, New Orleans
118 lb. Class—**Amos Aiton**, Oklahoma City
126 lb. Class—**Virgil Franklin**, Oklahoma City
135 lb. Class—**Jetson Arnold**, Philadelphia

147 lb. Class—**Gabe Lee**, Chicago
160 lb. Class—**Allen Faulkner**, Buffalo
175 lb. Class—**Richard Nutt**, Danfield, Va.
Heavyweight Class—**Charles Lester**, Cleveland

SAMPLE TICKET PRICES OF RECENT FIGHTS

Jack Dempsey vs. Jess Willard, 1919... \$60.00
Jack Dempsey vs. Geo. Carpentier, 1921... 50.00
Jack Dempsey vs. T. Gibbons, July, 1923... 55.00
Jack Dempsey vs. Louis Firpo, Sept., 1923... 27.50
Jack Dempsey vs. Gene Tunney, 1926... 35.00
Gene Tunney vs. Jack Dempsey, 1927... 40.00
Gene Tunney vs. Tom Heene, 1928... 40.00
Jack Sharkey vs. Max Schmeling, 1930... 25.00

Max Schmeling vs. "Young" Stribling, 1931 \$25.00
Jack Sharkey vs. Max Schmeling, 1932... 23.00
Jack Sharkey vs. Primo Carnera, 1933... 15.00
Primo Carnera vs. Max Baer, 1934... 25.00
Jim Braddock vs. Max Baer, 1935... 20.00
Jim Braddock vs. Joe Louis, 1937... 27.50
Joe Louis vs. Tommy Farr, 1937... 23.00

1945 BRIDGE CHAMPIONS

American Bridge League, Team of Four; The Four Aces, (Sam Fry, Jr., Oswald Jacoby, Howard Schenken, T. A. Lightner).

American Bridge League Summer Tourney, Women's pair, Mrs. Olive Peterson and Mrs. Benjamin M. Golder; Men's Pair, Lee Hazen and Sylvester Gintell; Mixed Team of Four, Waldemar von Zedtwitz, Miss Ruth Sherman, Mrs. Wilkinson Wager, and Pfc. John R. Crawford.

All-American Championships (at Chicago)—Open Pair, Mr. and Mrs. David Carter; Team-of-Four, F. R. Buck, L. J. Welch, J. VanBrooks, Edson Wood, Harry Feinberg; Women's Pair, Mrs. Philip Steinberg and Mrs. Harry Lees; Mixed Pair, Mrs. D. J.

Cook and M. Fleig; Masters' Individual George A. Carton.

Illinois State Championships (Chicago)—Open Pair; Maynard Adams and John Churchman; Open Team-of-Four, Edson Wood, Leo Roet, P. Levintritt, Jules Bank and Harry Feinberg; Women's Pair, Mary Kearns, Stella MacMillan; Women's Team-of-Four, (tie), Margaret Overholser, Billie Travelletti, Susan Harrington, Frieda Arst and Mildred Cunningham; Carolyn Whitehead, Mrs. H. M. Smith and Jo Gutman. Mixed Pair, Betty Johnstone and Milton Fleig; Men's Pair; Maynard Adams and Joseph Cohan.

A. A. U. HORSESHOE PITCHING CHAMPIONS, 1945

Singles, James Ludlow, Kentucky.

Doubles, Arner Lindquist-Charles Grosselin, Morgantown W. Va.

NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONS, 1915-1937

Source: Amateur Fencers League of America

Foil—1915, O. A. Dickinson; 1916, A. E. Sauer; 1917-20* S. Hall; 1921, F. W. Honeycutt; 1922, H. Raynor; 1923, R. Peroy; 1924, L. G. Nunes; 1925-1928, G. C. Calnan; 1929, J. L. Levis; 1930-31, G. C. Calnan; 1932-1933, J. L. Levis; 1934, H. V. Alessandrini; 1935, J. L. Levis; 1936, H. V. Alessandrini; 1937, J. L. Levis.

Epee—1915, J. A. MacLaughlin; 1916, W. H. Russell; 1917, L. G. Nunes; 1919*, W. H. Russell; 1920, R. W. Dutcher; 1921, C. R. McPherson; 1922, L. G. Nunes; 1923, G. C. Calnan; 1924, L. G. Nunes; 1925, W. H. Russell; 1926, L. G. Nunes; 1927, H. Van Buskirk; 1928, L. G. Nunes; 1929, F. S. Righeimer; 1930, M. Pasche; 1931, M. A. de Capriles; 1932, L. G. Nunes; 1933, G. M. Heiss; 1934, G. M. Heiss; 1935 T. J. Sands; 1936, G. M. Heiss; 1937, T. J. Sands.

Saber—1915-1916, S. Hall; 1917-1919* A. S. Lyon; 1920, S. Hall; 1921, C. R. McPherson; 1922, L. G. Nunes; 1923, L. M. Schoonmaker; 1924, J. E. Gignoux; 1925, J. Vince; 1926, L. G. Nunes; 1927-1928, N. Muray; 1929, L. G. Nunes; 1930, N. C. Armitage; 1931-1933, J. R. Huffman; 1934-1936, N. C. Armitage; 1937, J. R. Huffman.

Women's Foil—1915, J. Pyle; 1916, Mrs. C. H. Voorhees; 1917, F. Walton; 1920-1923, A. Gehrig; 1924, Mrs. C. H. Hopper; 1925-1926, Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker; 1927, S. Stern; 1928, M. Lloyd; 1929, Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker; 1930, Mrs. H. Van Buskirk; 1931, M. Lloyd; 1932-1933, D. Locke; 1934-1935, H. Mayer; 1936, Mrs. J. de Tuscan; 1937, H. Mayer.

*1918 championship not held because of war.

NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONS, 1944-1945

Event

National Foil championship.....
National Epee championship.....
National Sabre championship.....
Women's National Foil championship.....
Women's National Team championship.....

Winners

1. Dernel Every.....
2. Alfred Snyder.....
3. Warren A. Dow.....
1. Max Gilman.....
2. James H. Flynn.....
3. Fred Linkmeyer.....
1. Norman C. Armitage.....
2. James H. Flynn.....
3. Tibor Nyhas.....
1. Miss Maria Cerra.....
2. Mrs. Helena M. Dow.....
3. Miss Madeline Dalton.....
Miss Maria Cerra.....
Miss Dorothy Lancaster.....
Miss Ruth Maxwell.....

Affiliation

N.Y.A.C.
Fencer's club
N.Y.A.C.
Illinois Division
N.Y.A.C.
L.A.A.C.
Fencer's club
N.Y.A.C.
Salle Santelli
Fencer's club
Fencer's club
Unattached
Fencer's club

NO-HIT BASEBALL GAMES IN MAJOR LEAGUES, 1920-1944

Clubs	Pitcher	Score	Date
1920 Washington-Boston A.....	Johnson.....	1-0	July 1
1922 Chicago-Detroit A.....	Robertson.....	2-0	April 30
1922 New York-Philadelphia N.....	Barnes.....	6-0	May 7
1923 New York-Philadelphia A.....	Jones.....	2-0	Sept. 4
1923 Boston-Philadelphia A.....	Ehmke.....	4-0	Sept. 7
1924 St. Louis-Boston A.....	Haines.....	5-0	July 17
1925 Brooklyn-Philadelphia N.....	Vance.....	10-1	Sept. 13
1926 Chicago-Boston A.....	Lyons.....	6-0	Aug. 21
1929 New York-Pittsburgh.....	Hubbell.....	11-0	May 8
1931 Cleveland-St. Louis A.....	Ferrell.....	9-0	April 8
1931 Washington-Boston A.....	Burke.....	5-0	Aug. 8
1934 St. Louis-Boston A.....	Newsome.....	1-2	Sept. 18
1934 St. Louis-Brooklyn N.....	P. Dean.....	3-0	Sept. 21
1935 Chicago-Cleveland A.....	Kennedy.....	5-0	Aug. 31
1937 Chicago-St. Louis A.....	Dietrich.....	8-0	June 1
1938 Cincinnati-Boston N.....	Vander Meer.....	3-0	June 11
1938 Cincinnati-Brooklyn A.....	Vander Meer.....	6-0	June 15
1938 New York-Cleveland A.....	Pearson.....	13-0	Aug. 27
1940 Cleveland-Chicago A.....	Feller.....	1-0	April 16
1940 Brooklyn-Cincinnati N.....	Carleton.....	3-0	April 30
1941 St. Louis-Cincinnati N.....	Warneke.....	2-0	Aug. 30
1944 Boston-Brooklyn N.....	Tobin.....	2-0	April 27
1944 Cincinnati-Boston N.....	Shoun.....	1-0	May 15
1944 Boston-Philadelphia.....	Tobin.....	7-0	June 22

A. A. U. WRESTLING CHAMPIONS, 1945

115-lbs.—Ray Peninger, Tulsa, Okla.
121-lbs.—Bill Klein, Oklahoma City Y.M.C.A.
128-lbs.—Richard Dickerson, Oklahoma City Y.M.C.A.
135-lbs.—Clifford McFarland, Oklahoma City Y.M.C.A.
145-lbs.—Gale Miklos, Michigan State college.
155-lbs.—Douglas Lee, Baltimore Y.M.C.A.
165-lbs.—M. A. Northrup, Olympic Club, San Francisco
175-lbs.—James Dernehl, U. S. Navy, Corpus Christi, Tex.
191-lbs.—Robert Wilson, U. S. Navy, Corpus Christi, Tex.

WORLD'S RECORD FISH*

(Corrected to Dec. 1, 1945. Compiled by Van Campen Heilner and Ray Schrenkeisen of Field & Stream, and Francesca R. La Monte of the American Museum of Natural History)

Species	Scientific Name	Weight	Length	Girth	Where Caught	Date	By Whom Caught
Black Bass (large-mouth)	Micropterus salmoides	22 lbs. 4 oz.	32½"	28½"	Montgomery Lake, Georgia	6- 2-32	Geo. W. Perry
Black Bass (small-mouth)	Micropterus dolomieu	14 lbs.	28"	21¼"	Oakland, Fla.	2- 9-32	Walter Harden
Carp	Cyprinus carpio	42 lbs.	42"	29"	Rappahannock R. Va.	5- 9-30	Robt. W. Harris
Catfish (Blue or Miss.)	Ictalurus punctatus	No Record					
Muskallonge	Muskellunge	62 lbs. 8 oz.	56½"	29¼"	Lake St. Clair, Mich.	6-20-40	Percy P. Haver
Perch (White)	Morone americana	4 lbs. 9 oz.	20½"	15½"	Keokuk, Iowa	6- 3-35	J. W. Eakins
Perch (Yellow)	Perca flavescens	4 lbs. 3½ oz.	Est. 16"	.....	Bordentown, N.J.	May '65	Dr. C. C. Abbot
Pickereel	Esox niger	10 lbs. 10 oz.	36"	.....	MacGregor Lake, N.Y.	9- 2-35	G. Scattergood
Pike (Great Northern)	Esox estor	46 lbs. 2 oz.	52½"	25"	Sacandaga Res., N.Y.	9-15-40	Peter Dubue
Salmon (Atlantic)	Salmo salar	79.2 lbs.	.....	.....	Tanaelv, Norway	1928	H. Henriksen
Salmon (Chinook)	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	83 lbs.	.....	.....	Umpqua R., Ore.	1910	F. R. Steel
Salmon (Landlocked and Ouananiche)	Salmo sebago	22 lbs. 8 oz.	36"	Est. 20"	Sebago Lake, Maine	8- 1-07	Ed. Blakely
Trout (Brook)	Salvelinus fontinalis	14½ lbs.	.....	.....	Nipigon R., Ont.	July, '16	Dr. W. J. Cook
Trout (Brown)	Salmo eriox (also Salmofario)	39½ lbs.	.....	.....	Loch Awe, Scotland	1866	W. Muir
Trout (Cut-throat)	Salmo clarkii	41 lbs.	39"	.....	Pyramid Lake, Nevada	Dec. '25	John Skimmerhorn
Trout (Lake)	Cristivomer namaycush	47½ lbs.	.....	.....	Lake Athapapuskow	8-22-30	Mrs. L. L. Hayes
Trout (Rainbow)	Salmo irideus	26½ lbs.	42"	27"	Skycomish R., Wash.	7-12-14	A. A. Cass
Trout (Steelhead)	Salmo gairdnerii	29 lbs.	40"	24½"	Chehalis R., Wash.	1- 6-30	E. E. Ames
Wall-eyed Pike	Stizostedion vitreum	22 lbs. 4 oz.	36¼"	21"	Niagara River, Ontario	7-26-43	Patrick Noon

*Note: Fresh-water fish caught with rod and reel only are listed in above table. Record fresh-water fish caught by other methods are as follows: Carp, 83½ lbs.; Blue or Mississippi Catfish, 150 lbs.; Muskellunge, over 75 lbs.; Atlantic salmon, 103 lbs., 2 oz.; Chinook salmon, 125 lbs.; Landlocked salmon, 35 lbs.; Brown trout, 40 lbs.; Lake trout, 80 lbs.; Steelhead trout, 42 lbs.

Record Salt-water fish caught with rod and reel are as follows: Albacore, 66 lbs.; 4 oz.; Amberjack, 106 lbs.; Cal. Black Sea Bass, 515 lbs.; Cal. White Sea Bass, 74 lbs., 4 oz.; Channel Bass, 75½ lbs.; Sea Bass, 8 lbs., 2 oz.; Striped Bass, 73 lbs.; Barracuda, 103¼ lbs.; Blackfish, 20 lbs., 4 oz.; Bluefish, 25 lbs.; Bonefish, 13½ lbs.; Cero, 73½ lbs.; Dolphin, 67 lbs.; Black Drum, 90 lbs.; Summer Flounder, 19 lbs.; Jewfish, 750 lbs.; Manta or Devilfish (over 3,000 lbs., harpooned); Blue Marlin, 636 lbs.; Pacific Black Marlin, 976 lbs.; Silver or Tahitian Black Marlin, 618 lbs.; Striped Marlin, 1,040 lbs.; White Marlin, 152 lbs.; Mola or Ocean Sunfish (over 2,000 lbs., harpooned); Whip Ray, (est. 450 lbs., harpooned); Atlantic Sailfish, 119 lbs.; Pacific Sailfish, 182 lbs.; Sawfish, 736 lbs.; White or Man-eater Shark, 998 lbs.; New Zealand Shark, 798 lbs.; Tiger Shark, 1,036 lbs.; Whale Shark (est. 26,594 lbs., harpooned); Broadbill Swordfish, 842 lbs.; Tarpon, 247 lbs.; Tuna, 851 lbs.; Wahoo, 133½ lbs.; Weakfish, 17 lbs., 3 oz.; Yellowtail, 111 lbs.

NATIONAL CASTING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Held at Detroit, Aug. 25-27, 1945)

Watts L. Richmond Cup (for all around casting) Earnest Liotta, Jr.—Cleveland.
Fly Casting—George Applegren, Jr.—Chicago.
Juvenile Championship—Marvin Taxtman—Chicago.

NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARD AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

A. Hyman.....1912	J. H. Shoemaker.....1927	E. Fagin.....1933
J. H. Shoemaker.....1913	J. Collins.....1928	J. H. Shoemaker*.....1933
No Tournament.....1914	Cy. Yellin.....1929	J. H. Shoemaker.....1934-35
J. H. Shoemaker.....1915-22	J. H. Shoemaker.....1930	E. C. Rogers.....1936-37
E. E. Reynolds.....1923	Robert Cole.....1931	Arthur Cranfield.....1938-40
J. H. Shoemaker.....1924	J. H. Shoemaker*.....1931	
Carl A. Vaughan.....1925	E. Fagin.....1932	
Clarence Hurd.....1926	J. H. Shoemaker*.....1932	

*By Challenge.

OTHER RECORD BOXING GATES

1934—Carnera-Baer at Long Island City.....	428,000	56,000	1929—Sharkey-Paolino at New York.....	378,902	65,000
1929—Sharkey-Stribling at Miami, Fla.....	405,000	40,000	1922—Leonard-Tendler at Jersey City.....	367,862	60,000

Football

BIG 10 ALL-STARS TEAM, 1945

FIRST TEAM			SECOND TEAM		
Player	School	Pos.	Player	School	
Ted Kluszewski	Indiana	End	Bob Ravensberg	Indiana	
Max Morris	Northwestern	End	Bob Carley	Minnesota	
Russell Thomas	Ohio State	Tackle	Tom Hughes	Purdue	
Clarence Esser	Wisconsin	Tackle	Thornton Dixon	Ohio State	
James Lecture	Northwestern	Guard	Les Bingaman	Illinois	
Warren Amling	Ohio State	Guard	Paul Schuetz	Northwestern	
Harold Watts	Michigan	Center	John Cannady	Indiana	
Pete Pihos	Indiana	Back	Bob DeMoss	Purdue	
George Taliaferro	Indiana	Back	Dick Connors	Northwestern	
Edward Cody	Purdue	Back	Dick Fisher	Ohio State	
Ollie Cline	Ohio State	Back	Joe Ponsetto	Michigan	

HONORABLE MENTION

Ends—Meads, Wisconsin, and Renner, Michigan.
 Tackles—Fitch, Minnesota; Hinton, Michigan; Goldsberry and Deal, Indiana; Serrico, Illinois;
 O'Brien, Purdue.
 Guards—Tomasi, Michigan; Lunn, Illinois; Sowinski and Brown, Indiana.
 Centers—Wenskunas, Illinois; Faverty, Wisconsin; Kosba, Purdue.
 Backs—Raimondi, Indiana; Canfield, Purdue; Teninga, Michigan; Cates, Minnesota; Daugherty,
 Ohio State; Bendrick, Wisconsin.

COLLEGE CONFERENCE FINAL FOOTBALL STANDINGS, 1945

Big Ten			W. L. T.			W. L. T.			W. L. T.		
W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.
Indiana	5	0	1	Kansas	1	3	1	Kentucky	2	7	0
Michigan	5	1	0	Kansas State	0	5	0	Sewanee*	-	-	-
Ohio State	5	2	0	Southwest Conf.	-	-	-	Southern Conference	-	-	-
Purdue	3	3	0	U. of Texas	5	1	0	Duke	6	2	0
Northwestern	3	3	1	S.M.U.	4	2	0	Clemson	6	2	1
Wisconsin	2	3	1	Tex. A. and M.	3	3	0	South Carolina	6	3	0
Illinois	1	4	1	Rice	3	3	0	V.M.I.	5	4	0
Minnesota	1	5	0	T.C.U.	3	3	0	No. Carolina	-	-	-
Iowa	1	5	0	Baylor	2	4	0	State	3	6	0
Big Seven			Southeastern Conf.			Eastern Teams			W. L. T.		
W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.
Denver	4	1	0	Alabama	8	0	0	Lafayette	1	7	1
Colorado	3	1	0	La. State	7	1	0	Pittsburgh	3	7	0
Utah	3	2	0	Tenn.	7	1	0	Holy Cross	8	1	0
Utah State	1	3	0	Georgia	7	2	0	Villanova	4	4	0
Colorado	-	-	-	Miss. State	6	2	0	Dartmouth	1	6	1
A. and M.	4	4	0	Auburn	5	4	0	Yale	5	3	0
Big Six Conference			Miss. Valley Conf.			Army			W. L. T.		
W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.
Missouri	5	0	0	Mississippi	4	4	0	Harvard	5	2	0
Oklahoma	4	1	0	Florida	4	5	0	Cornell	6	3	0
Oklahoma	2	2	1	Georgia Tech.	4	5	0	Syracuse	1	6	0
Iowa State	2	2	1	Vanderbilt	3	5	0	Penn State	3	7	0
Nebraska	2	3	0	Tulane	2	5	1	Temple	7	1	0
						Wake Forest*			Brown		
						Davidson			Princeton		
						Oklahoma			Navy		
						A. and M.			Boston College		
						Tulsa U.			Colgate		
						A. and M.			Columbia		
						Tulsa U.			Pennsylvania		
						A. and M.			Pennsylvania		

*Not available.

FOOTBALL COACHES' ALL-AMERICAN TEAM

The American Football Coaches' Association on Dec. 26, 1945 announced its first All-American football team, with four members of Army's undefeated mythical national champions of the honorary eleven.

Fullback Felix "Doc" Blanchard and Halfback Glenn Davis of Army, with St. Mary's Herman Wedemeyer and the Oklahoma Aggies' Bob Fenimore were other backfield

nominees.

The line included: Ends, Dick Duden, Navy, and Max Morris, Northwestern; tackles, Dewitt Coulter, Army, and George Savitsky, Penn; guards, John Green, Army, and Warren Amling, Ohio State, and center, Dick Scott of Navy, a surprise choice over Vaughn Mancha, Alabama star, who was named to the second team.

ALL-STAR PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL GAMES

1934—All-Stars; 0 Chicago Bears, 0.
 1935—Chicago Bears, 5; All-Stars, 0.
 1936—All-Stars, 7; Detroit Lions, 7.
 1937—All-Stars, 6; Green Bay Packers, 0.
 1938—All-Stars, 28; Washington Redskins, 16.
 1939—New York Giants, 9; All-Stars, 0.

1940—Packers, 45; All-Stars, 28.
 1941—Chicago Bears, 37; All-Stars, 13.
 1942—Chicago Bears, 21; All-Stars, 0.
 1943—All-Stars, 27; Washington Redskins, 7.
 1944—Chicago Bears, 24; All-Stars, 21.
 1945—Green Bay Packers, 19; All-Stars, 7.

OLDEST FRENCH TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES

Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., is claimed to be the oldest French town in the United States, the oldest town in Michigan and the third oldest in the United States.

POST SEASON BOWL GAME WINNERS

ROSE BOWL

(Pasadena)

1916	Washington	14—Brown	0
1917	Oregon	14—Penn.	0
1918	No game.		
1919	No game.		
1920	Harvard	17—Oregon	6
1921	California	28—Ohio	0
1922	Washington & Jefferson	0—California	0
1923	So. California	14—Penn. State	3
1924	Navy	14—Washington	14
1925	Notre Dame	27—Stanford	10
1926	Alabama	20—Washington	19
1927	Alabama	7—Stanford	7
1928	Stanford	7—Pittsburgh	6
1929	Georgia Tech.	8—California	7
1930	So. California	47—Pittsburgh	14
1931	Alabama	24—Washington State	0
1932	So. California	21—Tulane	12
1933	So. California	35—Pittsburgh	0
1934	Columbia	7—Stanford	0
1935	Alabama	29—Stanford	13
1936	Stanford	7—So. Methodist	0
1937	Pittsburgh	21—Washington	0
1938	California	13—Alabama	0
1939	So. California	7—Duke	3
1940	So. California	14—Tennessee	0
1941	Leland Stanford	21—Nebraska	13
1942	Oregon State	20—Duke	16
1943	Georgia	9—U. C. L. A.	0
1944	So. California	29—Washington	0
1945	Alabama	34—California	14

SUGAR BOWL

(New Orleans)

1935	Tulane	20—Temple	14
1936	Texas Christian	3—Louisiana State	14
1937	Santa Clara	21—Louisiana State	14
1938	Santa Clara	6—Louisiana	0
1939	Texas Christian	15—Carnegie	7
1940	Texas A. & M.	14—Tulane	13
1941	Boston College	19—Tennessee	13
1942	Fordham	2—Missouri	0
1943	Tennessee	14—Tulsa	7
1944	Georgia Tech.	20—Tulsa	18
1945	Oklahoma A. & M.	33—St. Mary's	13

OIL BOWL

(Dallas)

1944	Southwestern La. Institute	24—Arkansas A. & M.	7
1945	Georgia	20—Tulsa University	6

ORANGE BOWL

(Miami)

1933	Miami	7—Manhattan	0
1934	Duquesne	33—Miami	7
1935	Bucknell	26—Miami	0
1936	Catholic U.	20—Mississippi	19
1937	Duquesne	13—Mississippi State	12
1938	Auburn	6—Michigan State	0
1939	Tennessee	17—Oklahoma	0
1940	Georgia Tech.	21—Mississippi	7
1941	Mississippi State	17—Georgetown	7
1942	Georgia	40—Texas Christian	26
1943	Alabama	37—Boston College	21
1944	Louisiana State	19—Texas A. & M.	14
1945	Miami	13—Holy Cross	6

SUN BOWL

(El Paso)

1936	Hardin-Simmons	14—New Mexico State	14
1937	Hardin-Simmons	34—Texas College of Mines	6
1938	W. Virginia	7—Texas Tech.	6
1939	Utah	26—New Mexico	0
1940	Catholic U.	0—Arizona State of Temple	0
1941	Western Reserve	26—Arizona State of Temple	13
1942	Tulsa	6—Texas Tech.	0
1943	Second Airforce	13—Hardin-Simmons	7
1944	Southwestern Texas	17—New Mexico	0
1945	New Mexico	34—Denver	24

COTTON BOWL

(Dallas)

1937	Texas Christian	16—Marquette	6
1938	Rice	28—Colorado U.	14
1939	St. Marys	20—Texas Tech.	13
1940	Clemson	6—Boston College	3
1941	Texas A. & M.	13—Fordham	12
1942	Alabama	29—Texas Aggies	21
1943	Texas	14—Georgia Tech.	1
1944	Texas	7—Randolph Field	7
1945	Texas	40—Missouri	27

LARGEST COLLEGE FOOTBALL STADIA AND ATHLETIC FIELDS

School*	Name	Cost	Capacity	School*	Name	Cost	Capacity
Stanford U.		\$ 573,000	89,000	Agric. & Mech. C. of Texas	Memorial Stadium	\$ 345,589	35,000
U. of Mich.	U. of Mich. Stad.	1,000,000	87,500	Ga. Sch. of Tech.	Grant Field & Rose Bowl Field	310,000	35,000
U. of Penn.	Franklin Field	1,848,000	78,000	Duke U.	Duke Stadium		35,000
U. of Calif.	Memorial Stad.	1,000,000	77,963	U. of Wis.	Camp Randall Stad.	337,000	35,000
Yale U.	Yale Bowl		75,000	W. Va. U.	Mountaineer Field	640,000	32,000
U. of Pittsburgh	Pitt Stad.	2,100,000	70,000	U. of Okla.	Memorial Stad.	200,000	32,000
U. of Illinois	Memorial Stad.	1,950,000	69,700	U. of Georgia	Sanford Stad.	235,000	32,000
Ohio State U.	Ohio Stadium	1,803,500	68,000	St. John's U.	Dexter Pk. Stad.		30,000
Princeton U.	Palmer Stadium	300,000	57,000	Purdue U.	Ross-Ade Stadium		30,000
U. of Notre Dame	Cartier Fld.		56,000	Columbia U.	Baker Field		30,000
Harvard U.	Soldiers Field		56,000	U. of Denver	U. of Den. Stad.	500,000	29,000
U. of Minn.	Memorial Stad.	975,021	50,600	U. of Chicago	Stagg Field	1,103,671	27,897
State U. of Ia.	State U. of Iowa Stad.	497,105	50,000	West Point	Michie Stadium	300,000	27,000
Northwestern U.	Dyche Stad.	1,200,000	47,000	U. of Missouri	Memorial Stad.		26,000
Louisia State U.	L.S.U. Stad.	1,100,000	45,000	U. of Colorado	Norlin Stad.	65,000	26,000
U. of Nebr.	Memorial Stad.	500,000	45,000	U. of N. C.	Kenan Mem. Stad.	350,000	25,000
U. of Texas	Memorial Stad.	500,000	43,000	U. of Miami	Burdine Mem. Stad.		25,000
Temple U.	Temple U. Stad.	1,600,000	40,000	State C. of Wash.	Rogers Field Stad.	125,000	25,000
Butler U.	Butler Bowl		36,000	C. of the Pacific	Baxter Stad.		25,000
U. of Kansas	Memorial Stad.	660,000	35,000				
Syracuse U.	Archbold Stad.		35,000				

*A—Academy, C—College, Sch.—School, U—University.

PRO-FOOTBALL RECORDS, 1921-1944

Source: Pro-Football Illustrated

1944 (Western)					(Eastern)					1933 (Western)					(Eastern)				
	W	L	T	Pct.		W	L	T	Pct.		W	L	T	Pct.		W	L	T	Pct.
*Green Bay	8	2	0	.800	New York	9	1	1	.900	*Bears	16	2	1	.833	Portsmouth	6	5	0	.545
Bears	6	3	1	.667	Washington	8	2	1	.800	Green Bay	5	7	1	.418	Cincinnati	3	6	1	.333
Detroit	6	3	1	.667	Brooklyn	4	6	1	.400	Cincinnati	3	6	1	.333	Cardinals	1	9	1	.100
Cleveland	4	6	0	.400	Philadelphia	1	9	1	.100	(Eastern)									
Card-Pitt	0	10	0	.000	Pittsburgh	1	9	1	.100	New York	11	3	0	.786	Brooklyn	5	4	1	.556
(Eastern)					*Won Playoff 27-0.					(Eastern)									
New York	8	1	1	.889	1938 (Eastern)					New York	11	3	0	.786	Brooklyn	5	4	1	.556
Philadelphia	7	1	2	.875	*New York	8	2	1	.800	Boston	5	5	2	.500	Philadelphia	3	5	1	.375
Washington	6	3	1	.667	Washington	6	3	2	.666	Philadelphia	3	5	1	.375	Pittsburgh	3	6	2	.333
Boston	2	8	0	.200	Brooklyn	4	4	3	.500	(Eastern)									
Brooklyn	0	10	0	.000	Philadelphia	5	6	0	.455	*Won Playoff 23-21.									
*Won playoff 14-7.					Pittsburgh	2	9	0	.182	1932									
1943 (Western)					(Western)					1931									
*Bears	8	1	1	.889	Green Bay	8	3	0	.727	Bears	7	1	6	.875	Green Bay	10	3	1	.767
Green Bay	7	2	1	.778	Detroit	7	4	0	.636	Portsmouth	6	2	4	.750	Boston	4	4	2	.500
Detroit	3	6	1	.333	Bears	6	5	0	.545	New York	4	6	2	.400	Brooklyn	3	9	0	.250
Cardinals	0	10	0	.000	Cleveland	4	7	0	.364	Cardinals	2	6	2	.250	Cardinals	2	7	3	.222
(Eastern)					Cardinals	2	9	0	.182	1930									
†Washington	6	3	1	.667	*Won Playoff 23-17.					Green Bay	12	2	0	.857	Portsmouth	11	3	0	.786
New York	6	3	1	.667	1937 (Eastern)					Bears	8	4	0	.667	Cardinals	5	4	0	.556
Phil-Pitt	5	4	1	.555	*Washington	8	3	0	.727	New York	6	6	1	.500	New York	6	6	1	.500
Brooklyn	2	8	0	.200	New York	6	3	2	.667	Providence	4	4	3	.500	Stapleton	4	6	1	.500
*Won League playoff 35-24.					Pittsburgh	4	7	0	.364	Cleveland	2	8	0	.200	Brooklyn	2	12	0	.143
†Won Division playoff 28-0.					Brooklyn	3	7	1	.300	Philadelphia	1	6	1	.143	1929				
1942 (Eastern)					Philadelphia	2	8	1	.200	1928									
*Washington	10	1	0	.909	(Western)					Green Bay	11	3	1	.769	New York	13	4	0	.769
Pittsburgh	7	4	0	.636	Bears	9	1	1	.900	Bears	9	4	1	.692	Brooklyn	7	4	1	.636
New York	5	5	1	.500	Green Bay	7	4	0	.636	Providence	6	4	1	.600	Stapleton	5	5	2	.500
Brooklyn	3	8	0	.273	Detroit	7	4	0	.636	Cardinals	5	6	2	.455	Portsmouth	5	6	3	.455
Philadelphia	2	9	0	.182	Cardinals	5	5	1	.500	Frankford	4	14	1	.235	Minneapolis	1	7	1	.125
(Western)					Cleveland	1	10	0	.091	Newark	1	10	1	.091	1927				
Bears	11	0	0	1.000	*Won Playoff 28-21.					Green Bay	12	0	1	1.000	New York	12	1	1	.923
Green Bay	8	2	1	.800	1936 (Western)					Newark	1	10	1	.091	Frankford	9	4	5	.692
Cleveland	5	6	0	.455	Green Bay	10	1	1	.909	Cardinals	6	6	1	.500	Boston	4	4	0	.500
Cardinals	3	8	0	.273	Bears	9	3	0	.750	Boston	4	4	0	.500	Stapleton	3	4	3	.429
Detroit	0	11	0	.000	Detroit	8	4	0	.666	Orange	3	4	4	.429	Providence	4	6	2	.400
*Won playoff 14-6.					Cardinals	3	8	1	.272	Providence	4	6	2	.400	Bears	4	8	2	.333
1941 (Western)					(Eastern)					Buffalo	1	7	1	.125	Minneapolis	1	9	0	.100
*Bears	10	1	0	.909	Boston	7	5	0	.714	Dayton	0	6	0	.000	1926				
Green Bay	10	1	0	.909	Pittsburgh	6	6	0	.500	1925									
Detroit	4	6	1	.400	New York	5	6	1	.454	1924									
Cardinals	3	7	1	.306	Brooklyn	3	8	1	.272	1923									
Cleveland	2	9	0	.182	Philadelphia	1	11	0	.084	1922									
(Eastern)					*Won Playoff 21-6.					1921									
New York	8	3	0	.727	1935 (Western)					1920									
Brooklyn	7	4	0	.626	*Detroit	7	3	2	.700	1919									
Washington	6	5	0	.546	Green Bay	8	4	0	.666	1918									
Philadelphia	2	8	1	.200	Cardinals	6	4	2	.600	1917									
Pittsburgh	1	9	1	.090	Bears	6	5	1	.545	1916									
*Won Division Playoff 33-14.					(Eastern)					1915									
New League Playoff 37-9.					New York					1914									
1940 (Western)					Brooklyn					1913									
*Bears	8	3	0	.727	Pittsburgh					1912									
Green Bay	6	4	1	.600	Boston					1911									
Detroit	5	5	1	.500	Philadelphia					1910									
Cleveland	4	6	1	.400	Cardinals					1909									
Cardinals	2	7	2	.222	Bears					1908									
(Eastern)					New York					1907									
Washington	9	2	0	.818	Brooklyn					1906									
Brooklyn	8	3	0	.727	Pittsburgh					1905									
New York	6	4	1	.600	Boston					1904									
Pittsburgh	2	7	2	.222	Philadelphia					1903									
Philadelphia	1	10	0	.091	Cardinals					1902									
*Won Playoff 73-0.					Bears					1901									
1939 (Western)					Detroit					1900									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Green Bay					1999									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Cardinals					1998									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	St. Louis					1997									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1996									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	Cardinals					1995									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1937 (Western)					1994									
1936 (Western)					Bears					1993									
*Green Bay	11	3	0	.786	Detroit					1992									
Bears	10	4	1	.700	Green Bay					1991									
Detroit	9	4	1	.675	Cardinals					1990									
Cardinals	6	5	0	.538	St. Louis					1989									
Cleveland	5	6	0	.454	Cardinals					1988									
St. Louis	1	10	0	.090	Cardinals					1987									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1938 (Western)					1986									
1937 (Western)					Green Bay					1985									
*Green Bay	11	3	0	.786	Bears					1984									
Bears	10	4	1	.700	Detroit					1983									
Detroit	9	4	1	.675	Green Bay					1982									
Cardinals	6	5	1	.538	Cardinals					1981									
Cleveland	5	6	0	.454	St. Louis					1980									
St. Louis	1	10	0	.090	Cardinals					1979									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1939 (Western)					1978									
1938 (Western)					Green Bay					1977									
*Green Bay	11	3	0	.786	Bears					1976									
Bears	10	4	1	.700	Detroit					1975									
Detroit	9	4	1	.675	Green Bay					1974									
Cardinals	6	5	1	.538	Cardinals					1973									
Cleveland	5	6	0	.454	St. Louis					1972									
St. Louis	1	10	0	.090	Cardinals					1971									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1940 (Western)					1970									
1939 (Western)					Green Bay					1969									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1968									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1967									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1966									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1965									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1964									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1941 (Western)					1963									
1940 (Western)					Green Bay					1962									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1961									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1960									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1959									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1958									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1957									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1942 (Western)					1956									
1941 (Western)					Green Bay					1955									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1954									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1953									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1952									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1951									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1950									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1943 (Western)					1949									
1942 (Western)					Green Bay					1948									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1947									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1946									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1945									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1944									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1943									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1944 (Western)					1942									
1943 (Western)					Green Bay					1941									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1940									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1939									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1938									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1937									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1936									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1945 (Western)					1935									
1944 (Western)					Green Bay					1934									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1933									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1932									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1931									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1930									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1929									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1946 (Western)					1928									
1945 (Western)					Green Bay					1927									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1926									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1925									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1924									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1923									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1922									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1947 (Western)					1921									
1946 (Western)					Green Bay					1920									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1919									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1918									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1917									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1916									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1915									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1948 (Western)					1914									
1947 (Western)					Green Bay					1913									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1912									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1911									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1910									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1909									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1908									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1949 (Western)					1907									
1948 (Western)					Green Bay					1906									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1905									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1904									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1903									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1902									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis					1901									
*Won Playoff 30-13.					1950 (Western)					1900									
1949 (Western)					Green Bay					1999									
*Green Bay	9	2	0	.818	Bears					1998									
Bears	8	3	0	.727	Detroit					1997									
Detroit	6	5	0	.545	Green Bay					1996									
Cleveland	5	5	1	.500	Cardinals					1995									
Cardinals	1	10	0	.091	St. Louis														

PRO-FOOTBALL RECORDS, 1921-1944—Cont.

	W	L	T	Pct.		W	L	T	Pct.		W	L	T	Pct.
Yankees	7	8	2	.467	Canton	4	4	0	.500	Rock Island	2	3	3	.400
Pottsville	6	8	1	.429	Cleveland	5	7	1	.417	Minneapolis	2	5	2	.286
Frankford	6	9	3	.400	Hammond	1	3	0	.250	St. Louis	1	4	2	.200
Cardinals	3	7	1	.300	Kansas City	2	5	1	.228	Hammond	1	5	1	.167
Dayton	1	7	1	.125	Buffalo	1	6	2	.147	Dayton	1	6	1	.143
Duluth	1	8	0	.111	Duluth	0	3	0	.000	Akron	1	6	0	.143
Buffalo	0	5	0	.000	Rochester	0	6	7	.000	Louisville	0	2	0	.000
					Milwaukee	0	6	0	.000	Rochester	0	3	0	.000
Frankford	14	1	1	.933	Dayton	0	7	1	.000	Orang Indians	0	10	0	.000
Bears	12	1	3	.923	Columbus	0	9	0	.000					
Pottsville	10	2	1	.833										
Kansas City	8	3	0	.727	Cleveland	7	1	1	.875	Canton	10	0	2	1.000
Green Bay	7	3	3	.700	Bears	6	1	4	.856	Bears	9	3	0	.750
Los Angeles	6	3	1	.667	Philadelphia	11	2	1	.846	Cardinals	8	3	0	.727
New York	8	4	0	.667	Duluth	5	1	0	.831	Toledo	5	2	2	.714
Duluth	6	5	2	.545	Rock Island	6	2	2	.750	Rock Island	4	2	1	.667
Buffalo	4	4	2	.500	Green Bay	7	4	0	.636	Dayton	4	3	1	.571
Cardinals	5	6	1	.455	Buffalo	6	4	0	.600	Green Bay	4	3	3	.571
Providence	5	7	0	.417	Racine	4	3	3	.571	Racine	5	4	1	.556
Detroit	4	6	2	.400	Cardinals	5	4	1	.555	Buffalo	3	4	1	.429
Hartford	3	7	0	.300	Columbus	4	4	0	.500	Akron	3	4	2	.429
Brooklyn	3	8	0	.272	Hammond	2	2	1	.500	Milwaukee	2	4	3	.333
Milwaukee	2	7	0	.222	Milwaukee	5	8	0	.385	Marion	2	6	0	.250
Dayton	1	4	1	.200	Akron	2	6	0	.250	Minneapolis	1	3	0	.250
Akron	1	4	3	.200	Kansas City	2	7	0	.222	Rochester	0	3	1	.000
Racine	1	4	0	.200	Dayton	2	7	0	.222	Hammond	0	4	1	.000
Columbus	1	6	0	.144	Kenosha	0	5	1	.000	Columbus	0	7	0	.000
Canton	1	9	3	.100	Minneapolis	0	6	0	.000	Louisville	0	3	0	.000
Louisville	0	4	0	.000	Rochester	0	7	0	.000	Evansville	0	2	0	.000
Hammond	0	4	0	.000										
Cardinals	11	2	1	.846	Canton	11	0	1	1.000	*Bears	10	1	1	.999
Pottsville	10	2	0	.833	Bears	9	2	1	.818	Buffalo	9	1	2	.900
Detroit	8	2	2	.800	Green Bay	7	2	1	.777	Akron	7	2	1	.778
New York	8	4	0	.667	Milwaukee	7	2	3	.777	Green Bay	6	2	2	.750
Akron	4	2	2	.667	Cleveland	3	1	3	.750	Canton	4	3	3	.571
Bears	9	5	3	.643	Cardinals	8	4	0	.667	Dayton	4	3	1	.571
Philadelphia	12	7	0	.632	Duluth	4	3	0	.571	Rock Island	5	4	1	.556
Rock Island	5	3	3	.625	Columbus	5	4	1	.556	Cardinals	2	3	2	.400
Green Bay	8	5	0	.615	Buffalo	5	4	3	.556	Cleveland	2	6	0	.250
Providence	6	5	1	.545	Racine	4	4	2	.500	Rochester	2	6	0	.250
					Toledo	2	3	2	.400	Detroit	1	7	1	.125

*Staley's.

PRO-FOOTBALL LEADERS, 1932-1944

YARDS RUSHING

1944—Philadelphia Eagles	1,663
1943—Phil. Pitt.	1,730
1942—Chicago Bears	1,881
1941—Chicago Bears	2,156
1940—Chicago Bears	1,818
1939—Chicago Bears	2,043
1938—Detroit Lions	1,893
1937—Detroit Lions	2,074
1936—Detroit Lions	2,885
1935—Chicago Bears	2,096
1934—Detroit Lions	2,763
1933—Boston Redskins	2,367
1932—Chicago Bears	1,770

YARDS PASSING

1944—Washington Redskins	2,021
1943—Chicago Bears	2,310
1942—Green Bay Packers	2,407
1941—Chicago Bears	2,002
1940—Washington Redskins	1,887
1939—Chicago Bears	1,965
1938—Washington	1,536
1937—Green Bay Packers	1,398
1936—Green Bay Packers	1,629
1935—Green Bay Packers	1,416
1934—Green Bay Packers	1,165
1933—New York Giants	1,335
1932—Chicago Bears	1,013

TOTAL YARDS

1944—Chicago Bears	3,251
1943—Chicago Bears	3,961
1942—Chicago Bears	3,900
1941—Chicago Bears	4,265
1940—Green Bay Packers	3,400
1939—Chicago Bears	3,988
1938—Green Bay Packers	3,037

1937—Green Bay Packers	3,201
1936—Detroit Lions	3,703
1935—Chicago Bears	3,454
1934—Chicago Bears	3,750
1933—New York Giants	2,970
1932—Chicago Bears	2,755

FORWARD PASSING

	Thrown	Completed	Efficiency
1944—Washington	299	170	56.8%
1943—Washington	254	139	54.7%
1942—Washington	257	137	53.3%
1941—Green Bay	253	133	52.6%
1940—Washington	244	144	59.0%
1939—Cleveland	253	127	50.1%
1938—Chicago Cards	240	114	47.5%
1937—Washington	222	99	44.5%
1936—Green Bay	255	108	42.3%
1935—New York	154	69	44.8%
1934—New York	154	63	40.9%
1933—Brooklyn	169	79	46.7%
1932—New York	188	87	46.2%

SCORING

1944—Chicago Bears (10 games)	258
1943—Chicago Bears (10 games)	303
1942—Chicago Bears (11 games)	376
1941—Chicago Bears (11 games)	396
1940—Washington (11 games)	245
1939—Chicago Bears (11 games)	298
1938—Green Bay Packers (11 games)	223
1937—Green Bay Packers (11 games)	220
1936—Green Bay Packers (12 games)	243
1935—Chicago Bears (12 games)	192
1934—Chicago Bears (13 games)	286
1933—New York Giants (14 games)	244
1932—Green Bay Packers (14 games)	152

PRO-FOOTBALL LEADERS—Cont.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

	TD.	PAT.	FG.	PTS.	Caught	Yds.	TD.
1944—Don Hutson, G. B.	9	31	0	85	26	432	4
1943—Don Hutson, G. B.	12	36	3	117	13	237	3
1942—Don Hutson, G. B.	17	33	1	138	21	219	3
1941—Don Hutson, G. B.	12	20	1	95	24	321	2
1940—Don Hutson, G. B.	7	15	0	57			
1939—Andy Farkas, Wash.	11	2	0	68			
1938—Clarke Hinkle, G. B.	7	7	3	58			
1937—Jack Manders, Bears.	5	15	8	69			
1936—Dutch Clark, Det.	7	19	4	73			
1935—Dutch Clark, Det.	6	16	1	55			
1934—Jack Manders, Bears.	3	21	10	79			
1933—Ken Strong, New York	6	13	5	64			
Glenn Presnell, Ports.	6	10	6	64			
1932—Dutch Clark, Ports.	4	6	3	39			

YARDS RUSHING

	Yds. Gained	Att.
1944—Bill Paschal, New York	737	198
1943—Bill Paschal, New York	572	147
1942—Bill Dudley, Pittsburgh	696	162
1941—Pug Manders, Brooklyn	486	111
1940—Byron White, Detroit	514	146
1939—Bill Osmanski, Bears	699	121
1938—Byron White, Pittsburgh	567	152
1937—Cliff Battles, Washington	874	216
1936—Tuffy Leemans, N. Y.	830	208
1935—Doug. Russell, Cardinals	499	140
1934—Beattie Feathers, Bears	1,004	101
1933—Cliff Battles, Boston	737	146
1932—Bob Campiglio, Stapleton	504	104

PASS RECEIVING

	Caught	Yds.	TD.
1944—Don Hutson, G. B.	58	886	9
1943—Don Hutson, G. B.	47	776	11
1942—Don Hutson, G. B.	74	1,211	17
1941—Don Hutson, G. B.	58	738	10
1940—Don Looney, Philadelphia	58	707	24
1939—Don Hutson, G. B.	34	846	6
1938—Gaynell Tinsley, Cardinals	41	516	1
1937—Don Hutson, Green Bay	47	552	7
1936—Don Hutson, Green Bay	34	526	9

1935—Tod Goodwin, N. Y.	26	432	4
1934—Joe Carter, Philadelphia	13	237	3
1933—John Kelley, Brooklyn	21	219	3
1932—Luke Johnaos, Bears	24	321	2

FIELD GOALS

1944—Ken Strong, New York	10	237	6
1943—Don Hutson, Green Bay	3	13	3
Ward Cuff, New York	3	3	3
1942—Bill Daddio, Cardinals	5	5	5
1941—Clark Hinkle, Green Bay	3	3	6
1940—Clark Hinkle, Green Bay	3	3	9
1939—Ward Cuff, New York	3	3	7
1938—Ward Cuff, New York	3	3	5
Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn	3	3	5
1937—Jack Manders, Bears	3	3	8
1936—Jack Manders, Bears	3	3	7
Armand Nicolai, Pittsburgh	3	3	7
1935—Armand Nicolai, Pittsburgh	3	3	6
Bill Smith, Cardinals	3	3	6
1934—Jack Manders, Bears	3	3	10
1933—Jack Manders, Bears	3	3	6
Glenn Presnell, Portsmouth	3	3	6
1932—Dutch Clark, Portsmouth	3	3	3

*Drop-Kicks.

FORWARD PASSING

	Com.	Passes Completed	Yards	In-ter.
1944—Frank Filchock, Wash.	147	84	1,139	9
1943—Sammy Baugh, Wash.	320	135	1,754	19
1942—Cecil Isbell, G. B.	288	146	2,021	14
1941—Cecil Isbell, G. B.	206	117	1,479	11
1940—Sammy Baugh, Wash.	177	111	1,367	10
1939—Parker Hall, Cleveland	208	106	1,227	13
1938—Ed Danowski, N. Y.	129	70	848	8
1937—Sammy Baugh, Wash.	171	81	1,127	14
1936—Arnie Herber, Green Bay	173	77	1,239	13
1935—Ed Danowski, N. Y.	113	37	795	9
1934—Arnie Herber, Green Bay	115	42	799	12
1933—Harry Newman, N. Y.	132	53	963	17
1932—Arnie Herber, Green Bay	101	37	639	9

Hockey

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
1944-45							
Canadiens	50	38	8	4	228	121	80
Detroit	50	31	14	5	218	161	67
Toronto	50	24	22	4	183	161	52
Boston	50	16	30	4	179	219	36
Chicago	50	13	30	7	141	194	33
Rangers	50	11	29	10	154	247	32
1943-44							
Canadiens	50	38	5	7	234	109	83
Detroit	50	26	18	6	214	177	58
Toronto	50	23	23	4	214	174	50
Chicago	50	22	23	5	178	187	49
Boston	50	19	26	5	223	268	43
Rangers	50	6	39	5	162	310	17
1942-43							
Detroit	50	25	14	11	169	124	61
Boston	50	24	17	9	195	176	57
Toronto	50	22	19	9	198	159	53
Canadiens	50	19	19	12	181	191	50
Chicago	50	17	18	15	179	180	49
Rangers	50	11	31	8	161	253	30
1941-42							
Rangers	48	29	17	2	177	143	60
Toronto	48	27	18	3	158	136	57
Boston	48	25	17	6	160	118	56
Chicago	48	22	23	3	145	135	47
1940-41							
Detroit	48	19	25	4	140	147	42
Canadiens	48	18	27	3	134	173	39
Americans	48	16	29	3	133	175	35
1939-40							
Boston	48	27	8	13	168	102	67
Toronto	48	28	14	6	145	99	62
Detroit	48	21	16	11	112	102	52
Rangers	48	21	19	8	143	125	50
Chicago	48	16	25	7	112	139	39
Canadiens	48	16	26	6	121	147	38
Americans	48	8	29	11	99	186	27
1938-39							
Boston	48	31	12	5	170	98	67
Rangers	48	27	11	10	136	77	64
Toronto	48	25	17	6	134	110	56
Chicago	48	23	19	6	112	120	52
Detroit	48	16	26	6	90	126	38
Americans	48	15	29	4	108	140	34
Canadiens	48	10	33	5	90	167	25
1937-38							
Boston	48	36	10	2	156	76	74
Rangers	48	28	16	6	149	105	58
Toronto	48	19	20	9	114	107	47
Americans	48	17	21	10	119	157	44
Detroit	48	18	24	6	107	128	42
Canadiens	48	15	24	9	115	146	39
Chicago	48	12	28	8	91	132	32

STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

1944-45—Toronto Maple Leafs	1917-18—Toronto Arenas
1943-44—Montreal Canadiens	1916-17—Seattle Metropolitans
1942-43—Detroit Red Wings	1915-16—Montreal Canadiens
1941-42—Toronto Maple Leafs	1914-15—Vancouver Millionaires
1940-41—Boston Bruins	1913-14—Toronto
1939-40—N. Y. Rangers	1912-13—Quebec Bulldogs
1938-39—Boston Bruins	1911-12—Quebec Bulldogs
1937-38—Chicago Black Hawks	1910-11—Ottawa Senators
1936-37—Detroit Red Wings	1909-10—Montreal Wanderers
1935-36—Detroit Red Wings	1908-09—Ottawa Senators
1934-35—Montreal Maroons	1907-08—Montreal Wanderers
1933-34—Chicago Black Hawks	1906-07—Montreal Wanderers
1932-33—N. Y. Rangers	(March)
1931-32—Toronto Maple Leafs	1906-07—Kenora Thistles
1930-31—Montreal Canadiens	1905-06—Montreal Wanderers
1929-30—Montreal Canadiens	1904-05—Ottawa Silver Seven
1928-29—Boston Bruins	1903-04—Ottawa Silver Seven
1927-28—N. Y. Rangers	1902-03—Ottawa Silver Seven
1926-27—Ottawa Senators	1901-02—Montreal A.A.A.
1925-26—Montreal Maroons	1900-01—Winnipeg Victorias
1924-25—Victoria Cougars	1899-00—Montreal Shamrocks
1923-24—Montreal Canadiens	1898-99—Montreal Victorias
1922-23—Ottawa Senators	1897-98—Montreal Victorias
1921-22—Toronto St. Patricks	1896-97—Montreal Victorias
1920-21—Ottawa Senators	1895-96—Winnipeg Victorias
1919-20—Ottawa Senators	1894-95—Montreal Victorias
1918-19—No decision***	1893-94—Montreal A.A.A.

***Seattle, Pacific Coast Hockey League champions, and Montreal Canadiens, National Hockey League champions, met at Seattle but series called off because of influenza epidemic and death of Joe Hall of Canadiens.

HOCKEY TROPHY WINNERS

The GEORGES VEZINA TROPHY is awarded annually to the goal-tender having the lowest "goals against" record during the regular season. The trophy was presented in memory of the late George Vezina, who starred in the nets for the Montreal Canadiens for fifteen years.

1944-45—W. Durnan, Canadiens	1937-38—C. Thompson, Boston	1930-31—R. Worters, Americans
1943-44—W. Durnan, Canadiens	1936-37—N. Smith, Detroit	1929-30—C. Thompson, Boston
1942-43—J. Mowers, Detroit	1935-36—C. Thompson, Boston	1928-29—G. Hainsworth, Canadiens
1941-42—F. Brimsek, Boston	1934-35—L. Chabot, Chicago	1927-28—G. Hainsworth, Canadiens
1940-41—W. Broda, Toronto	1933-34—C. Gardiner, Chicago	1926-27—G. Hainsworth, Canadiens
1939-40—D. Kerr, Rangers	1932-33—C. Thompson, Boston	
1938-39—F. Brimsek, Boston	1931-32—C. Gardiner, Chicago	

The DR. DAVID A. HART TROPHY is awarded annually to the player voted the "most valuable" to his club during the season.

1944-45—E. Lach, Canadiens	1936-37—A. C. Siebert, Canadiens	1928-29—R. Worters, Americans
1943-44—W. Pratt, Toronto	1935-36—E. Shore, Boston	1927-28—H. Morenz, Canadiens
1942-43—W. Cowley, Boston	1934-35—E. Shore, Boston	1926-27—H. Gardiner, Canadiens
1941-42—T. Anderson, Americans	1933-34—A. Joliat, Canadiens	1925-26—N. Stewart, Montreal
1940-41—W. Cowley, Boston	1932-33—E. Shore, Boston	1924-25—W. Burch, Hamilton
1939-40—E. Goodfellow, Detroit	1931-32—H. Morenz, Canadiens	1923-24—F. Nighbor, Ottawa
1938-39—H. Blake, Canadiens	1930-31—H. Morenz, Canadiens	
1937-38—E. Shore, Boston	1929-30—N. Stewart, Montreal	

The LADY BYNG TROPHY is awarded annually to the player voted the "most gentlemanly" in his conduct on the ice during the season.

1944-45—W. Mosienko, Chicago	1937-38—G. Drillon, Toronto	1930-31—F. Boucher, Rangers
1943-44—C. Smith, Chicago	1936-37—M. Barry, Detroit	1929-30—F. Boucher, Rangers
1942-43—M. Bentley, Chicago	1935-36—E. Romnes, Chicago	1928-29—F. Boucher, Rangers
1941-42—S. Apps, Toronto	1934-35—F. Boucher, Rangers	1927-28—F. Boucher, Rangers
1940-41—R. Bauer, Boston	1933-34—F. Boucher, Rangers	1926-27—W. Burch, Americans
1939-40—R. Bauer, Boston	1932-33—F. Boucher, Rangers	1925-26—F. Nighbor, Ottawa
1938-39—C. Smith, Rangers	1931-32—J. Primeau, Toronto	1924-25—F. Nighbor, Ottawa

The CALDER TROPHY is awarded annually to the player selected by the NHL hockey writers as the "outstanding rookie" of the season.

1944-45—F. McCool, Toronto	1939-40—K. Macdonald, Rangers	1934-35—D. Schrier, Americans
1943-44—A. Ebdnar, Toronto	1938-39—F. Brimsek, Boston	1933-34—R. Blinco, Maroons
1942-43—G. Stewart, Toronto	1937-38—C. Dahlstrom, Chicago	1932-33—C. Voss, Detroit
1941-42—G. Warwick, Rangers	1936-37—S. Apps, Toronto	
1940-41—J. Quilty, Canadiens	1935-36—M. Karakas, Chicago	

WESTERN CONFERENCE CROSS COUNTRY RUN, 1945

Team Scores			
Wisconsin	2, 7, 8, 12, 14, (25), (33)	Ohio State	4, 6, 11, 19, 22, (24), (29)
Purdue	3, 9, 10, 16, 17, (32), (34)	Illinois	1, 15, 20, 21, 26, (27)
		Indiana	5, 13, 18, 23, 28, (30), (31)

Golf

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS

1895—C. B. Macdonald	1908—J. D. Travers	1922—Jess W. Sweetser	1933—George T. Dunlap, Jr.
1896—H. G. Whigham	1909—R. A. Gardner	1923—Max R. Marston	1934—W. Lawson Little, Jr.
1897—H. G. Whigham	1910—W. C. Fownes, Jr.	1924—Robert T. Jones, Jr.	1935—W. Lawson Little, Jr.
1898—F. S. Douglas	1911—Harold H. Hilton	1925—R. T. Jones, Jr.	1936—John W. Fischer
1899—H. M. Harriman	1912—J. D. Travers	1926—George Von Elm	1937—Johnny Goodman
1900—W. J. Travis	1913—J. D. Travers	1927—R. T. Jones, Jr.	1938—Willie Turnesa
1901—W. J. Travis	1914—Francis Ouimet	1928—R. T. Jones, Jr.	1939—Marvin H. Ward
1902—L. N. James	1915—R. A. Gardner	1929—Harrison R. Johnston	1940—Richard D. Chapman
1903—W. J. Travis	1916—Chas. Evans, Jr.	1930—R. T. Jones, Jr.	1941—Marvin Ward
1904—H. C. Egan	1917—No Tournament	1931—Francis Ouimet	
1905—H. C. Egan	1918—No Tournament	1932—C. Ross Somerville	
1906—E. M. Byers	1919—S. D. Herron		
1907—Jerome D. Travers	1920—Chas. Evans, Jr.		
	1921—Jesse P. Guilford		

U. S. OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

1900 Harry Vardon	1911 J. J. McDermott	1922 Gene Sarazen	1933 John Goodman
1901 W. Anderson	1912 J. J. McDermott	1923 Robt. T. Jones, Jr.	1934 Olin Dutra
1902 L. Auchterlonie	1913 F. Ouimet	1924 Cyril Walker	1935 Sam Parks, Jr.
1903 W. Anderson	1914 Walter Hagen	1925 W. MacFarlane	1936 Tony Manero
1904 W. Anderson	1915 J. D. Travers	1926 Robt. T. Jones	1937 Ralph Guldahl
1905 W. Anderson	1916 Chas. Evans, Jr.	1927 Tommy Armour	1938 Ralph Guldahl
1906 Alec Smith	1917 No Tourney	1928 Johnny Farrell	1939 Byron Nelson
1907 Alec Ross	1918 No Tourney	1929 Robt. T. Jones	1940 Lawson Little
1908 Fred McLeod	1919 Walter Hagen	1930 Robt. T. Jones	1941 Craig Wood
1909 Geo. Sargent	1920 Edward Ray	1931 Billy Burke	
1910 Alec Smith	1921 James M. Barnes	1932 Gene Sarazen	

U. S. PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

1919 James Barnes	1926 Walter Hagen	1933 Gene Sarazen	1941 No Tourney
1920 Jock Hutchinson	1927 Walter Hagen	1934 Paul Runyan	1942 No Tourney
1921 Walter Hagen	1928 Leo Diegel	1935 John Reyolta	1943 No Tourney
1922 Gene Sarazen	1929 Leo Diegel	1936 Denny Shute	1944 Bob Hamilton
1923 Gene Sarazen	1930 Tommy Armour	1937 Denny Shute	1945 Byron Nelson
1924 Walter Hagen	1931 Tom Creavy	1938 Paul Runyan	
1925 Walter Hagen	1932 Olin Dutra	1939 Byron Nelson	

U. S. WOMEN'S AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

1900 F. C. Griscom	1911 Margaret Curtis	1922 Glenna Collett	1933 Virginia Van Wie
1901 Gen. Hecker	1912 Margaret Curtis	1923 Edith Cummings	1934 Virginia Van Wie
1902 Gen. Hecker	1913 G. Ravenscroft	1924 D. C. Hurd	1935 Glenna Collett
1903 Bessie Anthony	1914 H. A. Jackson	1925 Glenna Collett	Vare
1904 G. Bishop	1915 C. H. Vanderbeck	1926 G. H. Stetson	1936 Pamela Barton
1905 Pauline MacKay	1916 Alexa Stirling	1927 M. B. Horn	1937 Estelle Page
1906 H. S. Curtis	1917 No Tournament	1928 Glenna Collett	1938 Patty Berg
1907 Margaret Curtis	1918 No Tournament	1929 Glenna Collett	1939 Betty Jameson
1908 Kate Harley	1919 Alexa Stirling	1930 Glenna Collett	1940 Betty Jameson
1909 D. Campbell	1920 Alexa Stirling	1931 Helen Hicks	1941 Mrs. Frank Newell
1910 D. Campbell	1921 Marion Hollins	1932 Virginia Van Wie	

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONS BY YEAR

Year	Men's Amateur	Men's Open	Women's Amateur	Year	Men's Amateur	Men's Open	Women's Amateur
1920	Chas. Evans, Jr.	Jock Hutchinson	Mrs. Fred Letts	1932	Gus Moreland	Walter Hagen	Mrs. Opal Hill
1921	Chas. Evans, Jr.	Walter Hagen	Mrs. Mely Jones	1933	Jack Westland	Macd. Smith	Lucille Robinson
1922	Chas. Evans, Jr.	M. J. Brady	Mrs. D. C. Gaut	1934	Zell Eaton	Harry Cooper	Mrs. L. D. Cheney
1923	Chas. Evans, Jr.	Jock Hutchinson	Miriam Burns	1935	Chas. Yates	John Revolta	Marion Miley
1924	H. R. Johnston	Bill Mehlhorn	Edith Cummings	1936	Paul Leslie	Ralph Guldahl	Dorothy Traug
1925	Keefe Carter	Macd. Smith	Mrs. E. R. Reinhardt	1937	Wilford Wehrle	Ralph Guldahl	Marion Miley
1926	Frank Dolp	Walter Hagen	Dorothy Page	1938	R. Babbish	R. Guldahl	Patty Berg
1927	B. E. Stein	Walter Hagen	Mrs. Leona Pressler	1939	H. Todd	B. Nelson	Edith Estabrooks
1928	Frank Dolp	Abe Espinosa	Mrs. Leona Pressler	1940	Marvin Ward	J. Demaret	Betty Jameson
1929	Don Moe	Tommy Armour	Mrs. Opal Hill	1941	Marvin Ward	E. Oliver	Mrs. Russell Mann
1930	John Lehman	Gene Sarazen	Mrs. G. W. Tyson	1942	B. P. Abbott	H. Barron	Betty Jameson
1931	Don Moe	Ed Dudley	Mrs. Opal Hill	1943	No Tourney	No Tourney	Dorothy Germain
				1944	No Tourney	No Tourney	Dorothy Germain
				1945	No Tourney	No Tourney	Phyllis Otto

Year	Men's Amateur	Men's Open	Women's Open	Year	Men's Amateur	Men's Open	Women's Open
1920	Cyril Tolley	Geo. Duncan	Cecil Leitch	1930	R. T. Jones	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Diana Fishwick
1921	W. I. Hunter	J. Hutchison	Cecil Leitch	1931	E. Martin-Smith	T. Armour	Enid Wilson
1922	E. Holderness	Walter Hagen	J. Wethered	1932	J. DeForest	Gene Sarazen	Enid Wilson
1923	R. Wethered	A. G. Havers	Doris Chambers	1933	M. Scott	Denny Shute	Enid Wilson
1924	E. Holderness	Walter Hagen	J. Wethered	1934	W. L. Little	Henry Cotton	Mrs. A. Holm
1925	Robt. Harris	James Barnes	J. Wethered	1935	W. L. Little	Alfred Perry	Wanda Morgan
1926	Jess Sweetser	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Cecil Leitch	1936	H. Thompson	Alf Padgham	Pamela Barton
1927	Dr. W. Tweddell	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mlle. la Chaume	1937	Robt. Sweeney	Henry Cotton	Jessie Anderson
1928	T. P. Perkins	Walter Hagen	Nan. Leblan	1938	C. Yates (U.S.)	R. A. Whitcomb	Mrs. H. Holm
1929	C. J. Tolley	Walter Hagen	J. Wethered	1939	A. Kyle	D. Burton	Pamela Barton

1945 GOLF TOURNAMENT WINNERS

1945 National Collegiate Golf Meet, June 25-27, Ohio State University

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

1945 BIG TEN INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

60-Yards Dash: Buster (Illinois), :06.4.
70-Yards High Hurdles: Walker (Illinois), :08.9.
70-Yards Low Hurdles: Walker (Illinois), :08.
440-Yards Run: Kelley (Illinois), :50.6.
880-Yards Run: Kelley (Illinois), 1:56.4.
One Mile Run: Robert Hume (Michigan), 4:25.0.
Two Miles Run: Ross Hume (Michigan), 9:45.4.

One Mile Relay: * Illinois (Buster, Johnson, Gonzales, Kelley), 3 min. 24.7 seconds.
* Ran in two heats, against time.
Pole Vault: Tie (Schmidt—Ohio State), (Phelps—Illinois), 13 feet 9 inches.
Shot Put: Thomas (Ohio), 47 feet ½ inch.
High Jump: Backman (Wisconsin), 6 feet 2 inches.
Broad Jump: Aihara (Illinois), 22 feet, 11½ inches.

Auto Racing

NATIONAL AUTO RACING CHAMPIONS

(Determined by American Automobile Association on Point Basis)

1911—R. Mulford.	1922—Jimmy Murphy.	1933—Louis Meyer.
1912—R. De Palma.	1923—Eddie Hearne.	1934—Bill Cummings.
1913—E. Cooper.	1924—Jimmy Murphy.	1935—Kelly Petillo.
1914—R. De Palma.	1925—Peter De Paolo.	1936—Louis Meyer.
1915—E. Cooper.	1926—Harry Hartz.	1937—Wilbur Shaw.
1916—Dario Resta.	1927—Peter De Paolo.	1938—Floyd Roberts.
1917—E. Cooper.	1928—Louis Meyer.	1939—Wilbur Shaw.
1918—R. Mulford.	1929—Louis Meyer.	1940—Rex Mays.
1919—"Howdy" Wilcox.	1930—Billy Arnold.	1941—Rex Mays.
1920—G. Chevrolet.	1931—Louis Schneider.	
1921—Tommy Milton.	1932—Bob Carey.	

There have been no races since 1941.

TEN GREATEST DRIVERS

T. E. Myers' Selections

1. Ralph De Palma	6. Rex Mays
2. Lou Meyer	7. Bill Cummings
3. Tommy Milton	8. Dario Resta
4. Jimmy Murphy	9. Jules Goux
5. Frank Lockhart	10. Harry Hartz

Ralph De Palma's Selections

1. Ray Harroun	6. Caleb Bragg
2. Jules Goux	7. Spencer Wishart
3. Frank Lockhart	8. Pete De Paolo
4. Tommy Milton	9. Harry Hartz
5. David Bruce-Brown	10. Bob Burman

T. E. "Pop" Myers is general manager of the Indianapolis Speedway; Ralph De Palma, who in 1912 pushed his car across the finish line even though he was out of the money, has been "people's choice" in every one of the ten Indianapolis races he entered.

WINNERS OF INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY RACES

(2½ Miles Paved Track)

Year	Driver and Car	Time	Speed	Year	Driver and Car	Time	Speed
1911	Harroun, Marmon	6:42:08	74.59	1929	Keech, Simplex Special	5:07:25	97.58
1912	Dawson, National	6:21:06	78.70	1930	Arnold, Hartz-Miller	4:58:39*	100.488
1913	Goux, Peugeot	6:35:05	76.92	1931	Schneider, Bowes Special	5:10:28*	96.629
1914	Thomas, Delage	6:03:45	82.47	1932	Frame, Miller Special	4:48:04*	104.144
1915	DePalma, Mercedes	5:33:55	89.84	1933	L. Meyer, Miller Special	4:48:13*	104.089
1916	Resta, Peugeot	3:34:17	83.26	1934	Cummings, Miller Spec	4:46:05*	104.863
1919	Wilcox, Peugeot	5:40:42	88.06	1935	Petillo, Gilmore Special	4:42:23.	106.240
1920	Chevrolet, Monroe	5:38:32	88.50	1936	L. Meyer, Special	4:35:03*	109.069
1921	Milton, Frontenac	5:34:44	89.62	1937	W. Shaw, Shaw-Gilmore Special	4:24:08*	113.580
1922	Murphy, Murphy Special	5:17:30	94.48	1938	Floyd Roberts, Bird Special	4:15:58.40	117.200
1923	Milton, H.C.S. Special	5:29:50	90.95	1939	W. Shaw, Boyle Special	4:20:47.39	115.03
1924	Corum & Boyer, Dusenbg.	5:05:23	98.23	1940	W. Shaw, Boyle Special	4:22:31.17	114.277
1925	DePaolo, Dusenbg.	4:56:39	101.13	1941	Mauri Rose	4:20:36.24	115.117
1926	Lockhart, Miller Special	4:10:17	95.88		Floyd Davis		
1927	Souders, Dusenbg.	5:07:33	97.54				
1928	L. Meyer, Miller	5:01:33	99.48				

*Found to be the nearest second, only.

There have been no races since 1942.

500-MILE INDIANAPOLIS RACE, ORDER OF FINISH

Drivers	Time	Aver. m.p.h.
1938.....Floyd Roberts.....Burd Piston Ring Sp.....	4:15:58.40	117.200
1939.....Wilbur Shaw.....Boyle Special.....	4:20:47.39	115.035
1940.....Jimmy Snyder.....Boyle Special.....	4:22:31.17	114.277
1941.....Wilbur Shaw.....Noc-Out Hose Clamp Sp.....	4:20:36.24	115.117
.....Rex Mays.....		
.....Mauri Rose.....		
.....Floyd Davis.....		

VANDERBILT CUP ORDER OF FINISH

(Race held July 6, 1937, at Westbury, L. I.)

Driver and Car	Time	Average m.p.h.
1 Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany, Auto Union.....	3:38.0075	82.565
2 Dick Seaman, England, Mercedes.....	3:38.5178	82.244
3 Rex Mays, California, Alfa Romeo.....	3:44.3882	80.143
4 Ernst Delius, Germany, Auto Union.....	3:48.0950	78.894
5 Giuseppe Farina, Italy, Alfa Romeo.....	3:51.2975	77.752

HISTORY OF ONE-MILE AUTOMOBILE SPEED MARKAs of December 31, 1938

Source: Contest Board, American Automobile association

The first recorded effort for one mile was made in 1898 by Chasseloup-Laubat, driving a Jentaud, in France. His average was 39.23 m.p.h. This was increased to 65.79 in 1899 by Jenatzky, in France. The first man to travel better than 100 m.p.h. was Rigolly, in 1904, at 103.56 m.p.h., followed by Baras, with 104.53 in the same year. The first over 200 m.p.h. was Major H. O. D. Segrave, 203.790 in 1927.

Date	Driver	Car	American		World's	
			Time	Average	Time	Average
1898	Chasseloup-Laubat	Jeantaud			*	39.24
1899	Jenatzky	Jenatzky			*	65.79
1902	Serpollet	Serpollet			*	75.06
1902	Fournier	Mors			*	76.80
1902	Augiers	Mors			*	77.13
1903	Duray	Gobron-Brillie			*	84.73
Jan. 4, 1903	Henry Ford	Ford "999"	39.40	91.370		
Jan. 2, 1904	Wm. K. Vanderbilt	Mercedes	39.00	92.307		
1904	Rigolly	Gobron-Brillie			*	93.20
1904	de Caters	Mercedes			*	97.26
1904	Rigolly	Gobron-Brillie			*	103.56
1904	Baras	Darracq			*	104.53
Jan. 24, 1905	Arthur MacDonald	Napier	34.40	104.65		
Jan. 25, 1905	H. L. Bowden	Mercedes	32.80	109.75		
Jan. 26, 1906	Frank Marriott	Stanley (steam)	28.20	127.659		
1909	V. Hemery	Benz				115.923
Mar. 16, 1910	Barney Oldfield	Benz	27.33	131.724		
April 23, 1911	Bob Burman	Benz	25.40	141.732		
June 24, 1914	L. G. Hornsted	Benz				
Feb. 12, 1919	Ralph DePalma	Packard	24.02	149.875	29.01	124.00
April 27, 1920	Tom Milton	Duesenberg	23.07	156.046		
May 17, 1922	K. Lee Guinness	Sunbeam			27.87	129.17
June 26, 1924	J. G. Parry-Thomas	Leyland-Thomas			27.75	129.73
July 6, 1924	Rene Thomas	Delage			25.12	143.312
July 12, 1924	E. A. D. Eldridge	Fiat			24.675	145.90
July 21, 1925	Capt. M. Campbell	Sunbeam			23.878	150.766
April 27, 1926	J. G. Parry-Thomas	Thomas Special			21.419	168.075
April 28, 1926	J. G. Parry-Thomas	Thomas Special			21.099	170.624
Feb. 4, 1927	Capt. M. Campbell	Napier-Campbell			20.663	174.224
Mar. 29, 1927	Major H. O. D. Segrave	Sunbeam	17.665	203.790	17.665	203.790
Feb. 19, 1928	Capt. M. Campbell	Napier-Campbell	17.395	206.956	17.395	206.956
April 22, 1928	Ray Keech	White Triplex	17.345	207.552	17.345	207.552
Mar. 11, 1929	Major H. O. D. Segrave	Irving-Napier	15.56	231.446	15.56	231.446
Feb. 5, 1931	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	14.65	246.086	14.65	246.086
Feb. 24, 1932	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	14.175	253.96	14.175	253.96
Feb. 22, 1933	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	13.23	273.432	13.23	272.108
Mar. 7, 1935	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	13.01	276.82	13.01	276.82
Sept. 3, 1935	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	11.96	301.13	11.96	301.13
Nov. 19, 1937	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	11.56	311.42	11.56	311.42
Aug. 27, 1938	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	10.42	345.5	10.42	345.5
Sept. 15, 1938	John Cobb	Railton	10.28	350.2	10.28	350.2
Sept. 16, 1938	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	10.07	357.5	10.07	357.5
Aug. 23, 1939	John Cobb	Railton	9.76	368.9	9.76	368.9

*Records made over the flying kilometer, which was the recognized distance in the early years.

Those who drove 200 or better are:

Date	Driver	Car	Amer. Record		World's Record	
			Time	Average	Time	Average
3-29-27	Maj. H. O. D. Segrave	Sunbeam	17.665	203.790	7.665	203.790
2-19-28	Capt. M. Campbell	Napier-Campbell	17.395	206.956	17.395	206.956
4-22-28	Ray Keech	White-Triplex	17.345	207.552	17.345	207.552
3-11-29	Maj. H. O. D. Segrave	Irving-Napier	15.56	231.362	15.56	231.362
2-5-31	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	14.65	245.733	14.65	245.733
2-24-32	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	13.23	272.108	13.23	272.108
2-22-33	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Napier-Campbell	14.175	253.968	14.175	253.968
3-7-35	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	13.005	276.816	13.005	276.816
9-3-35	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	11.965	301.1292	11.965	301.1292
9-19-37	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	11.56	311.42	11.56	311.42
8-27-38	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	10.42	345.5	10.42	345.5
9-15-38	John Cobb	Railton	10.28	350.2	10.28	350.2
9-16-38	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt No. 1	10.07	357.5	10.07	357.5
8-23-39	John Cobb	Railton	9.76	368.9	9.76	368.9

WORLD'S UNLIMITED SPEED RECORDS AS OF DEC. 31, 1940

Source: American Automobile Association
(Cars of Unlimited Piston Displacement)

Distance	Date	Place	Driver	Car	Time	Speed M.P.H.
Flying 1K	8/23/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	6.05	369.7
" 1M	8/23/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	9.76	368.9
" 5K	8/26/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	34.235	326.7
" 5M	8/26/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	59.57	302.2
" 10K	8/26/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	1:19.04	285.0
" 10M	8/26/39	Bonneville	John Cobb	Railton	2:13.155	270.4
1M	10/26/37	Reichsautobahn	Rosemeyer	Auto Union	19.08	117.3
1K	10/27/37	Reichsautobahn	Rosemeyer	Auto Union	25.96	138.7
50K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	10:46.83	172.9
50M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	16:55.48	177.3
100K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	20:52.18	178.6
100M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	33:12.73	180.7
200K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	41:06.46	181.4
200M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	1:05:41.99	182.6
500K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	1:41:50.46	183.0
500M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	2:49:16.37	177.2
1000K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	3:30:12.79	177.4
1000M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins Cliff Bergere	Mormon Meteor	5:47:12.85	172.8
2000K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	7:12:33.69	172.4
2000M	7/22/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	11:44:23.95	170.4
3000K	7/22/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	10:56:47.36	170.3
3000M	7/22-23/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	18:05:34.63	165.8
4000K	7/22-23/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	14:47:19.20	168.1
4000M	9/21-23/36	Bonneville	Jenkins & Stapp	Mormon Meteor	26:34:21.98	150.5
5000K	7/22-23/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	18:45:58.10	165.6
5000M	9/21-23/36	Bonneville	Jenkins & Stapp	Mormon Meteor	33:27:46.61	149.4
10000K	9/21-23/36	Bonneville	Jenkins & Stapp	Mormon Meteor	41:42:40.08	149.0
10000M	7/22-29/35	Montlhery	Marchand, Fortin Voillant	Citroen	111:28:11.26	89.7
15000K	7/22-29/35	Montlhery	LeRoy de Presal Dusanter	Citroen	103:38:35.50	89.9
15000M	5/19-29/37	Montlhery	Descolles, Siko, Orsini, des Forest, Helle-Nice	Matford Yacco	170:37:41.73	87.9
20000K	5/19-29/37	Montlhery	Descolles, Siko, Orsini, des Forest, Helle-Nice	Yacco	140:45:25.34	88.3
20000M	5/19-29/37	Montlhery	Descolles, Siko, Orsini, des Forest, Helle-Nice	Yacco	229:37:03.49	87.1
Period Records:						Distance
1 Hr.	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	182.51M	182.5
3 Hrs.	7/22/40	Bonneville	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	531.96M	177.3
6 Hrs.	7/22/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	1034.30M	172.4
12 Hrs.	7/22/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	2042.55M	170.2
24 Hrs.	7/22-23/40	Bonneville	Jenkins & Bergere	Mormon Meteor	3868.43M	161.2
48 Hrs.	9/21-23/36	Bonneville	Jenkins & Stapp	Mormon Meteor	7134.08M	148.6

Note:—World's and International speed records are from a standing start, while the American records are from a flying start. However, both divisions recognize standing and flying start performances over the six shorter distances (i.e., 1K, 1M, 5K, 5M, 10K, 10M).

BADMINTON RANKINGS, 1945

Source: Midwest Badminton Assn.

Men's Singles: Richard J. Casey, McDonnell Badminton Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Women's Singles: Marie Bytner, Webster Groves, B. C., St. Louis, Mo.
Men's Doubles: Jack Riday—Dean Foote, West Allis B. C., West Allis, Wisconsin.
Women's Doubles: Virginia Smith—Marie Bytner, Webster Groves B. C., St. Louis, Mo.
Mixed Doubles: Virginia Smith—W. Russell Smith, Webster Groves B. C., St. Louis, Missouri.
Veteran's Doubles: Wm. C. Lenhart—J. G. White, Skokie B. C., Winnetka, Ill.
Junior Boys Doubles: John Colbrunn—Ted Moehlmann, Jr., Webster Groves B. C., University City B. C., St. Louis, Missouri.
Junior Girls Doubles: Betsy Vaughan Lois McAllister, Chicago B. C., River Forest, Ill.

UNITED STATES FOGGIEST SPOTS

Moose Peak lighthouse in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, a few miles from Machiasport, Me., holds the record of being the foggiest spot in the United States. The lighthouse service of the United States Department of Commerce reported that in 1930 there were 1,562 hours of fog there. The log

of the station shows that during a 16-year period the annual average of fog was 1,607 hours.

The Point Reyes light station, California, holds the Pacific coast record. Its record for a period of 45 years shows an annual average of 1,398 hours.

Horse Racing

RACING REVENUE BY STATES

	1945		1944	
	State's take	Attendance	State's take	Attendance
New York	\$32,463,542.00	4,623,123	\$27,664,387.78	4,497,127
*†California	8,258,568.58	2,350,000	2,372,392.16	650,000
Illinois	4,250,814.80	2,456,926	3,882,231.54	2,451,610
Rhode Island	4,023,959.01	1,051,600	3,424,496.00	880,000
New Jersey	3,357,776.72	918,047	2,328,557.28	674,670
*New Hampshire	2,666,117.00	432,000	1,714,459.00	390,000
Massachusetts	2,608,351.00	1,268,087	2,208,835.91	1,132,682
†Michigan	1,883,644.10	1,088,980	2,220,772.66	1,245,040
Maryland	1,842,504.24	1,161,007	1,645,829.38	1,122,390
Delaware	1,051,187.35	313,522	888,473.42	288,732
†Florida	692,199.72	131,967	4,372,464.94	522,184
Washington	730,622.45	285,000	458,635.45	209,000
Ohio	531,512.00		385,831.00	
*†Arkansas	300,000.00	125,000	420,187.40	133,048
Kentucky	179,687.00	421,246	174,345.00	435,633
†West Virginia	161,665.74		160,180.04	
Arizona	106,536.00		157,660.04	
†Louisiana	105,433.59	43,234	257,856.24	120,749
	\$65,484,121.30	16,669,739	\$54,746,595.20	14,752,865

*1945 attendance estimated. †By fiscal, not calendar, year. ‡1945 revenue estimated. ¶State and city revenue. ||By seasons, not year. Ohio, West Virginia, Arizona attendance unavailable.

KENTUCKY DERBY

(3-year-olds, 1¼ miles, Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.)

Year	Winner	Time	Value	Year	Winner	Time	Value
1900	Lieut. Gibson	2:06¼	\$ 4,850	1923	Zev	2:05½	\$53,600
1901	His Eminence	2:07¾	4,850	1924	Black Gold	2:05½	52,775
1902	Alan-a-dale	2:08¾	4,850	1925	Flying Ebony	2:07¾	52,950
1903	Judge Himes	2:09	4,850	1926	Bubbling Over	2:03¼	50,075
1904	Elwood	2:08¼	4,850	1927	Whiskery	2:06	51,000
1905	Agile	2:10¾	4,850	1928	Reigh Count	2:10¾	55,375
1906	Sir Huon	2:08¾	4,850	1929	C. Van Dusen	2:10¾	53,950
1907	Pink Star	2:12¾	4,850	1930	Gallant Fox	2:07¾	50,725
1908	Stone Street	2:15¼	4,850	1931	Twenty Grand	2:01¼	48,725
1909	Wintergreen	2:08¼	4,850	1932	Burgoo King	2:05¼	52,850
1910	Donau	2:06¾	4,850	1933	Brokers Tip	2:06¾	48,925
1911	Meridian	2:05	4,850	1934	Cavalcade	2:04	28,175
1912	Worth	2:09¾	4,850	1935	Omaha	2:05	39,825
1913	Donerail	2:04¾	5,475	1936	Bold Venture	2:03¾	37,725
1914	Old Rosebud	2:03¾	9,125	1937	War Admiral	2:03¼	52,050
1915	Regret	2:05¾	11,450	1938	Lawrin	2:04¾	47,050
1916	George Smith	2:04	9,750	1939	Johnstown	2:03¾	46,350
1917	Omar Khayyam	2:04¾	16,600	1940	Gallahadion	2:05	60,150
1918	Exterminator	2:10¾	14,700	1941	Whirlaway	2:01¾	61,275
1919	Sir Barton	2:09¾	20,825	1942	Shut Out	2:04¾	64,225
1920	Paul Jones	2:09	30,375	1943	Count Fleet	2:04	60,725
1921	Behave Yourself	2:04¼	38,450	1944	Pensive	2:04¼	65,200
1922	Morvich	2:04¾	53,775	1945	Hopp Jr.	2:07	64,850

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP

(For 3-year-olds at 1¼ miles)

Richest horse race in the world is the Santa Anita handicap, first run at the Santa Anita track, Los Angeles, Calif., in 1935, with a purse of \$100,000 added.

Past records are:

1935—Azucar, first; Ladysman, second; Time Supply, third. Winner's prize, \$109,500. Time—2:02.1 (still the track record).

1936—Top Row, first; Time Supply, second; Rosemont, third. Winner's prize, \$105,700. Time—2:04.4.

1937—Rosemont, first; Seabiscuit, second; Indian Broom, third; Winner's prize, \$90,-

700. Time—2:02¾.

1938—Stagehand, first; Seabiscuit, second; Pompoon, third. Winner's prize \$91,450. Time 2:01¾.

1939—Kayak II, first; Whichcee, second; Main War, third. Winner's prize \$91,100. Time 2:01¾.

1940—Seabiscuit, first; Kayak, second; Whichcee, third. Winner's prize \$86,650. Time 2:01¼.

1941—Bay View, first; Mioland, second; Bolingbroke, third. Winner's prize \$89,360. Time 2:05¾.

EPSOM DERBY WINNERS SINCE 1918

(Epsom Downs, near London; 1 mile, 885 yds., 3-year-olds)

Year	Horse	Time	Value to Winner	Year	Horse	Time	Value to Winner
1918	Gainsborough	2:33 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$20,000	1932	April the Fifth	2:43 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$34,056
1919	Grand Parade	2:35 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,250	1933	Hyperion	2:34	49,182
1920	Spion Kop	2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,250	1934	Windsor Lad	2:24	46,760
1921	Humorist	2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,250	1935	Bahram	2:36	46,080
1922	Capitan Cuttle	2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,250	1936	Mahmoud	2:33 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,000
1923	Payrus	2:38	56,800	1937	Mid-Day Sun	2:37 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,000
1924	Sansovino	2:41 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,025	1938	Bois Roussel	2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,644
1925	Manna	2:40 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,475	1939	Blue Peter	2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,650
1926	Coronach	2:47 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,750	1940	Pont l'Eveque	2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,803
1927	Call Boy	2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,075	1941	Owen Tudor	2:32	18,003
1928	Felstead	2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,025	1942	Watling Street	2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,530
1929	Trigo	2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,825	1943	Straight Lead		17,552
1930	Blenheim	2:38 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,180	1944	Ocean Swell		23,604
1931	Cameronian	2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$	48,640				

Race was run at Newmarket in 1918 and called the New Derby.

GRAND NATIONAL WINNERS SINCE 1915

(Aintree, England)

Year	Winner	Starters	Time	Year	Winner	Starters	Time
1915	Ally Sloper	20	9:47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1934	Golden Miller	30	9:20 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1916	Vermouth	21	10:22	1935	Reynoldstown	27	9:21
*1917	Ballymacad	19	10:12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1936	Reynoldstown	35	9:37 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1918	Poethlyn	17	9:50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1937	Royal Mail	33	9:59 $\frac{1}{2}$
*1919	Poethlyn	22	10:03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1938	Battleship		
1920	Troytown	24	10:20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1939	Workman		
1921	Shaun Spadah	35	10:26	1940	Bogskar		
1922	Musie Hall	32	9:55 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Substitute race.			
1923	Sergeant Murphy	28	9:36	There have been no races since 1940 to date.			
1924	Master Robert	30	9:40	The Grand National Race at Aintree, Eng-			
1925	Double Chance	33	9:42 $\frac{1}{2}$	land, first was run in 1839. It was worth			
1926	Jack Horner	30	9:36	about \$50,000 in 1937. The distance is 4			
1927	Sprig	37	10:20 $\frac{1}{2}$	miles, 856 yards, and there are 30 jumps.			
1928	Tipperary Tim	42	10:24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Record for the race is 9:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ set by Golden			
1929	Gregalach	66	9:47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miller in 1934. Three American-owned horses			
1930	Shaun Gollin	41	9:40 $\frac{1}{2}$	have won the race, Sergeant Murphy, 1923;			
1931	Grakle	36	9:32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jack Horner, 1926; Kellsboro Jack, 1932.			
1932	Forbra	36	9:44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Only one American-bred horse has won,			
1933	Kellsboro Jack	34	9:28	Rubio, in 1908.			

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

(3,000 Meters—1 mile, 7 furlongs, approx.)

Year	Winner	Owner	Year	Winner	Owner
1919	Gal. Light	Baron Rothschild	1931	Barneveldt	M. de Rivaud
1920	Comrade	E. de St. Alary	1932	Strip Willow	A. J. Duggan
1921	Lemonora	Joseph Watson	1933	Cappiello	Lady Granard
1922	Kefalin	M. Abateilos	1934	Admiral Drake	Leon Volterra
1923	Filibert de Savoie	C. Ranucci	1935	Crudite	E. Rothschild
1924	Transvaal	L. Mantacheff	1936	Mieutee	E. Masurel
1925	La Reine Lumiere	Baron Rothschild	1937	Clairvoyant	E. Martinez de Hoz
1926	Take My Tip	J. Hennessy	1938	Nearco	Federics Tesio
1927	Fiterari	M. P. Moulings	1939	Pharis	Marcel Boussac
1928	Cride Guerre	Ogden Mills	1942	Magister	Vicomtes Vigier
1929	Hotweed	N. Birkin	1943	Pensburg	Mrs. R. de Bouard
1930	Commanderie	Ed. Henriquet	1944	Deuxpour Cent	J. M. Sion

PREAKNESS STAKES (3 YR. OLDS), PIMLICO, MD.

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Value
1918	War Cloud (117)	9	1:53 3-5	12,250	1932	Burgoo King (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59 4-5	50,275
1919	Sir Barton (126)	9	1:53	24,500	1933	Head Play (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:02	26,859
1920	Man o' War (126)	9	1:51 3-5	23,000	1934	High Quest (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 1-5	25,175
1921	Broomspun (114)	9	1:54 1-5	43,000	1935	Omaha (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 2-5	25,325
1922	Pillory (114)	9	1:51 3-5	51,000	1936	Bold Venture (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59	27,325
1923	Vigil (114)	9	1:53 3-5	52,000	1937	War Admiral (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 2-5	45,600
1924	Nellie Morse (121)	9	1:57 1-5	54,000	1938	Dauber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59 4-5	51,875
1925	Coventry (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59	52,700	1939	Chalcedon	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59 4-5	53,710
1926	Display (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59 4-5	53,625	1940	Bimelech	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 3-5	52,230
1927	Bostonian (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:01 3-5	53,100	1941	Whirlaway	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 4-5	49,365
1928	Victorian (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:00 1-5	60,000	1942	Alsab	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:57	58,175
1929	Dr. Freeland (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:01 3-5	52,325	1943	Count Fleet	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:57 2-5	43,190
1930	Gallant Fox (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:00 3-5	51,935	1944	Pensive	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59 1-5	60,975
1931	Mate (126)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:59	48,225	1945	Polynesian	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1:58 4-5	61,170

RACES AT ARLINGTON PARK, ILL.

Hyde Park Stakes (2 Yr. Olds)

Classic Stakes (3 Yr. Olds)

Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value
1929	Try Too	5½	1:05 4-5	9,225	1929	Blue Larkspur	10	2:14 2-5	59,900
1930	Siskin	5½	1:08 1-5	8,425	1930	Gallant Fox	10	2:03 4-5	64,750
1931	Pairhyppair	5½	1:06	20,675	1931	Mate	10	2:02 2-5	73,650
1932	Crowing Glory	5½	1:04 3-5	17,350	1932	Gusto	10	2:03 3-5	76,600
1933	Cavalcade	5½	1:08 4-5	11,180	1933	Inlander	10	2:12	32,755
1934	Try Sympathy	5½	1:05 4-5	5,910	1934	Cavalcade	10	2:02 4-5	30,325
1935	Cold Stream	5½	1:07 2-5	6,770	1935	Omaha	10	2:01 2-5	28,975
1936	Nat. Taste	5½	1:05	5,800	1936	Granville	10	2:03 1-5	28,400
1937	Mad Money	5½	1:06 1-5	4,000	1937	Flying Scot	10	2:05 4-5	27,375
1938	Beau James	5½	1:04 4-5	3,185	1938	Nedayr	10	2:06 1-5	27,500
1939	Roman	5½	1:07	3,225	1939	Challendon	10	2:02	35,600
1940	Misty Isle	5½	1:04 4-5	5,450	1940	Sirocco	10	2:03	37,500
1941	Alsab	6	1:12 4-5	4,790	1941	Attention	10	2:02 4-5	42,450
1942	Head Start	6	1:12 2-5	4,480	1942	Shut Out	10	2:01 2-5	69,700
1943	Dutch Raider	5½	1:06 2-5	4,525	1943	Slide Rule	10	2:04 3-5	53,450
1944	Free For All	5½	1:04 3-5	10,250	1944	Twilight Tear	10	2:03 3-5	62,050
1945	High Shine	5½	1:08 3-5	11,925	1945	Pot O Luck	10	2:05 4-5	67,150

Lassie Stakes (2 Yr. Olds)

Stars and Stripes (3 Yr. Olds and Up)

Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value
1929	Capture	5½	1:06	9,175	1929	Dowagiac	9	1:50 3-5	15,550
1930	Risque	5½	1:05 4-5	6,650	1930	Blue Larkspur	9	1:49 2-5	26,050
1931	Top Flight	5½	1:05 1-5	19,125	1931	Plucky Play	9	1:50 4-5	24,650
1932	Hilena	6	1:10 2-5	17,900	1932	Equipoise	9	1:54 4-5	22,300
1933	Mata Hari	6	1:12	21,670	1933	Indian Runner	9	1:51 2-5	10,440
1934	Motto	6	1:13 2-5	22,510	1934	Indian Runner	9	1:49 4-5	10,760
1935	Forever Yours	6	1:12 4-5	29,790	1935	Discovery	9	1:50 4-5	12,725
1936	Apogee	6	1:13 1-5	21,020	1936	Stand Pat	9	1:49 3-5	9,520
1937	Theen	6	1:11 4-5	15,630	1937	Corinto	9	1:50	9,000
1938	Insoelda	6	1:11 3-5	17,540	1938	War Minstrel	9	1:54 1-5	9,060
1939	Now What	6	1:50 4-5	18,820	1939	Count d'Or	9	1:50 4-5	8,620
1940	Blue Delight	6	1:50	17,250	1940	Advocator	9	1:50	9,260
1941	Petrify	6	1:49 4-5	19,780	1941	Steel Heels	9	1:49 4-5	9,500
1942	Fad	6	1:58 3-5	25,980	1942	Take Wing	9½	1:58 3-5	8,600
1943	Twilight Tear	6	1:53 3-5	26,460	1943	Rounders	9	1:53 3-5	42,050
1944	Expression	6	1:49 4-5	28,900	1944	George Drum	9	1:49 4-5	41,000
1945	Bogay	6	1:51 3-5	35,900	1945	Devalue	9	1:51 3-5	40,000

Arlington Futurity

Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value
1932	Ladysman	6	1:11 1-5	38,010	1939	Andy K	6	1:12 3-5	33,735
1933	Far Star	6	1:11 1-5	31,020	1940	Swain	6	1:13 4-5	34,470
1934	Toro Nancy	6	1:12 1-5	41,725	1941	Sun Again	6	1:12 1-5	34,655
1935	Grand Slam	6	1:12	45,135	1942	Occupation	6	1:10 2-5	51,500
1936	Case Ace	6	1:11 1-5	36,540	1943	Jezrahel	6	1:16 1-5	48,650
1937	*Tiger, Teddy's Comet	6	1:11 4-5	36,000	1944	Free For All	6	1:12	48,525
1938	Thingumabob	6	1:12	31,110	1945	Sigh Song	6	1:12	58,650

*Dead heat.

PAST WINNERS, HAMBLETONIAN STAKE

Year	Winner	Best Heat	Value	Year	Winner	Best Heat	Value
1926	Guy McKinney	2:04¾	\$73,451	1932	The Marchioness	2:01¼	\$49,489
1927	Iosola's Worthy	2:03¾	54,694	1933	Mary Reynolds	2:03¾	40,459
1928	Spencer	2:02¼	66,226	1934	Lord Jim	2:02¾	25,845
1929	Walter Dear	2:02¾	60,309	1935	Greyhound	2:02¼	33,321
1930	Hanover's Bertha	2:03	56,859	1936	Rosalind	2:01¾	35,644
1931	Calumet Butler	2:03¼	50,921	1937	Shirley Hanover	2:01½	37,912

AMERICAN DERBY

(Mile and a quarter three-year-olds, Washington Park)

1884—Modesty	1893—Boundless	1928—Hydromel	1937—Dawn Play
1885—Volante	1894—Rey el S. Anita	1928—Toro	1938—Not run
1886—Silver Cloud	1898—Pink Coat	1929—Windy City	1939—Not run
1887—C. H. Todd	1900—Sydney Lucas	1930—Reveille Boy	1940—Midland
1888—Emp. of Norfolk	1901—Robert Waddell	1931—Mate	1941—Whirlaway
1889—Spokane	1902—Wyeth	1932—Gusto	1942—Alsab
1890—Uncle Bob	1903—The Picket	1933—Mr. Khayyam	1943—Askmenow
1891—Strathmeath	1904—Highball	1934—Cavalcade	1944—By Jimminy
1892—Carlsbad	1926—Boot to Boot	1935—Black Helen	

HOPEFUL STAKES, SARATOGA

(For Two-Year-Olds, 6½ Furlongs)

Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value
1913	Bringhurst (113)	6	1.12 2-5	4,100	1930	Epithet (117)	6½	1.17 3-5	55,000
1914	Regret (127)	6	1.16 2-5	9,590	1931	Tick On (117)	6½	1.20 2-5	45,950
1915	Dominant (130)	6	1.13 4-5	9,150	1932	Ladysman (130)	6½	1.19 2-5	41,400
1916	Campfire (130)	6	1.14 3-5	18,850	1933	Bazaar (119)	6½	1.19	33,550
1917	Sun Briar (130)	6	1.15 3-5	30,600	1934	Psychic Bid (122)	6½	1.18 4-5	24,250
1918	Eternal (115)	6	1.13 2-5	30,150	1935	Red Rain (124)	6½	1.19 4-5	38,400
1919	Man o' War (130)	6	1.13	24,600	1936	Maedic (122)	6½	1.20 1-5	32,600
1920	Leonardo II (115)	6	1.12 2-5	33,850	1937	Skylarking	6½	1.20 4-5	31,450
1921	Morvich (130)	6	1.12 3-5	34,900	1938	El Chico (126)	6½	1.18 2-5	42,550
1922	Dunlin (115)	6	1.12 2-5	38,950	1939	Bimelech (122)	6½	1.18 4-5	33,750
1923	Diogenes (115)	6	1.12 3-5	46,800	1940	Whirlaway (122)	6½	1.18	37,850
1924	Master Charlie (130)	6½	1.13	48,700	1941	Devil Diver (115)	6½	1.18 3-5	35,850
1925	Pompey (127)	6½	1.17 4-5	42,850	1942	Devil's Thumb (122)	6½	1.18 2-5	31,750
1926	Lord Chaucer (115)	6½	1.19 4-5	48,850	1943	Bee Mac (119)	6½	1.18 2-5	33,300
1927	Brooms (115)	6½	1.20	55,750	1944	Pavot (126)	6½	1.18 4-5	51,850
1928	Jack High (127)	6½	1.18 2-5	54,100	1945	Star Pilot	6½	1.16 3-5	55,195
1929	Boojum (117)	6½	1.17	54,750					

BELMONT PARK HORSE RACES**Futurity Stakes (2 Yr. Olds)****Belmont Stakes (3 Yr. Olds)**

Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Fur.	Time	Value
1922	Sally's Alley	6	1.11	47,550	1922	Pillory	11	2.18 4-5	39,200
1923	St. James	6	1.10 2-5	64,810	1923	Zev	11	2.19	38,000
1924	Mother Goose	6	1.10 4-5	65,730	1924	Mad Play	11	2.18 4-5	42,580
1925	Pompey	7	1.23	58,480	1925	American Flag	11	2.16 4-5	35,500
1926	Scapa Flow	7	1.22	65,980	1926	Crusader	12	2.32 1-5	48,550
1927	Anita Peabody	7	1.21 4-5	91,790	1927	Chance Shot	12	2.32 2-5	60,910
1928	High Strung	7	.9	97,990	1928	Vito	12	2.35 1-5	63,430
1929	Whichone	7	1.19 3-5	105,730	1929	Blue Larkspur	12	2.32 4-5	59,550
1930	Jamestown	7	1.20 3-5	99,600	1930	Gallant Fox	12	2.31 3-5	66,040
1931	Top Flight	7	1.21	94,790	1931	Twenty Grand	12	2.29 3-5	59,770
1932	Kerry Patch	7	1.24 2-5	85,690	1932	Faireno	12	2.32 4-5	55,130
1933	Singing Wood	7	1.21	81,700	1933	Hurryon	12	2.32 3-5	49,450
1934	Chance Sun	6½	1.17 3-5	77,510	1934	Peace Chance	12	2.29 1-5	43,410
1935	Tintagel	6½	1.17 2-5	67,020	1935	Omaha	12	2.30 3-5	35,450
1936	Pompoen	6½	1.16 2-5	56,790	1936	Granville	12	2.30	29,800
1937	Menow*	6½	1.15 1-5	56,800	1937	War Admiral	12	2.28 3-5	29,520
1938	Porter's Mite (119)	6½	1.16 4-5	57,045	1938	Pasteurized (126)	12	2.29 2-5	34,530
1939	Bimelech (126)	6½	1.16 4-5	57,710	1939	Johnstown (126)	12	2.29 3-5	37,020
1940	Our Boots (119)	6½	1.15 2-5	67,000	1940	Bimelech (126)	12	2.29 3-5	35,030
1941	Some Chance (122)	6½	1.16 4-5	57,900	1941	Whirlaway (126)	12	2.31	39,770
1942	Occupation (126)	6½	1.15 1-5	57,890	1942	Shut Out (126)	12	2.29 1-5	44,520
1943	Occupy (126)	6½	1.17 4-5	55,635	1943	Count Fleet (126)	12	2.28 1-5	33,340
1944	Pavot (126)	6½	1.15 3-5	53,890	1944	Bounding Home (126)	12	2.32 1-5	55,070
1945	Star Pilot	6½	1.17 1-5	52,940	1945	Gavot	12	2.30 1-5	52,675

*World record.

LONGSHOT WINNERS BY YEARS

Year	Date	Horse	Track	Odds
1930	February 9	Miss Fountain	Havana	341-1
1931	September 16	Miss Caroline	Lincoln Fields	159-1
1932	April 14	Nanamay	Tanforan	302-1
1933	February 24	Angas	Agua Caliente	419-1
1934	May 17	Trycook	Hagerstown	404-1
1935	June 12	Printemps	Washington Park	249-1
1936	May 21	Mine Boy	Narragansett	175-1
1937	December 29	Escohigh	Tropical	284-1
1938	February 4	Playmay	Santa Anita	335-1
1939	August 26	El Lugareno	Havana	160-1
1940	June 40	Sue Harper	Suffolk Downs	222-1
1941	June 5	Meadow Money	Lincoln Fields	325-1
1942	May 28	Manymor	Lincoln Fields	188-1
1943	September 3	Markabob	Aqueduct	216-1
1944	July 17	Tyro Lad	Arlington	140-1

FIFTEEN BIG MONEY WINNERS

Whirlaway	\$561,161	Challender	334,660	Mate	301,810
Seabiscuit	437,730	Phar Hap	332,250	Top Flight	275,900
Sun Beam	376,744	Gallant Fox	328,165	War Ad	273,240
Alab	350,015	Shut Out	317,507	Blue Larkspur	272,070
Equipoise	338,610	Zev	313,639	Twenty Grand	261,790

HIGH DAILY DOUBLES, BY YEARS

Year	Track	Combination	Date	Return
1932	Thorncliffe	Winifred Ann and Tobson	September 17	\$8,498.35—\$5.00
1932	Fairmont	J. George and Lilac Bloom	September 22	4,330.92—2.00
1933	Detroit	Marden and Theron	September 26	3,318.90—2.00
1934	Coney Island	Lady Pal and Willie Klein	September 28	4,645.80—2.00
1935	Tropical	Wanooch and Arokay	March 18	7,205.40—2.00
1936	Suffolk Downs	Dilwin and Petard	July 20	3,289.04—2.00
1937	Hawthorne	Humble Issue and Ethelmont	September 29	3,581.00—2.00
1938	Bowie	Chas. F. and James Boy	November 16	6,754.50—2.00
1939	Washington P. K.	Joy Bet and Merry Caroline	August 14	10,772.40—2.00
1940	Ak-Sar-Ben	Billy Skillful and All Sweep	July 2	4,897.80—2.00
1941	Delaware	Forest Do. and Sou Movia	July 4	5,507.70—2.00
1942	Whittier P.K.	Togan Royal and Mesmerist	June 9	4,835.55—2.00
1943	Aqueduct	Markabob and Spirit	September 3	3,880.00—2.00
1944	Detroit	Durby Duluth and Sha Whan	September 11	5,556.50—2.00

JOCKEY RECORDS

	MTS	First	Second	Third	On Placed	PC
1930 H. R. Rilen	861	177	145	123	416	.21
1931 H. Roble	1,174	173	173	155	673	.15
1932 J. Gilbert	1,050	212	144	160	534	.20
1933 J. Westrope	1,224	301	235	166	522	.25
1934 M. Peters	1,045	221	179	147	498	.21
1935 C. Stevenson	1,099	206	169	146	578	.19
1936 B. James	1,106	245	195	161	505	.22
1937 J. Adams	1,265	260	186	177	642	.21
1938 J. Longdon	1,150	236	168	171	575	.21
1939 D. Meade	1,284	255	221	180	628	.20
1940 E. Dew	1,377	287	201	180	709	.21
1941 D. Meade	1,164	210	185	158	611	.18
1942 J. Adams	1,120	245	185	150	540	.22
1943 J. Adams	1,069	228	159	171	511	.21
1944 T. Atkinson	1,539	287	231	213	808	.19

TEN LEADING MONEY RIDERS, 1944

Jockey	Mts.	Won	Jockey	Mts.	Won
T. Atkinson	1,539	\$889,101	J. Adams	1,122	435,595
E. Arcaro	894	773,850	K. Scawthorn	985	409,039
R. Perniane	1,218	565,935	N. Jemos	881	374,532
J. Longden	635	462,157	C. McCreary	358	363,750
G. Woolf	227	461,965	O. Grohs	647	353,527

WESTERN CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

POINTS SCORED

Illinois	65 1/2	Wisconsin	12 1/3
Michigan	54 1/6	Indiana	6
Minnesota	29 1/2	Northwestern	0
Ohio State	22 1/2	Chicago	0
Purdue	20 1/2	Iowa	0

One-Mile Run: Robert Hume, Ross Hume, Michigan, 4:26.7.

Two-Mile Run: Charles Birdsall, Michigan, 9:50.2.

440-Yard Run: Robert Kelley, Illinois, 48.4.

100-Yard Dash: George Walker, Illinois, 09.9.

120-Yard High Hurdles: George Walker, Illinois, 15.0.

880-Yard Run: Robert Kelley, Illinois, 1:55.5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles, George Walker, Illinois, 23.4 sec.

220-Yard Dash: Marce Gonzales, Illinois, 21.9 sec.

One-Mile Relay: Robert Mann, William McConnell, George Shepherd, Richard Forrestel, Michigan, 3:22.1.

Pole Vault: John Schmidt, Ohio State, 13' 4".

High Jump: Richard Kilpatrick, Purdue, 6' 2 7/8".

Broad Jump: Henry Aihara, Illinois, 23' 4 3/4".

Shot Put: George Fuch, Wisconsin, 46'.

Discus Throw: Jack Dugger, Ohio State, 147' 5".

Tennis

DAVIS CUP RECORD

1900—United States 5, British Isles 0.
 1901—No competition.
 1902—United States 3, British Isles 2.
 1903—British Isles 4, United States 1.
 1904—British Isles 5, Belgium 0.
 1905—British Isles 5, United States 0.
 1906—British Isles 5, United States 0.
 1907—Australasia 3, British Isles 2.
 1908—Australasia 3, United States 2.
 1909—Australasia 5, United States 0.
 1910—No competition.
 1911—Australasia 5, United States 0.
 1912—British Isles 3, Australasia 2.
 1913—United States 3, British Isles 2.
 1914—Australasia 3, United States 2.
 1915-1918—No competition.
 1919—Australasia 4, British Isles 1.
 1920—United States 5, Australasia 0.
 1921—United States 5, Japan 0.
 1922—United States 4, Australasia 1.
 1923—United States 4, Australasia 1.
 1924—United States 5, Australasia 0.

1925—United States 5, France 0.
 1926—United States 4, France 1.
 1927—France 3, United States 2.
 1928—France 4, United States 1.
 1929—France 3, United States 2.
 1930—France 4, United States 1.
 1931—France 3, British Isles 2.
 1932—France 3, United States 2.
 1933—British Isles 3, France 2.
 1934—British Isles 4, United States 1.
 1935—British Isles 5, United States 0.
 1936—British Isles 3, Australasia 2.
 1937—United States 4, British Isles 1.
 1938—United States 3, Australasia 2.
 1939—Australasia 3, United States 2.

There have been no matches since 1939.

Recapitulation—United States won 12 times, British Isles 9, Australasia 7, France 6. The United States competed in challenge round 25 times, British Isles 16, Australasia 12, France 9, Japan 1, Belgium 1.

THE WIGHTMAN CUP RECORD

1923—United States 7, England 0.
 1924—England 6, United States 1.
 1925—England 4, United States 3.
 1926—United States 4, England 3.
 1927—United States 5, England 2.
 1928—England 4, United States 3.
 1929—United States 4, England 3.
 1930—England 4, United States 3.
 1931—United States 5, England 2.

1932—United States 4, England 3.
 1933—United States 4, England 3.
 1934—United States 5, England 2.
 1935—United States 4, England 3.
 1936—United States 4, England 3.
 1937—United States 6, England 1.
 1938—United States 5, England 2.
 1939—United States 5, England 2.
 Won—United States 13, England 4.

MEN'S NATIONAL OUTDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONS BY YEAR

Year	Singles	Doubles	Year	Singles	Doubles
1881	R. D. Sears	C. M. Clark, F. W. Taylor	1915	William Johnston	W. Johnston, C. J. Griffin
1882	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1916	R. N. Williams II	W. Johnston, C. J. Griffin
1883	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1917	R. L. Murray	F. Alexander, H. Throckmorton
1884	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1918	R. L. Murray	W. T. Tilden, V. Richards
1885	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1919	William Johnston	N. E. Brookes, G. Patterson
1886	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1920	W. T. Tilden II	W. Johnston, C. J. Griffin
1887	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears, J. Dwight	1921	W. T. Tilden II	W. T. Tilden, V. Richards
1888	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	O. S. Campbell, V. G. Hall	1922	W. T. Tilden II	W. T. Tilden, V. Richards
1889	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. W. Slocum, H. A. Taylor	1923	W. T. Tilden II	W. T. Tilden, B. Norton
1890	O. S. Campbell	V. G. Hall, C. Hobart	1924	W. T. Tilden II	H. O. and R. G. Kinsey
1891	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell, R. Huntington	1925	W. T. Tilden II	V. Richards, R. N. Williams
1892	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell, R. Huntington	1926	Rene LaCoste	V. Richards, R. N. Williams
1893	R. D. Wrenn	C. Hobart, F. H. Hovey	1927	Rene LaCoste	W. T. Tilden, F. T. Hunter
1894	R. D. Wrenn	C. Hobart, F. H. Hovey	1928	Henri Cochet	G. M. Lott, J. T. Hennessey
1895	F. H. Hovey	M. G. Chace, R. D. Wrenn	1929	W. T. Tilden II	G. M. Lott, John Doeg, Jr.
1896	R. D. Wrenn	C. B. Neel, S. R. Neel	1930	J. H. Doeg, Jr.	G. M. Lott, John Doeg, Jr.
1897	R. D. Wrenn	L. E. Ware, G. P. Sheldon	1931	H. E. Vines, Jr.	W. Allison, J. Van Ryn
1898	M. D. Whitman	L. E. Ware, G. P. Sheldon	1932	H. E. Vines, Jr.	H. E. Vines, Keith Gledhill
1899	M. D. Whitman	H. Ward, Dwight Davis	1933	Fred Perry	G. M. Lott, L. R. Stoeffen
1900	M. D. Whitman	H. Ward, Dwight Davis	1934	Fred Perry	G. M. Lott, L. R. Stoeffen
1901	W. A. Larned	H. Ward, Dwight Davis	1935	W. L. Allison	W. Allison, John Van Ryn
1902	W. A. Larned	R. F. and Hugh Doherty	1936	Fred Perry	J. D. Budge, G. Mako
1903	H. L. Doherty	R. F. and Hugh Doherty	1937	J. D. Budge	G. von Cramm, H. Henkel
1904	Holcombe Ward	H. Ward, Beals Wright	1938	J. Donald Budge	J. D. Budge, C. G. Mako
1905	B. C. Wright	H. Ward, Beals Wright	1939	R. L. Riggs	A. K. Quist, J. E. Bromwich
1906	W. J. Clothier	H. Ward, Beals Wright	1940	D. McNeill	J. A. Kramer, F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1907	W. A. Larned	H. Hackett, F. Alexander	1941	R. L. Riggs	J. A. Kramer, F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1908	W. A. Larned	H. Hackett, F. Alexander	1942	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	Lt. G. Mulloy, W. Talbert
1909	W. A. Larned	H. Hackett, F. Alexander	1943	Lieut. J. R. Hunt	(C. G. Seaman) J. Kramer, Corp. Frank Parker
1910	W. A. Larned	H. Hackett, F. Alexander	1944	Sgt. Frank Parker	Lt. W. D. McNeill, a/c R. Falk- enburg
1911	W. A. Larned	R. D. Little, G. F. Touchard	1945	Sgt. Frank Parker	W. Talbert, G. Mulloy
1912	M. C. McLoughlin	M. McLoughlin, T. C. Bundy			
1913	M. C. McLoughlin	M. McLoughlin, T. C. Bundy			
1914	R. N. Williams II	M. McLoughlin, T. C. Bundy			

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

Year	Singles	Doubles	Mixed Doubles
1910.	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses E. Rotch, H. Hotchkiss	Miss Hotchkiss, J. R. Carpenter, Jr.
1911.	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses E. Sears, H. Hotchkiss	Miss Hotchkiss, W. F. Johnson
1912.	Miss Mary Browne	Misses M. Browne, D. Green	Miss M. Browne, R. N. Williams, 2d
1913.	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne, Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne, W. T. Tilden, 2d
1914.	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne, Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne, W. T. Tilden, 2d
1915.	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Miss E. Sears	Mrs. G. W. Wightman, H. C. Johnson
1916.	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt, E. Sears	Miss E. Sears, W. E. Davis
1917.	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt, E. Sears	Miss M. Bjurstedt, I. C. Wright
1918.	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses E. Goss, M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman, I. C. Wright
1919.	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman	Misses E. Goss, M. Zinderstein	Miss M. Zinderstein, V. Richards
1920.	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Goss, M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman, W. F. Johnson
1921.	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Miss M. Browne, Mrs. L. R. Williams	Miss M. Browne, W. M. Johnston
1922.	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup, Miss H. Wills	Mrs. F. Mallory, W. T. Tilden, 2d
1923.	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. B. C. Covell, Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory, W. T. Tilden, 2d
1924.	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Helen Wills	Miss Helen Wills, V. Richards
1925.	Miss Helen Wills	Misses Helen Wills, Mary Browne	Miss McKane, J. B. Hawkes
1926.	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Ryan, E. Goss	Miss E. Ryan, J. Borotra
1927.	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. K. McK. Godfrey, Miss E. Harvey	Miss E. Bennett, H. Cochett
1928.	Miss Helen Wills	Miss Wills, Mrs. Wightman	Miss Wills, J. B. Hawkes
1929.	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. M. Watson, Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell	Miss B. Nuthall, G. M. Lott
1930.	Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Nuthall, Miss Sarah Palfrey	Miss Edith Cross, W. Allison
1931.	Mrs. Helen Wills Moody	Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall, Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Betty Nuthall, G. M. Lott
1932.	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs, Miss S. Palfrey	Miss Sarah Palfrey, F. J. Perry
1933.	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss E. James, Miss B. Nuthall	Miss E. Ryan, H. E. Vines, Jr.
1934.	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs, Miss S. Palfrey	Miss H. Jacobs, G. M. Lott
1935.	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs, Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan	Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, E. Maier
1936.	Miss Alice Marble	Miss C. Babcock, Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Miss A. Marble, C. G. Mako
1937.	Miss Anita Lizana	Miss Alice Marble, Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan	Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan, J. D. Budge
1938.	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble, S. P. Fabyan	Miss A. Marble, J. D. Budge
1939.	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble, S. P. Fabyan	Miss A. Marble, H. C. Hopman
1940.	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble, Miss S. Palfrey	Miss A. Marble, R. L. Riggs
1941.	Mrs. E. T. Cooke	Mrs. E. T. Cooke, Miss M. Osborne	Mrs. E. T. Cooke, J. A. Kramer
1942.	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brouth, M. Osborne	Miss A. L. Brouth, F. R. Schroeder
1943.	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brouth, M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne, W. Talbert
1944.	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brouth, M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne, W. Talbert
1945.	Miss S. P. Cooke	Misses A. L. Brouth, M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne, W. Talbert

NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONS BY YEAR

Year	MEN		WOMEN	
	Singles	Doubles	Singles	Doubles
1920	W. T. Tilden, 2d	W. T. Tilden, V. Richards	Miss H. Pollak	Miss Pollak, Mrs. Morris
1921	F. T. Anderson	V. Richards, S. H. Voshell	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. Wightman, Miss Zinderstein
1922	F. T. Hunter	F. T. Anderson, S. H. Voshell	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Godfrey
1923	V. Richards	V. Richards, F. T. Hunter	Mrs. B. E. Cole	Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Godfrey
1924	V. Richards	V. Richards, F. T. Hunter	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup, Mrs. Wightman
1925	Jean Borotra	Jean Borotra, A. Asthalter	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup	Mrs. Corbiere, Mrs. Endicott
1926	J. R. Lacoste	W. T. Tilden, F. T. Anderson	Miss E. Ryan	Misses E. Ryan, M. K. Browne
1927	J. Borotra	J. Borotra, J. Brugnon	Mrs. Wightman	Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Jessup
1928	W. Aydelotte	P. G. Rockafellow, W. Aydelotte	Miss E. Signoney	Miss E. Signoney, Miss S. Palfrey
1929	J. Borotra	F. T. Hunter, W. T. Tilden	Miss M. Blake	Mrs. Wightman, S. Palfrey
1930	F. T. Hunter	P. G. Rockafellow, M. Cutler	Miss S. Palfrey	Mrs. Wightman, S. Palfrey
1931	J. Borotra	J. Borotra, C. Boussus	Miss M. Sachs	Mrs. Wightmaa, S. Palfrey
1932	Greg. Mangin	G. M. Lott, Jr., J. Van Ryn	Miss M. Morell	Miss M. Morell, Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn
1933	Greg. Mangin	C. Sutter, E. McCauliff	Miss D. Chase	Mrs. Wightman, S. Palfrey
1934	L. R. Stoefer	B. Bell, F. J. Bowden	Miss N. Taubele	Misses N. Taubele, Jahe Sharp
1935	Greg. Mangin	B. Bell, Greg. Mangin	Miss J. Sharp	Mrs. D.A. Andrus, Mrs. S. Henrotin
1936	Greg. Mangin	K. Schroder, I. G. Hall	Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Mrs. D.A. Andrus, Mrs. S. Henrotin
1937	F. Parker	F. Parker, G. Mangin	Mme. S. Henrotin	Mme. S. Henrotin, Mrs. D.A. Andrus
1938	Donald McNeil	T. J. Bowden, J. Fitzman	Miss V. Hollinger	Mrs. V.R. Johnson, Miss K. Winthrop
1939	Wayne Sabin	C. Sutter, G. McCauliff	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses Taubele, G. Surber
1940	R. L. Riggs	E. T. Cooke, R. L. Riggs	Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Miss G. Wheeler, Miss N. Taubele
1941	F. L. Kovacs	F. D. Guernsey, W. D. McNeil	Miss P. Betz	Misses P. Betz, D. Bundy
1942	No indoor tournaments have been held since 1941		Miss R. B. Todd	Miss K. Winthrop, Mrs. V.R. Johnson
1943			Miss P. Betz	Mrs. G.W. Wightman, Miss P. Betz
1944			Miss K. Winthrop	Miss K. Winthrop, Mrs. M. Johnson

WEAR SPECTACLES

One out of every five persons in the United States wears spectacles. However, two out of every five persons in the total population have appreciable errors in vision.

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

Year	Singles	School	Doubles	School
1920.	L. M. Banks	Yale	A. Wilder and L. Wiley	Yale
1921.	Philip Neer	Stanford	J. B. Penno, Jr., and E. W. Feibleman	Harvard
1922.	L. E. Williams	Yale	P. Neer and J. Davies	Stanford
1923.	C. Fischer	Phila. C. O.	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer	Texas
1924.	W. Scott	Washington	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer	Texas
1925.	E. G. Chandler	California	G. Stratford and G. Hillis	California
1926.	E. G. Chandler	California	E. G. Chandler and T. Stow	California
1927.	Wilmer Allison	Texas	J. Van Ryn and K. Appel	Princeton
1928.	Julius Seligson	Lehigh	Ralph McElvenny and Alan Herrington	Stanford
1929.	Berkeley Bell	Texas	Benj. Gorchs Koff and Arthur Kussman	Occidental
1930.	Clifford Sutter	Tulane	D. Meuleisen and R. Meunch	California
1931.	Keith Gledhill	Stanford	B. Barnes and K. Kamrath	Texas
1932.	Clifford Sutter	Tulane	K. Gledhill and Jos. Coughlin	Stanford
1933.	J. P. Tidball	U. C. L. A.	J. Coughlin and S. Lee	Stanford
1934.	C. G. Mako	So. California	C. Castlen and C. G. Mako	So. California
1935.	W. Hess	Rice Institute	R. Bennett and P. Newton	California
1936.	E. Sutter	Tulane	B. Dey and W. Seward	Stanford
1937.	E. Sutter	Tulane	R. Bennett and Newton Paul	So. California
1938.	F. D. Guernsey	Rice Institute	J. R. Hunt and L. Wetherell	So. California
1939.	F. D. Guernsey	Rice Institute	D. Inoff and R. Peacock	California
1940.	D. McNeill	Kenyon	L. A. Dee and James Wade	Stanford
1941.	J. R. Hunt	U. S. N. A.	C. E. Olewine and Charles Mattman	So. California
1942.	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	Stanford	F. R. Schroeder and L. Dee	Stanford
1943.	Francisco Segura	Miami	J. Hickman and W. Driver	Texas
1944.	Francisco Segura	Miami	J. Hickman and F. Kelley	Texas

NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONS BY YEARS

Year	Singles	Doubles	Year	Singles	Doubles
1920	Roland Roberts	R. Roberts, V. Richards	1932	G. M. Lott, Jr.	G. M. Lott, Jr., B. M. Grant, Jr.
1921	W. T. Hayes	W. T. Hayes, C. B. Herd	1933	F. Parker	G. Mako, J. P. Tidball
1922	W. T. Tilden 2d.	R. Burdick, F. Bastian	1934	B. M. Grant, Jr.	J. D. Budge, C. G. Mako
1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	R. Kinsey, H. Kinsey	1935	B. M. Grant, Jr.	B. Bell, J. G. Hall
1924	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	R. Kinsey, H. Kinsey	1936	R. L. Riggs	R. L. Riggs, W. Sabin
1925	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	W. Westbrook, H. Snodgrass	1937	R. L. Riggs	J. McDiarmid, G. McCauliff
1926	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	L. White, L. Thalheimer	1938	R. L. Riggs	J. R. Hunt, L. Wetherell
1927	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	J. Hennessey, L. Williams	1939	Frank A. Parker	C. G. Mako, F. A. Parker
1929	Emmett Pare	J. G. Hall, Fritz Mercur	1940	D. McNeill	R. L. Harman, R. C. Peacock
1930	B. M. Grant, Jr.	F. Mercur, J. G. Hall	1941	F. L. Kovacs	F. D. Guernsey, W. D. McNeill
1931	H. Ellsworth			No tourneys have	been held since 1941.
	Vines, Jr.	H. E. Vines, Jr., K. Gledhill			

U. S. TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Source: United States Table Tennis Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Men's Singles: Richard Miles, New York, N. Y.

Women's Singles: Davida Hawthorn, New York, N. Y.

Junior Singles: (under 19) Wm. Early, South Bend, Indiana.

Boy's Singles: (under 15) Gordon Barclay, South Bend, Indiana.

Men's Senior Singles: (35 and over) George Bacon, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Men's Doubles: Cpl. John Somael, New York, N. Y., Max Hersh, Detroit, Mich.

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Dolores Kuenz, St. Louis, Don Lasater, St. Louis

Men's Senior Doubles: George Bacon, New Rochelle, N. Y., Wm. Gunn, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Women's Doubles: Miss Sally Green, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Mildred Shipman, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

1944-45 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Source: U. S. Table Tennis Association

Men

1. Richard Miles, New York, N. Y.
2. John Somael, New York, N. Y.
3. Max Hersh, Detroit, Mich.
4. Melvin Nichols, St. Louis, Mo.
5. Wm. Early, South Bend, Indiana.

Women

1. Miss Davida Hawthorn, New York, N. Y.
2. Miss Peggy McLean, Hollis, N. Y.
3. Miss Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
4. Miss Reah Thall, Columbus, Ohio.
5. Miss Reba Moness, New York, N. Y.

HIGHEST-PRICE RACE HORSES

Tracery	\$265,000	Inchcape	115,000	St. Blaise	100,000
Rock Sand	150,000	The Finn	110,000	Tryster	100,000
Friar Rock	130,000	Carloris	100,000	Valdina Orphan	100,000
Whiskaway	125,000	Fair Play	100,000		

Track

A. A. U. TRACK CHAMPIONS, 1945

Source: American Athletic Association

Event	Winner	Club
100 meters.....	Barney Ewell.....	Camp Kilmer, N. J.
200 meters.....	Elmore Harris.....	Shore A. C., N. J.
400 meters.....	Herbert McKenley.....	Unattached, Boston.
800 meters.....	Bob Kelley.....	U. of Illinois.
1,500 meters.....	Roland Sink.....	Midshipman—Cambridge, Mass.
5000 meters.....	John Kandl.....	New York A. C.
10,000 meters.....	Ted Vogel.....	Boston A. A.
110 meter high hurdles.....	Charles Morgan.....	New Orleans A. C.
200 meter low hurdles.....	Ronald Frazier.....	Los Angeles County Boys.
400 meter hurdles.....	Arky Erwin.....	New Orleans A. C.
Running high jump.....	David Albitton.....	Unattached, Dayton, Ohio.
(Tie).....	Joshua Williamson.....	Camp Plauche, La.
	Richard Schnacke.....	Massena A. A., N. Y.
	Leslie Howe.....	Columbia Midshipman, N. Y.
Shot put.....	Wilfred Bangert.....	Unattached, Normandie, Mo.
Running broad jump.....	Herbert Douglas.....	Unattached, Pittsburgh.
Hammer throw.....	Henry Dreyer.....	N. Y. A. C.
Discus throw.....	Jack Donaldson.....	San Antonio A. C.
Hop, step and jump.....	Burton Cox.....	Villanova College.
Pole vault (tie).....	Lt. A. E. Morecom.....	Fort Benning.
	Robert Phelps.....	U. of Illinois.
Javelin.....	Earl Marshall.....	Carlsbad N. M. Air Base.
400 meter relay.....	N. Y. Pioneer Club.....	
1,600 meter relay.....	Grand St. Boys Ass'n.....	New York.
2,900 meter relay.....	N. Y. Pioneer Club.....	
Pentathlon.....	Eulace Peacock.....	U. S. C. G., N. Y.
Decathlon.....	Charles E. Beaudry.....	Marquette.

INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD — MEN

Event	Winner	Affiliation
60 yards.....	Barney Ewell.....	Camp Kilmer, N. J.
90 yards.....	Elmore T. Harris.....	Shore A. C., N. J.
1,000 yards.....	Don L. Burnham.....	N. S. Navy, N. Y.
One mile.....	James Rafferty.....	New York A. C.
Three mile.....	Forest C. Efaw.....	Unattached, Okla.
60 yards, low hurdles.....	Max Minor.....	U. S. Military Acad.
60 yards, high hurdles.....	Ed Dugger.....	Unattached, Dayton, Ohio.
1,060 yards sprint medley.....	U. S. Naval Academy.....	
One mile relay.....	New York University.....	
Two mile relay.....	Mass. Institute of Tech.....	
16-lb. shot.....	Wilfred Bangert.....	U. of Missouri
Running high jump (tie).....	Kenneth G. Wiesner.....	Marquette Univ.
	Joshua Williamson.....	Camp Plauche, La.
Running broad jump.....	Barney Ewell.....	Camp Kilmer, N. J.
Pole vault.....	William Moore.....	Western Michigan Univ.
Team Champion.....	New York A. C.....	

OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD — WOMEN

Event	Winner	Affiliation
50 meters.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
100 meters.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
200 meters.....	Stella Walsh.....	Polish Olympic W.A.C., Cleveland
80 meter high hurdles.....	Lilly Purifoy.....	Tuskegee Institute
400 meter relay.....	Lourel Ladies A. C.....	Toronto, Canada
8-lb shot.....	Frances Sobczak.....	Polish Olympic W.A.C., Cleveland
Running broad jump.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
Running high jump.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
Standing broad jump.....	Stella Walsh.....	Polish Olympic W.A.C., Cleveland
Discus.....	Frances Sobczak.....	Polish Olympic W.A.C., Cleveland
Javelin.....	Dorothy Dodson.....	Chicago Park Hurricanes
Team Champions.....	Tuskegee Institute.....	

A. A. U. TRACK CHAMPIONS—Cont. INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD — WOMEN

Event	Winner	Affiliation
50 yards.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
220 yards.....	Stella Walsh.....	Polish Olympic W.A.C., Cleveland
50 yard hurdles.....	Nancy Cowperthwaite.....	German-American A.C.N.Y.
440 yard relay.....	Tuskegee Institute	
Running high jump.....	Alice Coachman.....	Tuskegee Institute
Standing broad jump.....	Clara Schroth.....	Philadelphia Turners
8 pound shot.....	Dorothy Dodson.....	Chicago Hurricanes
Team Champions.....	Tuskegee Institute	

1945 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE TRACK MEET MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, JUNE 9

Team Scores

Navy..... 62	Western Michigan..... 18	Texas..... 10	Illinois Tech..... 3
Illinois..... 58½	Utah..... 15	Iowa..... 9½	Idaho..... 2
Michigan..... 53½	Marquette..... 14	Cornell..... 8	Oberlin..... 2
Missouri..... 42	Fresno State..... 13	Ohio State..... 8	Michigan State..... 1
Notre Dame..... 26	Purdue..... 11	Louisiana State..... 6	Minnesota..... 1
Drake..... 22	Nebraska..... 10	Wisconsin..... 5½	
Miami..... 18	New York..... 10	Iowa State..... 5	

Individual Champions

100-Yard Dash.....	Van Velzer, Navy..... 10.1 s.	Pole Vault.....	Phelps, Illinois..... 13' 6"
220-Yard Dash(Curve).....	Collins, Texas..... 22.4 s.	High Jump.....	Tied, Wiesner, Marquette, Sheffield, Utah..... 3' 6½"
440-Yard Dash.....	Kash, Navy..... 49.8 s.	Broad Jump.....	Aihara, Illinois..... 23' 1½"
880-Yard Run.....	Ross Hume, Mich..... 1 m. 55.7 s.	16-Pound Shot Put.....	Quirk, Missouri..... 53' 1½"
1 Mile Run.....	Ross Hume, Mich..... 4 m. 18.5 s.	Discus Throw.....	Bangert, Missouri..... 151' 9½"
Two-Mile Run.....	Martin, N. Y. U..... 9 m. 25.5 s.	Javelin Throw.....	Patton, Navy..... 191' 1"
120-Yard High Hurdles.....	Walker, Illinois..... 14.9 s.		
220-Yard Low Hurdles.....	Walker, Illinois..... 24.0 s.		

DETROIT GOLD CUP SERIES (Motor Boating)

1904—Stansard, C. C. Riotte.	1921—Miss America, Gar Wood.
1904—Vingt-et-un II, W. S. Kilmer.	1922—Packard Chris-Craft, J. G. Vincent.
1905—Chip, J. Wainwright.	1923—Rainbow III, Harry B. Greening.
1906—Chip II, J. Wainwright.	1924—Baby Bootlegger, Caleb S. Bragg.
1907—Chip II, J. Wainwright.	1925—Baby Bootlegger, Caleb S. Bragg.
1908—Dixie II, E. J. Schroeder.	1926—Greenwich Folly, G. H. Townsend.
1909—Dixie II, E. J. Schroeder.	1927—Greenwich Folly, G. H. Townsend.
1910—Dixie III, F. K. Burnham.	1928—No race.
1911—Mit II, J. H. Hayden.	1929—Imp, Richard F. Hoyt.
1912—P. D. Q. II, Alfred G. Miles.	1930—Hotsy Totsy, Victor Kliersath.
1913—Ankle Deep, C. S. Mankowski.	1931—Hotsy Totsy, Victor Kliersath.
1914—Baby Speed Demon II, Paula Blackston.	1932—Delphine IV, Horace Dodge.
1915—Miss Detroit, Miss Detroit P. B. A.	1933—El Lagarto, George Reis.
1916—Miss Minneapolis, Miss Minneapolis B. A.	1934—El Lagarto, George Reis.
1917—Miss Detroit II, Gar Wood.	1935—El Lagarto, George Reis.
1918—Miss Detroit III, Detroit Yachtsmen.	1936—Impshi, Horace Dodge.
1919—Miss Detroit III, Gar Wood.	*1937—Notre Dame, Herbert Mendelson.
1920—Miss America, Gar Wood.	

* Established new record of 68.645 for 30-mile heat and 63.675 for 90-mile heat, bettering old mark of 60.28 by Horace Dodge's Delphine IX. Count Theo Rossi, piloting Alagi, broke the lap record with 71.466 m.p.h.

PAST WINNERS AT POUGHKEEPSIE (Rowing)

Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time
1895—Columbia.....	21:35		1910—Cornell.....	20:42½		1928—California.....	18:35½	
1896—Cornell.....	19:07		1911—Cornell.....	20:10½		1929—Columbia.....	22:58	
1897—Cornell.....	20:34		1912—Cornell.....	19:31¾		1930—Cornell.....	21:42	
1898—Penn ¹	15:15½		1913—Syracuse.....	19:28¾		1931—Navy.....	18:54½	
1899—Penn.....	20:04		1914—Columbia.....	19:37¾		1932—California.....	19:55	
1900—Penn.....	19:44¾		1915—Cornell.....	19:36¾		1933—No race		
1901—Cornell.....	18:53½		1916—Syracuse.....	20:15¾		1934—California.....	19:44	
1902—Cornell.....	19:05¾		1920—Syracuse ²	11:02¾		1935—California.....	18:52	
1903—Cornell.....	18:57		1921—Navy ³	14:07		1936—Washington.....	19:09¾	
1904—Syracuse.....	20:22¾		1922—Navy ⁴	13:33¾		1937—Washington ⁵	18:33¾	
1905—Cornell.....	20:20½		1923—Washington.....	14:03½		1938—Navy.....	18:19	
1906—Cornell.....	19:36¾		1924—Washington.....	15:02		1939—California.....	18:12¾	
1907—Cornell.....	20:20¾		1925—Navy ⁵	19:24¾		1940—Washington.....	22:42	
1908—Syracuse.....	19:24¾		1926—Washington.....	19:28¾		1941—Washington.....	18:53¾	
1909—Cornell.....	19:02		1927—Columbia.....	20:57				

¹ Three miles, Saratoga Lake. ² Two miles, Cayuga Lake. ³ Distance shortened to three miles.
⁴ Three-mile record. ⁵ Restored to four miles. ⁶ Four-mile record.
 There have been no races since 1942 because of the war.

Water Sports

A. A. U. NATIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONS — MEN

Event	Winner	Affiliation
100 meters.....	Alberto Isaacs.....	Mexican Swimming Federation
200 meters.....	Keo Nakama.....	Ohio State Univ.
400 meters.....	Keo Nakama.....	Ohio State Univ.
800 meters.....	James McLane, Jr.....	Unattached, Akron, Ohio
1,500 meters.....	James McLane, Jr.....	Unattached, Akron, Ohio
300 meter individual medley.....	Dave Seibold.....	Michigan State College
300 meter medley relay.....	Michigan State College.....	
800 meter relay.....	Great Lakes N.T.C.....	
100 meter back stroke.....	Robert E. Cowell.....	U. S. Naval Academy
200 meter breast stroke.....	Dave Seibold.....	Michigan State College
Three meter springboard dive.....	Norman Sper, Jr.....	Unattached, Hollywood, Calif.
Team Champions.....	Michigan State College.....	

INDOOR SWIMMING—MEN

100 yards.....	Walter Ris.....	Bainbridge N. T. C., Md.
220 yards.....	Eugene Rogers.....	Columbia University
400 yards.....	Keo Nakama.....	Ohio State University
150 yards back stroke.....	Adolph Kiefer.....	Bainbridge N.T.C., Md.
220 yards breast stroke.....	David Seibold.....	J. B. of Commerce, Saginaw, Michigan
300 yards individual medley.....	Adolph Kiefer.....	Bainbridge N.T.C., Maryland
300 yard medley relay.....	Bainbridge N.T.C., Maryland.....	
400 yard relay.....	Bainbridge N.T.C., Maryland.....	
Low board dive.....	Ted Christakos.....	Ohio State Univ.
High board dive.....	F. McGuigan.....	Unattached, San Francisco, Calif.
Team champions.....	Bainbridge N.T.C., Maryland.....	

OUTDOOR SWIMMING—WOMEN

100 meters.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
400 meters.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
800 meters.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
1,500 meters.....	Marilyn Sahner.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
100 meter back stroke.....	Marion Pontack.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
100 meter breast stroke.....	Jeanne Wilson.....	Lake Shore Club, Chicago
200 meter breast stroke.....	Clare Lamore.....	Olneyville B.C., Providence, R. I.
300 meter individual medley.....	Joan Fogle.....	Rivera Club, Indianapolis
300 meter medley relay.....	Multnomah Club, Oregon.....	
800 meter relay.....	Crystal Plunge.....	
Three meter springboard dive.....	Helen Crelenkovich Morgan.....	Fairmont Hotel S.A., San Francisco
Platform dive.....	Helen Crelenkovich Morgan.....	Fairmont Hotel S.A., San Francisco

INDOOR SWIMMING—WOMEN

100 yards.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge, San Francisco
220 yards.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge
440 yards.....	Ann Curtis.....	Crystal Plunge
100 yard back stroke.....	Marion Pontack.....	Crystal Plunge
100 yard breast stroke.....	Jeanne Wilson.....	Lake Shore Club, Chicago
220 yard breast stroke.....	Patricia Sinclair.....	Women's S.A.N.Y.
300 yard individual medley.....	Clara Lamore.....	Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I.
300 yard medley relay.....	Crystal Plunge.....	
440 yard relay.....	Crystal Plunge.....	
One meter dive.....	Zoe Ann Olsen.....	Athens A.C., Oakland, Calif.
Three meter dive.....	Zoe Ann Olsen.....	Athens A.C., Oakland, Calif.
Team champions.....	Crystal Plunge.....	

(Latest Records Available, published in 1945)

Source: American Power Boat Association

SPORTS

777

CLASS	Distance	M.P. H.	Date	Location	Boat Name	Owner or Driver	Ventnor	Motor
91 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	53.129	8/16/41	Red Bank, N. J.	Toy's Pup	Jack Cooper	Ventnor	Gray
92 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	63.068	9/12/41	Red Bank, N. J.	Sally Jo II	Henry G. Shraake..	Homemade	Ford
93 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	50.561	9/12/37	Annapolis, Md.	Meadowmere	Chris Ripp	Ripp	
94 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	55.42	12/12/37	San Diego, Calif.	Spitfire V	J. H. Rand Jr.		
95 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	66.639	9/2/39	Detroit, Mich.	Tops III	Jack Cooper	Apel	Lycoming
96 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	73.170	9/21/41	St. Louis, Mo.	Tommyann III	Jos. J. Taggart	Ventnor	Lycoming
97 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	65.359	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.	Hi-Ball	Gene Crawford	Homemade	Ford
98 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	48.517	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.	Tridy	D. E. Williamson	Homemade	Ford
99 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	39.860	9/21/41	New Martinsville, W. Va.	Seniorita	Louis E. Hurd	Ventnor	Gray
100 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	45.778	8/24/42	Lakeland, Fla.	Eagle	Edison Hedges	Apel	Universal
101 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	48.361	3/1/42	Miami, Fla.	Dragon XV	Samuel Chicks	Glazier	Studebaker
102 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	42.432	8/24/40	Red Bank, N. J.	Ninetyva Jr.	W. J. Jennings	Rhoads	Gray
103 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	48.174	8/17/41	Red Bank, N. J.	Doris III	Thomas Ehrhart	Rhoads	Gray
104 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	38.135	8/20/39	Red Bank, N. J.	Days II	Frederic Casanave	Apel	Lycoming
105 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	53.571	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.	H. H. II	Geo. B. Ward Jr.	Chris-Craft	Lycoming
106 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	38.693	9/3/39	Margate-Longport, Me	Cry Baby II	Julius Burk	Chris-Craft	Chris-Craft
107 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	31.490	7/15/39	Havre de Grace, Md.	Senorita	R. H. Dale	Chris-Craft	Chris-Craft
108 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	42.31	9/23/34	Washington, D. C.	Keechme	Richard Lovett	Dodge	Lycoming
109 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	45.000	8/23/48	Wecan de Grace, Md.	Jennie Lee II	E. F. Dobson	Lycoming	Lycoming
110 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	42.056	9/15/40	Washington, D. C.	Water Sprite	David Gent	Lycoming	Lycoming
111 Cu. In. Hydro.	5 1/2	56.426	8/24/40	Washington, D. C.	Annihilator	Donald Whitfield	Lycoming	Lycoming
112 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	47.344	10/27/40	Salton Sea, Calif.		Fred A. Mulkey	Johnson	Johnson
113 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	59.448	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.		Frank H. Hecks	Johnson	Johnson
114 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	52.724	8/16/41	Salton Sea, Calif.		Worth Boggs	Johnson	Johnson
115 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	54.447	10/27/40	Lakeland, Fla.		Forrest Lundy	Johnson	Johnson
116 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	55.419	2/3/40	Salton Sea, Calif.		Paul Weary	Johnson	Johnson
117 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	58.785	8/24/40	Lakeland, Fla.		Jas. Mullen II	Johnson	Johnson
118 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	58.594	2/4/40	Lakeland, Fla.		Kenneth MacKenzie	Johnson	Johnson
119 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	61.392	8/20/38	Lakeland, Fla.		Clinton Ferguson	Johnson	Johnson
120 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	43.052	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.	Dynamite-	Lloyd Huse	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
121 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	42.815	8/16/37	Seattle, Wash.		Richard Hulen	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
122 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	42.552	8/15/33	Red Bank, N. J.		Stanley Donough	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
123 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	40.159	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.		Bud Wight	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
124 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	50.18	8/20/39	Salton Sea, Calif.		Budd Ashley	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
125 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	51.993	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.		Emile Milot	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
126 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	52.693	8/20/39	Salton Sea, Calif.		Geo. Reis	Rockbolt	Rockbolt
127 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	61.973	9/1/33	Detroit, Mich.	El J. sparto	Herbert Mendelson	Perry	Dusenberg
128 Cu. In. Hydro.	5	66.240	9/6/37	Detroit, Mich.	Notre Dame	Theo Rossi	Miller	Miller
129 Cu. In. Hydro.	30	68.645	9/6/37	Detroit, Mich.	Notre Dame	Theo Rossi	Miller	Miller
130 Cu. In. Hydro.	30	72.7076	9/6/31	Detroit, Mich.	Miss England	Theo Rossi	Miller	Miller
131 Cu. In. Hydro.	30	70.866	9/25/38	Detroit, Mich.	Miss England II	Kaye Don	Miller	Miller
132 Cu. In. Hydro.	15	69.673	8/25/38	Detroit, Mich.	Alagi	Theo Rossi	Miller	Miller
133 Cu. In. Hydro.	15	76.170	8/25/40	Washington, D. C.	Alagi	Theo Rossi	Miller	Miller
134 Cu. In. Hydro.	1 Lap	68.809	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.	Notre Dame	H. Mendelson	Miller	Miller
135 Cu. In. Hydro.	1 Lap	63.17	9/30/29	Red Bank, N. J.	Notre Dame	H. Mendelson	Miller	Miller
136 Cu. In. Hydro.	1 Lap	63.69	10/23/25	Lake Rosseau, Canada	Tops III	Jack B. Cooper	Miller	Miller
137 Cu. In. Hydro.	12 hrs.	31.69	12/17/38 m.	Lake Rosseau, Canada	Rainbow VIII	H. B. Greening	Miller	Miller
138 Cu. In. Hydro.	12 hrs.	30.78	12/17/38 m.	Catalina to Hermosa, Calif.	Chinbow IV	Rider: Bob Dumtley	Miller	Miller
139 Cu. In. Hydro.	12 hrs.	31.69	12/17/38 m.	Catalina to Hermosa, Calif.	Chinbow IV	Rider: Bob Dumtley	Miller	Miller

(m) Nautical Miles.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES, 1937

The biggest event in yachting, the American Cup Races, have been suspended since August, 1937 because of the war. Data for the event in that year follows.

Comparison of Yachts

	Endeavor II.	Ranger
Overall length.....	135.10 ft.	135.3 ft.
Waterline.....	86.7 ft.	87 ft.
Beam.....	21.7 ft.	20.11 ft.
Draft.....	15 ft.	15 ft.
Tons.....	164	166.5
Mast height.....	168 ft.	165.11 ft.
Sail area.....	7,560 sq.ft.	7,550 sq.ft.

Skippers and Designers

Endeavor II—T. O. M. Sopwith; Charles E. Nicholson.
Ranger—H. S. Vanderbilt; W. Starling Burgess and Sparkman and Stephens.

Afterguards

Endeavour II—T. O. M. Sopwith, Sir Ralph St. G. Gore, Frank Murdock, Mrs. Sopwith.
Ranger—H. S. Vanderbilt, Olin J. Stephens, Roderick Stephens, Jr., Arthur Knapp, Jr., Professor Zenas Bliss.

THE AMERICA'S CUP — ELIMINATION

Preliminary Series

Winner	Loser	Miles	M.S.	Winner	Loser	Miles	M.S.
Ranger—Yankee.....		.30	5:36	Ranger—Yankee.....		8	2:5
Yankee—Rainbow.....		.27.7	5:27	Yankee—Rainbow.....		23.7	2:3
Ranger—Rainbow.....		.30	1:58	*Ranger—Rainbow and Yankee.....		.30	4:38

Observation Series

Ranger—Yankee.....	27.7	7:3
Ranger—Rainbow.....	26.3	11:5
†Yankee—Rainbow.....	23.7	
Ranger—Yankee.....	27.7	5:30
Yankee—Rainbow.....	26.3	12:36

Final Series

Ranger—Yankee.....	.30	14:26
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Standings—Three Series

	W.	L.
Ranger.....	8	0
Yankee.....	4	6
Rainbow.....	0	7

M. S. indicates winner's margin in minutes and seconds.

*Rainbow finished second, trailing 4:38; Yankee third, 4:39 behind.

†Rainbow did not finish.

THE AMERICA'S CUP SERIES

Yacht Won Lost
Ranger, U. S. Defender..... 4 0
First Race—Sailed Saturday, July 31, over thirty-mile windward-leeward course; won by Ranger, timed in 4:41:15, with margin 17 minutes 5 seconds; Endeavour II timed in 4:58:20.

Second Race—Sailed Monday, Aug. 2, over thirty-mile triangular course; won by Ranger, timed in 3:41:33, with margin 18 minutes 32 seconds. Endeavour II timed in 4:00:05.

Yacht Won Lost
Endeavor II, British challenger..... 0 4

Third Race—Sailed Wednesday, Aug. 4, over thirty-mile windward-leeward course; won by Ranger, timed in 3:54:30, with margin 4 minutes 27 seconds; Endeavour II timed in 3:58:57.

Fourth Race—Sailed Thursday, Aug. 5, over thirty-mile triangular course; won by Ranger, timed in 3:07:49, with margin 3 minutes 37 seconds.

AMERICA'S CUP RECORD

Year	Winner	Loser
1851—America.....	Aurora	
1870—Magic.....	Cambria	
	Columbia.....	Livonia
1871—Sappho.....	Countess of Dufferin	
1876—Madeleine.....	Atalanta	
1881—Mischieff.....	Genesta	
1885—Puritan.....	Galatea	
1886—Mayflower.....	Thistle	
1887—Volunteer.....	Valkyrie II	
1893—Vigilant.....	Valkyrie III	
1895—Defender.....	Shamrock I	
1899—Columbia.....	Shamrock II	
1901—Columbia.....	Shamrock III	
1903—Reliance.....	Shamrock IV	
1920—Resolute.....		

Year Winner Loser
1930—Enterprise..... Shamrock V
1934—Rainbow..... Endeavour
1937—Ranger..... Endeavour II

In 1851 13 other British yachts defended with Aurora.

In 1870 22 other American yachts defended with Magic.

American yachts have won every series and every race of the 47 sailed except five, losing one to Livonia in 1871, two to Shamrock IV in 1920 and two to Endeavour in 1934.

All losers were British yachts except the Countess of Dufferin in 1876 and the Atalanta in 1881. These were Canadian-owned.

CONSTRUCTION OF RANGER

Ranger was built during the winter months of 1937 by the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. The 110-ton lead keel—heaviest of any cup defender, was molded Dec. 22, 1936. Her steel hull was fashioned by the Carnegie Steel corporation. Mast, boom, and two spinnaker poles are mostly aluminum. The wooden deck is of Oregon white cedar.

Aluminum was used generally throughout in construction, even in the screws of the deck planking. Below deck flooring is of cork. Gas fireplaces are provided for crew.

Sail bins below deck store the huge sails. Sail chutes, similar to coal chutes but more semicircular, send the sails shooting skyward to the 165-foot spar, or crashing back into the hold. All sails are stored in various bins.

Originally equipped with two centerboards, Ranger's forward board shoots out seven feet, nine inches from the tip of her keel. Her much smaller after-board was taken out of the keel at the Bristol yards after the first preliminary series when it was decided that it was unnecessary.

FOREIGN TRADE

U. S. EXPORTS (INCLUDING REEXPORTS) AND GENERAL IM- PORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY CONTINENTS: 1821 TO 1941

Source: Statistical Abstract of the U. S.

Yearly Average or Year	Exports							
	Total	North America		South America	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		Northern	Southern					
1821.....	54,496	2,392	11,965	2,208	35,575	1,977	71	309
1830.....	71,671	2,802	14,723	4,586	47,393	1,906	27	234
1840.....	123,669	6,090	17,241	5,714	92,039	1,560	330	696
1850.....	144,376	9,519	14,284	7,730	108,638	3,028	190	987
1860.....	333,576	22,883	29,273	15,706	249,425	8,100	4,962	3,227
1865.....	166,029	16,618	34,003	12,026	95,744	2,350	4,016	1,273
1870.....	392,772	21,703	31,100	15,188	313,315	5,773	3,873	1,820
1871-1875.....	501,841	32,034	36,188	20,235	402,268	5,029	3,969	2,117
1876-1880.....	676,761	33,714	36,303	22,087	562,202	11,236	7,437	3,782
1881-1885.....	791,892	42,636	44,836	28,212	641,824	17,526	12,785	4,074
1886-1890.....	738,379	38,758	43,053	32,046	585,681	20,389	15,070	3,382
1891-1895.....	892,421	49,310	60,724	33,247	709,239	20,672	13,965	5,263
1896-1900.....	1,157,318	79,961	65,375	35,699	887,401	45,263	26,338	17,281
1901-1905.....	1,453,803	124,560	97,733	46,246	1,050,540	76,942	29,738	28,044
1906-1910.....	1,778,697	180,836	154,743	82,142	1,212,978	97,240	32,558	18,400
1911-1915.....	2,370,539	337,091	182,315	122,243	1,517,404	133,348	51,506	26,632
1915-1920 ¹	6,521,190	780,221	503,439	360,744	4,123,523	562,476	109,121	81,668
1921-1925.....	4,397,027	627,382	444,577	297,115	2,318,244	498,553	141,426	69,729
1926-1930.....	4,777,314	829,858	403,175	447,860	2,236,501	573,085	177,239	109,596
1931-1935.....	2,025,195	300,372	162,435	141,074	960,158	349,911	48,868	62,377
1936-1940.....	3,219,581	521,793	291,178	317,400	1,332,708	535,283	89,150	132,068
1910-1914.....	2,165,818	319,890	181,205	121,028	1,350,300	121,042	47,715	24,638
1915-1919 ²	5,308,823	638,704	340,971	250,837	3,534,473	403,716	87,262	52,860
1900.....	1,394,483	97,517	90,078	38,946	1,040,168	67,554	40,751	19,470
1901.....	1,487,765	107,967	88,567	44,400	1,136,505	53,418	31,365	25,543
1902.....	1,381,719	111,877	92,094	38,044	1,008,034	69,203	29,000	33,469
1903.....	1,420,142	125,967	89,515	41,138	1,029,257	62,398	33,430	38,437
1904.....	1,460,827	133,960	100,950	50,755	1,057,930	64,984	28,018	24,230
1905.....	1,518,562	143,030	117,540	56,894	1,020,973	134,705	26,879	18,541
1906.....	1,743,865	159,806	148,577	75,160	1,200,166	110,911	29,682	19,562
1907.....	1,880,851	186,176	163,664	82,157	1,298,452	101,365	32,525	16,511
1908.....	1,860,773	170,669	154,005	83,584	1,283,600	113,247	35,327	20,341
1909.....	1,663,011	167,423	142,054	76,562	1,146,755	82,982	30,200	17,035
1910.....	1,744,985	220,104	165,416	93,247	1,135,915	77,694	34,057	18,551
1911.....	2,049,320	274,478	182,582	108,895	1,308,276	105,146	46,338	23,607
1912.....	2,204,322	333,900	182,938	132,310	1,341,733	141,198	48,200	24,043
1913.....	2,465,884	420,404	197,009	146,148	1,479,075	140,441	53,718	29,089
1914.....	2,364,579	350,563	178,082	124,540	1,486,499	140,730	56,264	27,902
1915.....	2,768,589	306,112	170,964	99,324	1,971,435	139,226	53,009	28,520
1915 (6 mos.).....	1,852,863	203,475	119,952	83,555	1,291,914	94,712	38,254	21,000
1916.....	5,482,641	613,416	311,137	220,267	3,813,278	387,735	82,797	54,011
1917.....	6,233,513	839,305	422,398	311,893	4,061,729	469,402	77,402	51,384
1918.....	6,149,088	900,248	425,238	302,710	3,858,698	498,477	104,519	59,198
1919.....	7,920,426	749,950	545,842	441,748	5,187,666	771,717	125,585	97,918
1920.....	8,228,016	984,818	944,345	623,917	4,466,091	871,579	171,605	165,662
1921.....	4,485,031	600,434	529,146	273,325	2,363,899	532,615	112,766	72,847
1922.....	3,831,777	583,451	332,203	226,075	2,093,357	448,970	101,945	55,776
1923.....	4,167,493	660,507	425,661	269,318	2,093,415	511,498	146,423	60,671
1924.....	4,590,984	633,876	456,165	314,252	2,446,089	513,803	156,505	70,294
1925.....	4,909,848	658,640	479,714	402,606	2,604,460	485,882	189,489	89,057
1926.....	4,808,060	747,685	428,797	443,507	2,309,041	565,646	212,705	101,279
1927.....	4,865,375	845,307	407,720	438,159	2,311,237	562,150	193,714	107,088
1928.....	5,128,356	924,172	397,195	480,815	2,376,503	652,927	180,033	116,713
1929.....	5,240,995	961,473	433,590	539,310	2,344,312	639,751	192,022	130,535
1930.....	3,843,181	670,652	348,574	337,509	1,841,412	444,950	107,719	92,365
1931.....	2,424,289	403,732	187,094	158,691	1,187,116	386,121	41,574	59,961
1932.....	1,611,016	245,736	119,216	96,589	784,474	292,253	36,774	35,974
1933.....	1,674,994	214,833	126,026	114,048	850,032	292,030	35,109	42,916
1934.....	2,132,800	308,015	178,048	161,701	949,929	401,210	57,081	76,815
1935.....	2,282,874	329,542	201,789	174,341	1,029,241	377,940	73,802	96,219
1936.....	2,455,978	391,555	225,156	204,222	1,042,804	398,885	79,154	114,202
1937.....	3,349,167	519,058	321,068	318,354	1,359,610	579,971	98,948	152,158
1938.....	3,094,440	475,572	264,423	299,714	1,325,943	516,777	93,662	118,350
1939.....	3,177,176	498,170	304,026	329,127	1,289,753	561,572	79,505	115,023
1940.....	4,021,146	724,612	341,220	435,584	1,645,428	619,210	94,483	160,609
1941.....	5,147,154	1,012,331	507,680	527,375	1,846,928	625,198	123,376	504,266

¹ Period July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1920.

² Fiscal years ended June 30.

U. S. EXPORTS (INCLUDING REEXPORTS) AND GENERAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY CONTINENTS: 1871 TO 1941, (Continued)

Yearly Average or Year	General Imports							
	Total	North America		South America	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		Northern	Southern					
1871-1875	577,873	33,840	96,124	63,357	321,067	55,794	3,955	3,736
1876-1880	492,570	27,600	86,646	68,185	247,520	55,635	4,619	2,363
1881-1885	667,142	41,989	96,309	75,940	367,542	69,906	11,370	4,085
1886-1890	717,231	40,236	98,819	82,427	401,745	74,439	16,158	3,406
1891-1895	785,137	36,335	128,043	116,797	397,622	85,169	16,257	4,914
1896-1900	741,519	37,266	76,007	97,713	389,843	107,999	22,781	9,910
1901-1905	972,162	52,762	129,634	121,748	498,296	149,537	9,035	11,151
1906-1910	1,344,838	79,511	180,192	157,126	639,838	205,041	16,601	16,529
1911-1915	1,712,319	131,455	248,943	219,923	798,115	270,797	19,020	24,065
1915-1920	3,358,354	425,337	588,163	591,295	682,298	910,340	70,134	90,848
1921-1925	3,450,103	396,668	514,223	421,356	1,049,565	942,808	53,994	71,499
1926-1930	4,033,469	479,737	460,457	545,788	1,207,213	1,195,930	53,137	91,207
1931-1935	1,713,102	236,164	177,257	244,160	516,313	490,909	16,209	32,088
1936-1940	2,482,030	368,521	240,139	337,703	627,088	784,989	36,372	81,220
1910-1914	1,686,874	118,518	228,618	206,858	836,498	258,534	17,276	22,573
1915-1919	2,514,557	321,382	439,019	466,212	525,122	642,479	59,002	61,342
1900	849,941	39,999	90,037	93,667	440,567	145,814	28,640	11,218
1901	823,172	42,935	102,223	110,367	429,620	122,099	6,974	8,954
1902	903,321	48,846	102,230	119,786	475,162	136,295	7,554	13,448
1903	1,025,719	55,669	134,067	107,423	547,227	159,075	9,671	12,582
1904	991,087	52,701	146,078	120,364	498,697	155,576	8,244	9,427
1905	1,117,513	63,657	163,572	150,796	540,773	174,641	12,731	11,344
1906	1,226,562	69,603	165,750	140,423	633,292	192,434	12,432	12,629
1907	1,434,421	74,813	188,763	160,166	747,291	223,986	18,275	12,127
1908	1,194,342	76,301	162,515	124,999	608,014	191,332	14,891	16,291
1909	1,311,920	80,467	173,533	163,879	654,323	206,982	17,628	15,100
1910	1,556,947	96,371	210,397	196,165	806,270	210,473	19,782	17,499
1911	1,527,226	102,264	203,233	182,624	768,168	230,850	12,874	27,214
1912	1,653,265	110,145	223,927	215,089	819,585	248,725	13,207	22,586
1913	1,813,008	121,764	240,179	217,735	892,866	297,505	16,533	26,425
1914	1,893,926	162,046	265,353	222,677	895,603	305,115	23,982	19,149
1915	1,674,170	161,065	312,025	261,490	614,355	271,790	28,502	24,953
1915 (6 mos.)	912,787	107,626	140,821	166,239	271,684	191,667	18,021	16,730
1916	2,391,635	240,161	418,277	427,610	633,317	550,866	59,511	61,893
1917	2,952,408	419,124	452,858	598,819	551,145	820,624	36,835	73,064
1918	3,031,213	457,660	516,955	610,931	318,121	939,301	102,737	85,506
1919	3,904,365	500,165	657,609	687,525	750,528	1,107,733	88,616	112,188
1920	5,278,481	614,618	1,048,045	760,999	1,227,843	1,396,677	80,014	150,285
1921	2,509,148	337,632	417,217	295,623	764,942	617,862	35,499	40,373
1922	3,112,747	366,524	455,930	358,763	991,203	826,886	48,517	64,924
1923	3,792,066	418,348	583,169	467,421	1,157,056	1,019,811	59,200	87,061
1924	3,699,963	402,047	593,108	466,074	1,096,111	930,685	48,945	72,992
1925	4,226,589	458,791	521,742	518,797	1,238,513	1,318,794	77,808	92,144
1926	4,430,888	485,503	526,067	567,979	1,277,501	1,409,063	68,355	96,420
1927	4,134,742	484,499	500,959	518,275	1,264,810	1,268,413	54,531	93,255
1928	4,091,444	499,959	450,743	569,410	1,248,325	1,168,832	53,450	90,207
1929	4,399,361	514,370	467,159	639,758	1,333,661	1,279,248	56,557	108,605
1930	3,600,908	414,355	347,356	433,518	911,268	854,073	32,791	67,547
1931	2,090,635	277,111	239,930	307,190	640,690	573,706	19,120	32,888
1932	1,322,774	181,413	157,107	200,902	389,570	361,847	7,691	24,241
1933	1,449,559	190,651	127,116	202,280	462,955	425,102	13,190	28,265
1934	1,655,055	238,496	160,724	228,958	489,632	439,353	14,565	33,326
1935	2,047,485	293,148	201,409	281,472	598,716	604,537	26,481	41,722
1936	2,422,592	381,313	237,247	291,505	717,544	707,728	35,865	51,389
1937	3,083,668	407,431	283,045	422,026	843,329	967,261	68,428	92,148
1938	1,960,428	267,504	222,722	262,613	567,226	569,503	16,189	54,671
1939	2,318,081	349,256	231,374	317,267	617,166	699,582	26,705	76,782
1940	2,625,379	427,101	256,307	395,105	390,161	980,869	34,673	131,162
1941	3,345,005	570,956	411,290	674,286	280,773	1,087,844	158,987	160,899

NOTE.—All figures in thousands of dollars. Figures cover fiscal years to and including 1915; calendar years thereafter, except as noted. The Philippine Islands are included with Asia for all years; Turkey in Europe is with Asia beginning 1926; the U.S.S.R. in Asia is with Europe beginning 1924; and Hawaiian Islands are with Oceania prior to 1901. Exports to Northern North America and to Europe adjusted for grain shipments to Canada which were actually in transit to Europe are shown in table 495 of the 1935 Statistical Abstract and the Trade Promotion Bulletins Nos. 198 and 215. Such shipments were especially large in the period 1920-1929 and the year 1933.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LEADING COUNTRIES, 1940 AND 1941

Source: League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1941-42
(In millions of gold dollars)

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Africa:				
Gold Coast.....	15.4	13.8	32.2	30.8
Egypt.....	70.9	80.8	64.6	54.0
Kenya-Uganda.....	22.7	.....	22.1	.....
Mozambique.....	9.5	10.4	3.8	4.7
Nigeria.....	17.9	13.7	27.2	28.3
Southern Rhodesia.....	18.4	.....	32.0	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	10.6	12.3	11.5	18.0
South West Africa.....	5.7	.....	8.6	.....
Tanganyika.....	6.1	.....	12.3	.....
Union of South Africa.....	258.6	.....	83.3	.....
North America:				
Canada.....	577.7	777.5	637.4	880.9
U. S. A.....	1500.5	1903.2	2323.5	2953.4
Central America:				
Mexico.....	72.7	109.9	103.9	86.3
Costa Rica.....	9.9	10.5	4.4	6.2
Cuba.....	55.3	82.3	67.6	122.0
Dom. Republic.....	6.2	6.6	10.8	10.0
Guatemala.....	9.3	9.9	6.1	7.6
Haiti.....	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.9
Honduras.....	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.0
Nicaragua.....	4.2	6.1	5.6	7.0
Panama.....	14.1	.....	2.4	.....
Salvador.....	4.8	4.9	7.2	6.6
South America:				
Argentina.....	233.4	201.5	254.0	259.6
Brazil.....	148.2	165.3	155.6	201.6
Bolivia.....	13.6	13.6	31.0	37.9
Chile.....	61.5	63.3	82.6	93.5
Colombia.....	49.9	56.7	56.0	58.6
Ecuador.....	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.8
Paraguay.....	5.5	4.5	4.4	6.0
Peru.....	3.7	32.6	39.1	45.0
Uruguay.....	28.9	22.8	42.9	45.1
Venezuela.....	53.9	45.0	145.7	163.0
Asia:				
Ceylon.....	45.8	46.0	63.9	69.5
China.....	355.2	420.4	68.9	92.4
Manchuria.....	253.7	.....	97.6	.....
India.....	272.6	312.4	373.3	407.2
Burma.....	48.1	51.9	94.4	116.5
Netherland Indies.....	140.7	146.9	295.1	326.4
Iraq.....	19.4	15.9	8.9	9.3
Iran.....	32.0	25.5	87.9	55.8
Japan.....	513.3	.....	540.6	.....
British Malaya.....	229.3	.....	312.7	.....
Palestine.....	25.8	27.5	5.0	3.2
Philippines.....	79.5	.....	70.8	.....
Syria and Lebanon.....	14.0	9.4	4.7	2.5
Thailand.....	25.1	.....	38.6	.....
U. S. S. R.: (As of 1938, last figures: Imports, 8,050; Exports, 6,160.)				
Europe:				
Bulgaria.....	50.1	73.8	50.1	66.7
Denmark.....	156.7	149.5	173.0	145.7
Spain.....	120	106	76	100
Finland.....	58.2	121.2	32.2	51.3
Greece.....	48.4	22.9	36.1	18.4
Hungary.....	101.7	124.9	85.9	135.2
Ireland.....	111.6	70.4	78.7	76.0
Iceland.....	8.4	14.8	15.2	21.5
Norway.....	126.7	.....	82.0	.....
Netherlands.....	301.1	.....	194.4	.....
Portugal.....	51.7	57.9	24.9	63.1
Romania.....	80.6	.....	108.0	.....
United Kingdom.....	2606.1	.....	987.4	.....
Sweden.....	281.3	235.3	188.0	190.2
Switzerland.....	247.5	277.9	176.4	200.6
Turkey.....	29.4	.....	48.1	.....
Yugoslavia.....	79.9	.....	88.7	.....
Oceania:				
Australia.....	300.0	286.3	282.3	265.1
New Zealand.....	86.8	92.6	131.4	127.4

SAMPLE RATES OF DUTY, IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1944

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Product	Rate of Duty	Product	Rate of Duty	Product	Rate of Duty
Fresh, or frozen beef	4.8c lb.	Raw wool	24c to 37c lb.	Pig lead	2½c lb.
Cream	56.6 gal.	Woolen wearing apparel		Tin ore and bars	Free
Cream	35c gal. Canada	40c to 50c lb. plus 30 to 50%		Zinc ores	1½c lb.
Butter	14c lb.	Raw silk	Free	Zinc blocks, pigs	1¾c lb.
Swiss cheese	7c lb.	Silk manufactures	40% to 90%	Mercury	25c lb.
(35% minimum)		Rayon filaments	45% to 50%	Jewelry	
Sardines	30-44%	(40c to 90c lb. min.)		110%—60 to 65% France	
Crab meat	15%	Rayon fabrics		Electric lamps	20% and 30%
Oysters, lobsters	Free	45c lb. plus 35% to 70%		Electric apparatus	
Eggs	10c doz.	(Some fabrics 90%)		17½% to 40%	
Cattle hides	10%	Straw hats	12½% to 45%	Engines, turbines	15% to 35%
Most other skins	Free	Fur, spruce, cedar logs	Free	Cutting machines	30% to 40%
Leather	12½-30%	Lumber except cabinet		Knitting, carding	
Leather footwear	10-30%	wood	Free to \$3 M ft.	machines	40%
Gloves	45% to \$1.29½ pair	Plywoods	25 to 50%	Printing presses	24%
Other leather goods	15 to 90%	Cork	Free	Agricultural machinery	Free
Undressed furs	Free	Pulpwood, newsprint	Free	Trucks, buses	25%
Dressed furs	25 to 50%	Other paper	20 to 30%	Automobile, bodies	10%
Barley	20c bu.	¾c to 6c lb.		Coal-tar acids	7c lb. plus 40%
Corn	25c bu.	plus 10% to 30%		Fertilizers	Free
Rye	15c bu.	Coal	Free to \$2.24 ton*	Castile soap	15%
Wheat	42c bu.	Petroleum	Free to 21c bbl.*	Toilet soap	30%
Hay	\$5 ton; \$3 ton Canada	Glass, cylinder, crown,		Perfumes containing	
Tamarinds, bananas	Free	sheet	1½c to 2½c lb.	alcohol	40c lb. plus 75%
Nuts	¾c to 25c lb.	Plate glass	12½c to 23c sq. ft.	France, 40c lb. plus 37½%	
Cocoa	3c lb.	Glassware	25% to 85%	Perfumes without	
Coffee, tea	Free	China ware	10c doz.	alcohol	75%—37½% France
Sugar	1.284875c lb. to 1.9875c lb. (Cuba less)	plus 45 to 70%		Cameras	20%
Brandy, gin, rum	\$5 pf. gal.	15% to 70%		Camera lenses	45%
Whiskey, cordials	\$5 pf. gal.	Diamonds, uncut	Free	Photographic films	
Wines	\$1.25 to \$6 gal.	Diamonds, cut	10%	25%—12½% Belgium	
Malt liquors	50c to \$1 gal.	Pearls	10%	Musical instruments	40%
Rubber, unmanufactured	Free	Other precious stones	Free	Rifles	\$10 each plus 55%
Tobacco mfts.		Iron ore	Free	Books in foreign languages	Free
		Pig iron	\$1.12½ ton	Clocks	Varies up to \$4.50 ea.
		Iron, steel scrap	75c ton	plus 65%	
		Steel bars	¾c to 4½c lb.	Art works, statuary	Free
		Cutlery	10c to 45c each	Etchings, engravings	20%
		plus 30% to 60%		Tobacco pipes with wood or	
		Copper ore	Free as flux	root bowls	5c ea. plus 60%
		Scrap copper	4c lb.*	2½c plus 40% France	

*Revenue act.

Note: Many of the above rates have been changed since they were announced, others are only approximate, still others cover the range in which most of the products will be found.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded between the United States and the following countries:

Country	Date Signed	Date Effective	Country	Date Signed	Date Effective
Cuba	Aug. 24, 1934	Sept. 3, 1934	Soviet Russia	Aug. 4, 1937	Aug. 6, 1937
Brazil	Feb. 2, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936	Ecuador	Aug. 6, 1938	Oct. 23, 1938
Belgium	Feb. 27, 1935	May 1, 1935	United Kingdom, Newfoundland and British non-self-governing colonies and certain protectorates and protected states and mandated territories		
Haiti	Mar. 28, 1935	June 3, 1935	Canada (supplement to 1935 agreement)	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Sweden	May 25, 1935	Aug. 5, 1935	Turkey	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Colombia	Sept. 13, 1935	May 20, 1936	Venezuela	April 1, 1939	May 5, 1939
Canada	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936	Argentina	Nov. 6, 1939	Dec. 16, 1939
Honduras	Dec. 18, 1935	Mar. 2, 1936	Cuba	Oct. 14, 1941	Nov. 15, 1941
Kingdom of the Netherlands (Netherlands in Europe, Netherlands India, Surinam and Curacao)			Peru	Sept. 7, 1942	Aug. 3, 1942
Switzerland	Dec. 20, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936	Uruguay	May 7, 1942	
Nicaragua	Jan. 9, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936	Mexico	July 21, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943
Guatemala	Mar. 11, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936	Iran	Dec. 23, 1942	Jan. 30, 1943
France and its colonies, dependencies and protectorates other than Morocco	April 24, 1936	June 15, 1936	Iceland	April 8, 1943	June 28, 1944
Finland	May 6, 1936	June 15, 1936	Turkey	Aug. 27, 1942	Nov. 19, 1943
Costa Rica	May 18, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936		April 14 and	
El Salvador	Nov. 23, 1936	Aug. 2, 1937		22, 1944	
	Feb. 19, 1937	May 31, 1937			

Note: Supplementary agreements to previous agreements were made with Canada in 1939 and 1942; Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti in 1942; U.S.S.R. in 1942; Argentina and Venezuela in 1941; Cuba, Great Britain and U.S.S.R., in 1940; and Netherlands in 1937.

AMERICAN-OWNED PROPERTY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(As of May 31, 1943)

Source: U. S. Treasury Dept.

Europe				Panama	185,000,000
Austria	\$	180,000,000		Salvador	20,000,000
Baltic States		20,000,000		Mexico	420,000,000
Belgium		110,000,000			
Bulgaria		10,000,000		Total, Central America and Mexico	805,000,000
Czechoslovakia		160,000,000			
Denmark		50,000,000		South America	
Finland		35,000,000		Argentina	355,000,000
France		370,000,000		Bolivia	25,000,000
Germany		1,290,000,000		Brazil	330,000,000
Greece		140,000,000		Chile	305,000,000
Hungary		55,000,000		Colombia	185,000,000
Italy		265,000,000		Peru	70,000,000
Netherlands		215,000,000		Uruguay	35,000,000
Norway		40,000,000		Venezuela	270,000,000
Poland		255,000,000		Other South America	30,000,000
Portugal, incl. Azores and Madeira		15,000,000			
Rumania		65,000,000		Total, South America	1,605,000,000
Spain, incl. Canary Islands		110,000,000			
Sweden		35,000,000		Asia	
Switzerland		90,000,000		British Malaya	\$ 35,000,000
United Kingdom		1,030,000,000		China and Manchukuo	165,000,000
Yugoslavia		30,000,000		Hong Kong	15,000,000
U.S.S.R.		35,000,000		India and Burma	55,000,000
Other Europe		30,000,000		Japan	90,000,000
				Netherlands East Indies	75,000,000
Total, Europe		4,635,000,000		Palestine	25,000,000
Canada and Newfoundland				Philippine Islands	170,000,000
Canada		4,375,000,000		Turkey	30,000,000
Newfoundland		25,000,000		Other Asia	15,000,000
Total, Canada and Newfoundland		4,400,000,000		Total, Asia	675,000,000
West Indies					
Cuba	\$	785,000,000		Africa	
Dominican Republic		45,000,000		Egypt	\$ 25,000,000
Haiti		15,000,000		Union of South Africa	60,000,000
Other West Indies		75,000,000		Other Africa	60,000,000
Total, West Indies		920,000,000		Total, Africa	145,000,000
Central America and Mexico					
Costa Rica		35,000,000		Oceania	
Guatemala		90,000,000		Australia	150,000,000
Honduras		40,000,000		New Zealand	10,000,000
Nicaragua		15,000,000			
				Total, Oceania	160,000,000
				Unspecified	5,000,000
				Grand Total	\$13,350,000,000

NOTE: These data are taken from a preliminary tabulation of the 220,000 reports filed with the Treasury Department on Form TFR-500. Although the assets reported were all held as of May 31, 1943, the required valuation date varied from August 1, 1939, to May 31, 1943, depending upon the country in which the assets were located and the availability of balance sheet data. The figures are based on the "book, market or estimated" values reported.

The figures, while reasonably accurate as to totals, will be subject to change in geographic details.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARM FORECLOSURES, LOANS UNPAID 1930-1944

Source: Farm Credit Association

Year	Foreclosures		Loans unpaid ²	Year	Foreclosures		Loans unpaid ²
	Number	Dollars ¹	Dollars		Number	Dollars ¹	Dollars
1930	4,645	16,866,108	137,447,246	1938	7,337	24,393,831	389,405,445
1931	7,386	27,168,645	304,927,875	1939	10,567	38,100,220	404,198,496
1932	10,039	40,419,840	593,592,716	1940	5,564	20,083,747	363,127,713
1933	6,585	25,801,412	627,404,426	1941	4,398	15,171,508	223,637,661
1934	4,763	15,244,494	628,454,079	1942	3,270	10,988,599	131,239,742
1935	11,438	36,209,951	399,587,731	1943	805	2,729,462	77,287,761
1936	13,571	41,994,962	270,647,152	1944	283	944,376	63,251,661
1937	9,065	27,642,369	285,746,111				

ATC BUSY

The Air Transport Command dispatched a transatlantic flight every 19 minutes during the last part of 1944.

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY ON IMPORTS UNDER RECENT TARIFF ACTS

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission; for 1937-41 figures, Statistical Abstract

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Annual Average	Imports for Consumption						Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates	
	Free	Per Cent Free	Dutiable	Per Cent Dutiable	Total	Duties Collected	Dutiable	Free and Dutiable
							Per Cent	Per Cent
McKinley law:								
Effective Oct. 6, 1890.....	\$ 408,178	52.4	\$ 369,978	47.6	\$ 778,155	\$ 179,036	48.4	23.0
Wilson law:								
Effective Aug. 28, 1894.....	375,897	49.4	384,189	50.6	760,036	158,595	41.3	20.9
Dingley law:								
Effective July 24, 1897								
(4.06 p. m.).....	451,487	45.2	546,942	54.8	998,430	254,252	46.5	25.5
Payne-Aldrich law:								
Effective Aug. 6, 1909.....	851,701	52.6	768,916	47.4	1,620,617	313,174	40.7	19.3
Underwood law:								
Effective Oct. 4, 1913.....	1,903,268	66.3	968,211	33.7	2,871,479	261,168	27.0	9.1
Fordney-McCumber law:								
Effective Sept. 22, 1922:								
1923.....	2,165,148	58.0	1,566,621	42.0	3,731,770	566,664	36.2	15.2
1924.....	2,118,168	59.2	1,456,943	40.8	3,575,111	532,286	36.5	14.9
1925.....	2,708,828	64.9	1,467,391	35.1	4,176,218	551,814	37.6	13.2
1926.....	2,908,103	66.0	1,499,960	34.0	4,408,076	590,038	39.3	13.4
1927.....	2,650,059	64.4	1,483,031	35.6	4,163,090	574,839	38.8	13.8
1928.....	2,678,633	65.7	1,399,304	34.3	4,077,937	542,270	38.8	13.3
1929.....	2,880,128	66.4	1,458,444	33.6	4,338,572	584,772	40.1	13.6
1930 (Jan. 1-June 17).....	1,102,107	64.6	603,891	35.4	1,705,998	269,359	44.6	15.8
Annual average, Fordney-McCumber law.....	2,565,490	63.8	1,458,080	36.2	4,023,570	561,606	38.5	14.0
Hawley-Smooth law:								
Effective June 18, 1930:								
1930 (June 18-Dec. 31).....	979,016	69.5	429,063	30.5	1,408,079	192,528	44.8	13.7
1931.....	1,391,693	66.6	696,762	33.4	2,088,455	370,771	53.2	17.8
1932*.....	885,536	66.8	439,557	33.2	1,325,093	259,600	59.1	19.6
1933.....	903,517	63.1	529,466	36.9	1,433,013	283,681	53.6	19.8
1934.....	991,161	60.6	644,342	39.4	1,636,003	301,168	46.7	18.4
1935.....	1,205,987	59.1	832,918	40.9	2,038,905	357,241	42.9	17.5
1936.....	1,384,937	57.1	1,039,040	42.9	2,423,977	408,127	39.3	16.8
1937.....	1,765,248	58.7	1,244,605	41.4	3,009,852	470,509	37.8	15.6
1938.....	1,182,696	60.7	766,929	39.3	1,949,624	301,375	39.3	15.5
1939.....	1,397,280	61.4	878,819	38.6	2,276,099	323,034	37.3	14.4
1940.....	1,648,965	64.9	891,891	25.1	2,540,656	317,711	35.6	12.5
1941.....	2,030,910	63.0	1,191,035	27.0	3,221,954	437,750	36.8	13.6

*Subsequent to June 21, 1932, certain commodities which had previously been on the free list were made taxable and since that date have been reported as dutiable commodities. The principal commodities affected were petroleum copper, lumber, and coal.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Management of the corporation is vested in a board of directors consisting of the secretary of the treasury, or a treasury officer designated by him, the governor of the Farm Credit administration, and the land bank commissioner.

Capital shall be in the sum of \$200,000,000 subscribed by the governor of the FCA on behalf of the United States in such amounts and at such times as he believes necessary.

With the approval of the secretary of the treasury, the corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at one time bonds not exceeding in amount \$2,000,000,000.

The corporation may exchange these bonds upon application of any federal land bank, for consolidated farm loans of equal face value issued under the federal farm loan act, and may exchange such consolidated farm loan bonds held by it for bonds of the corporation of equal face value.

The Corporation also can purchase from time to time for cash, consolidated farm loan bonds at prices and terms approved by the board of directors of the corporation to make loans to federal land banks on the security of such consolidated bonds, and to invest its funds in mortgage loans.

LABOR

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY SEX FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1870 TO 1940

10 Years Old and Over

Sex and Census Year	Total Population	Population 10 Years Old and Over	Number	Per Cent Total Population	Per Cent Popu. 10 Yrs. and Over	Sex and Census Year	Total Population	Population 10 Years Old and Over	Number	Per Cent Total Population	Per Cent Popu. 10 Yrs. and Over
Total						1900.	38,816,448	29,708,440	23,753,836	61.2	80.0
*1940.	131,689,275	101,102,924	52,789,499	40.2	52.2	*1890.	32,067,880	24,352,659	19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1930.	122,715,046	98,723,047	48,829,920	39.8	49.5	1880.	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
1920.	105,710,620	82,739,315	41,614,248	39.4	50.3	1870.	19,493,565	14,258,866	10,669,635	54.7	74.8
1910.	91,972,266	71,580,270	38,167,336	41.5	53.3	Female					
1900.	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2	1930.	60,637,966	48,773,249	10,752,116	17.7	22.0
*1890.	62,621,250	47,413,559	23,318,183	37.2	49.2	1920.	51,810,189	40,449,346	8,549,511	16.5	21.1
1880.	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3	1910.	44,639,989	34,552,712	8,075,772	18.1	23.4
1870.	38,558,371	28,228,945	12,505,923	32.4	44.3	1900.	37,178,127	28,246,384	5,319,397	14.3	18.8
Male						*1890.	30,554,370	23,060,900	14,005,532	13.1	17.4
1930.	62,137,080	49,949,798	38,077,804	61.3	76.2	1880.	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7
1920.	53,900,431	42,289,969	33,064,737	61.3	78.2	1870.	19,064,806	13,970,079	1,836,288	9.6	13.1
1910.	47,332,277	37,027,558	30,091,564	63.6	81.3						

*Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian territory and on Indian reservations, area specially enumerated at the census but for which occupation statistics are not available.

†Corrected figures.

**1940 figures are for persons 14 years of age or more.

LABOR FORCE, 1940 AND 1930, GAINFUL WORKERS, 1930 AND 1900, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Figures in thousands. Statistics for 1940 exclude persons on the NYA Student Work Program; those for 1930 and 1900 include persons of unknown age, distributed in proportion to the age distribution of persons reported as 14 years old and over)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Age and Sex	1940				1930				1900			
	Population	Adjusted labor force		Population	Estimated labor force		Gainful workers	Population	Gainful workers		Population	Gainful workers
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total, 14 years and over	101,013	53,299	52.7	89,101	47,404	53.2	48,595	54.5	51,438	26,282	55.0	
Male, 14 years and over	50,554	40,284	79.7	45,088	37,008	82.1	37,916	84.1	26,414	23,168	87.7	
14 to 19 years	7,398	2,619	35.4	6,972	2,795	40.1	2,865	41.1	4,566	2,905	63.6	
20 to 24 years	5,692	5,035	88.5	5,343	4,747	88.8	4,803	89.9	3,642	3,339	91.7	
25 to 44 years	19,687	18,817	95.6	18,260	17,498	95.8	17,792	97.4	11,152	10,734	96.3	
45 to 64 years	13,371	11,954	89.4	11,184	10,173	91.0	10,516	94.0	5,491	5,123	93.3	
65 years and over	4,406	1,859	42.2	3,329	1,795	53.9	1,940	58.3	1,563	1,067	68.3	
Female, 14 years and over	50,549	13,015	25.7	44,013	10,396	23.6	10,679	24.3	25,024	5,114	20.4	
14 to 19 years	7,341	1,395	19.0	6,977	1,591	22.8	1,592	22.8	4,594	1,231	26.8	
20 to 24 years	5,895	2,688	45.6	5,539	2,316	41.8	2,350	42.4	3,721	1,194	32.1	
25 to 44 years	19,987	6,107	30.6	17,931	4,404	24.6	4,552	25.4	10,229	1,850	18.1	
45 to 64 years	12,713	2,550	20.1	10,254	1,842	18.0	1,918	18.7	4,950	700	14.1	
65 years and over	4,613	275	6.0	3,312	243	7.3	277	8.1	1,530	139	9.1	

*Estimated.

For a precise analysis, the gainful worker figures obtained in some of the censuses prior to 1930 require adjustments to render them comparable with the 1930 figures. These adjustments are required because of changes in the census date and because of minor variations in the instructions to enumerators, or other factors, which led to relative under enumeration or overenumeration of gainful workers, especially in agriculture, in certain years. See the reports of the Fourteenth Census (1920), Volume IV, pp. 18-24; Thirteenth Census (1910), Volume IV, pp. 26-29; Twelfth Census (1900), Special Reports, Occupations, pp. lxx-lxxiii. See also Sixteenth Census (1940), "Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940," by Dr. Alba M. Edwards.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST, 1945

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

Industry Group or Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1945	Percentage change from		Aug. 1945	Percentage change from		Aug. 1945	Percentage change from	
		July 1945	Aug. 1944		July 1945	Aug. 1944		July 1945	Aug. 1944
All manufacturing	41.81	- 7.9	- 8.6	40.8	- 7.3	- 9.4	(cents) 102.5	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Durable goods	45.89	- 9.3	- 11.2	41.2	- 8.3	- 11.4	111.4	- 1.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable goods	36.61	- 5.2	- 1.2	40.3	- 5.8	- 6.1	90.8	+ 0.7	+ 5.3
DURABLE GOODS									
Iron and steel and their products	46.14	- 7.9	- 7.9	41.6	- 7.8	- 10.6	110.9	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Electrical machinery	44.11	- 7.9	- 6.9	42.0	- 7.3	- 8.7	105.0	- 7	- 2.0
Machinery, except electrical	48.55	- 9.4	- 10.3	42.7	- 8.5	- 11.4	113.6	- 1.0	+ 1.3
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	54.28	- 9.0	- 9.3	41.9	- 8.6	- 10.8	129.6	- 5	+ 1.6
Automobiles	41.42	- 22.0	- 27.3	33.5	- 21.0	- 25.8	123.6	- 1.3	- 2.0
Nonferrous metals and their products	46.01	- 5.7	- 5.4	43.2	- 5.5	- 6.7	106.5	- 3	+ 1.4
Lumber and timber basic products	33.07	- 1.7	- 7.5	40.5	- 2.3	- 9.1	81.6	+ 7	+ 1.8
Furniture and finished lumber products	34.11	- 7.5	- 6.4	40.6	- 6.4	- 9.3	84.1	- 1.1	+ 3.2
Stone, clay and glass products	38.96	- 3.3	- 1.0	41.6	- 4.0	- 5.6	93.7	+ 7	+ 4.8
NONDURABLE GOODS									
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	29.64	- 6.0	- 0.4	38.4	- 6.9	- 8.0	77.1	+ 1.1	+ 8.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	27.93	- 8.1	- 8.2	33.1	- 9.6	- 11.9	84.4	+ 1.8	+ 4.5
Leather and leather products	33.62	- 5.0	+ 1.4	39.3	- 5.8	- 4.5	85.7	- 8	+ 6.2
Food	38.13	- 4.7	+ 1.2	43.3	- 5.5	- 3.7	88.2	- 9	+ 5.2
Tobacco manufactures	30.15	- 1.9	- 1.1	39.6	- 3.5	- 6.7	76.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.0
Paper and allied products	38.70	- 5.1	- 1.2	44.0	- 4.9	- 4.7	87.9	- 2	+ 3.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	40.70	+ 3	+ 4.6	40.9	- 1.4	- 1.0	114.2	+ 1.7	+ 5.4
Chemicals and allied products	43.41	- 3.7	- 1.1	43.3	- 4.0	- 5.3	100.3	- 3	+ 4.3
Products of petroleum and coal	56.97	- 1.9	+ 2.8	46.8	- 1.8	- 4	121.6	- 1	+ 3.3
Rubber products	46.76	- 9.6	- 6.5	41.8	- 8.1	- 7.9	111.9	- 1.7	+ 1.5
Miscellaneous industries	40.94	- 5.4	- 4.4	41.9	- 4.9	- 6.9	97.7	- 5	+ 2.6
NONMANUFACTURING									
Mining	47.86	- 9	- 3	42.3	- 2.7	- 5.6	114.0	- 1.3	+ 5.8
Public utilities	48.58	- 5.1	+ 8.3	48.3	- 2.5	- 2.2	100.5	- 2.5	+ 6.3
Trade	35.07	- 2.6	+ 3.8	41.6	- 2.1	- 1.6	85.8	- 5	+ 5.9
Hotels (year-round)	24.37	- 0	+ 7.9	48.7	- 6	- 6	54.8	+ 7	+ 8.1
Power laundries	28.05	- 3.5	+ 3.2	42.5	- 3.8	- 2.9	66.4	- 1	+ 5.8
Cleaning and dyeing	31.14	- 6.0	- 1.6	41.6	- 5.0	- 2.6	75.5	- 1.5	+ 3.7
Brokerage	59.10	- 8.6	- 5.5						
Insurance	46.73	- 2.7	+ 3.1						
Private building construction	55.79	+ 4	+ 5.0	40.3	+ 6	+ 1.3	138.3	- 2	+ 3.6

LABOR'S "GOOD OLD DAYS"

The following are the Employees' Rules which prevailed in the 1880s in the Amboy, Ill. store operated by the founders of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago department store. No similar printed list of rules is in vogue today.

1. Store must be open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. the year round.

2. Store must be swept; counters, shelves and showcases dusted; lamps trimmed, filled, and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water and a bucket

of coal brought in, before breakfast. (If there is time to do so, attend to customers who call.)

3. The store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary and then only for a few minutes.

4. The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement, will assuredly give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

VITAMIN OIL PRODUCTION IN U. S.

The value of the Domestic Production of vitamin oils in recent years is shown below:

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1937	\$2,204,097	1940	\$5,088,153	1943	\$14,841,970
1938	2,476,343	1941	14,871,588	1944	13,300,000
1939	4,471,688	1942	10,371,789		

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR 1945

Headquarters: A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

President: WILLIAM GREEN, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President: WM. L. HUTCHESON, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice President: MATTHEW WOLL, Washington, D. C.

Third Vice President: JOSEPH N. WEBER, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fourth Vice President: G. M. BUGNIAZET, Washington, D. C.

Fifth Vice President: GEO. M. HARRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sixth Vice President: DANIEL J. TOBIN, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seventh Vice President: HARRY C. BATES, Washington, D. C.

Eighth Vice President: W. D. MAHON, Detroit, Mich.

Ninth Vice President: FELIX H. KNIGHT, Kansas City, Mo.

Tenth Vice President: EDWARD FLORE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eleventh Vice President: HARVEY W. BROWN, Washington, D. C.

Twelfth Vice President: W. C. BIRTHRIGHT, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thirteenth Vice President: W. C. DOHERTY, Washington, D. C.

Secretary-Treasurer: GEORGE MEANY, Washington, D. C.

Note: On Jan. 30, 1946, John L. Lewis became a member of the AFL Executive Board when his union, the United Mine Workers of America, rejoined the AFL.

Membership by Years

Year	Number*	Year	Number*	Year	Number*	Year	Number*
1900	548,321	1924	2,865,799	1932	2,532,261	1940	4,247,443
1905	1,494,300	1925	2,877,297	1933	2,126,796	1941	4,569,056
1910	1,562,112	1926	2,803,966	1934	2,608,011	1942	5,482,581
1915	1,946,347	1927	2,812,526	1935	2,126,796	1943	6,564,141
1920	4,078,740	1928	2,896,063	1936	3,547,858	1944	6,806,913
1921	3,906,528	1929	2,933,545	1937	3,271,726	1945	6,938,000
1922	3,195,635	1930	2,961,096	1938	3,623,087		
1923	2,926,468	1931	2,889,550	1939	4,006,354		

*Totals represent only paid-up affiliated membership as of Aug. 31 of each year.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Officers: Philip Murray, president; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer; R. J. Thomas, Emil Rieve, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Frank Roseblum, Reid Robinson, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Albert J. Fitzgerald, vice presidents.

The Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) was organized Nov. 10, 1935, declaring that its purpose was outlined in the minority report of the resolutions committee rejected by a 18,024 to 10,933 vote at the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J. Significant paragraphs from that report included:

"We declare the time has arrived when common sense demands the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor must be molded to meet present day needs. In the great mass production industries and those in which the workers are composite mechanics, specialized and engaged upon classes of work which do not fully qualify them for craft union membership, industrial organization is the only solution. Continuous employment, economic security and the ability to protect the individual worker depend upon organization upon industrial lines.

"In those industries where the work performed by a majority of the workers is of such nature that it might fall within the jurisdictional claim of more than one craft union or no established craft union, it is de-

clared that industrial organization is the only form that will be acceptable to the workers or adequately meet their needs. Jurisdictional claims over small groups of workers in these industries prevent organization by breeding a fear that when once organized the workers in these plants will be separated, unity of action and their economic power destroyed by requiring various groups to transfer to national and international unions organized upon craft lines."

August 5, 1936, the executive council of the A. F. of L. considered charges that ten unions active in the C.I.O. were engaged in supporting a rival labor organization. These unions were given until September 5, 1936 to sever their connections with C.I.O. or be suspended from the A. F. of L. On the latter date they were suspended. Those unions were:

United Mine Workers of America
Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America
International Union; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
United Textile Workers of America
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Federation of Flat Glass Workers
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers
International Union United Automobile Workers of America
United Rubber Workers of America

ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE 1940 LABOR FORCE

The adjustments in the 1940 labor force figures were made for each employment status category separately, by age and sex. Public emergency workers on WPA, CCC,

NYA Out-of-School, or State or local projects who were returned in the census as employed, seeking work, or not in the labor force were subtracted.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Becoming law on Aug. 14, 1935 and amended in 1939, the Social Security Act set up ten separate programs to be administered by federally authorized agencies. Included in the original act were federal-state unemployment insurance; grants in aid to state units for the needy or disabled; federal health, welfare and vocational rehabilitation grants to state institutions; and a federal system of old-age insurance.

The 1939 amendments extended the old-age insurance provisions by liberalizing pensions received by eligible persons and establishing benefit payments to survivors of incapacitated or deceased laborers.

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, approves grants to individual state units for child health, welfare and maternal services.

Social Security Board

A social security board of three members, appointed by the president and approved by the Senate, administers old-age insurance,

compensation and unemployment provisions of the security act.

During the emergency period the board also administered several emergency programs at the request of the President. These wartime activities extended over the period from Feb. 1942 through June, 1944.

By legislative enactment, the Board, in 1939, became a part of the Federal Security Agency, organized by the President to solve the country's social problems. Today, only the security board and the U. S. Public Health Service remain active in this field. Executive reorganization has, since 1939, transferred the vocational rehabilitation service to a separate Office for Vocational Rehabilitation.

Each of the three Social Security board members serves for six years, one member being appointed every two years. The board is responsible for administering the act, recommending changes in its provisions, and improving its effectiveness.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Only one of the Act's ten programs is administered entirely by the federal government. The remaining provisions of the Act provide only for federal supervision of state activities.

Under the insurance program, monthly benefit payments are made to retired workers and their dependents who meet the requirements for such disbursements.

Based on average monthly wages received by a worker during quarterly periods of three months, the benefit is forty percent of the first \$50 average monthly wage, plus ten percent of the next \$200, added to one percent of the total annual wage. The additional one percent is allotted only when annual wages exceed \$200.

Average monthly wages are computed by dividing the annual wage by the number of working months during which the worker has been covered by the act. All coverage periods begin with 1936.

No coverage period begins until the wage earner reaches the age of 22 years. All benefits are payable after the insured worker has reached the age of 65. (See Table I).

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

Supplementary benefit payments are given insured persons for family maintenance upon retirement. All dependent children under the age of 18 are considered members of the insured worker's household. In all cases of supplementary benefits, amounts for each family member equal one-half the worker's total benefit payment.

No benefit payments are made to any persons, insured under the act, who earn more than \$15 per month. In cases where the insured has earned more than \$15, eligibility for benefit payments is withheld.

Monthly survivor's benefit payments are made to members of a deceased worker's family. Computation of the benefits follows:

Three-fourths of the total monthly benefit is allotted the widow of the insured providing she is 65 years or over. The age requirement is abolished in those cases where a widow has in her care a dependent child eligible for supplementary payments.

Each unmarried dependent child receives one-half the total benefit payment. Providing there are no immediate survivors in the family, payments amounting to one-half the

total benefit are made to the parents of the deceased wage earner.

Monthly benefit payments under the act range from a minimum of \$10 to a maximum of \$85. No payment can exceed 80 percent of the average monthly wage or double the amount of the benefit payment made to a single wage earner.

Providing no survivors can be found within the immediate family, a lump sum payment equal to six times the average monthly benefit for which the deceased is eligible, is paid to relatives. In such cases, the lump sum payment is made to the party or parties defraying the costs of burial.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions under this section of the act are made by both employers and employees. Each party contributes an amount equal to one percent of the wage earner's monthly wages. The act provided a scale of 1937-39, 1%; 1940-42, 1.5%; 1943-1945, 2%; 1946-48, 2.5%; 1949 and thereafter, 3%. All contributions are disbursed by the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, a sub-division of the federal treasury, established by amendments to the act in 1939. The Trust Fund is supervised by a board of trustees. Board members are Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Labor and the Chairman of the three man Social Security board.

Contributory rates for both employers and employees, have been kept at 1% by annual legislation of Congress, the last law continuing the 1% rate to Dec. 31, 1946.

Wage earners do not receive payments based on income in excess of \$3000 in any one year.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

Cooperation between federal and state governments to solve unemployment problems is provided through the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act. Two methods of implementing the compensation system have been devised. The first provides for federal grants in aid to states for amounts equal to the costs of administering a state supervised unemployment compensation program. The second method allows employers credit deductions against the Federal unemployment tax for contributions made to a state unemployment fund.

SOCIAL SECURITY (Continued)

The unemployment tax is a federal excise levied against the pay rolls of employers employing eight or more persons. The total annual levy amounts to three percent of the total wages, under \$3,000, paid to a single employee during a 12 months period.

Exemptions from this tax levy include charitable, religious and educational organizations not organized for profit; domestic service; casual labor; maritime services; services for foreign countries; insurance workers and agricultural labor.

Those employers subject to the Federal unemployment tax are allowed credit for 90 percent of their contributions to state unemployment funds. Federal control over state unemployment activities is limited to the formulation of minimum standards as guides for the creation of state unemployment systems.

All states and territories have complied with these standards since July 31, 1937 and now are receiving federal assistance.

Today, every state in the union pays unemployment benefits of varying amounts. More than 45,000,000 persons received benefit payments in 1944, according to the Social Security board.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Security Act also authorizes grants in aid to states for assistance to the aged, dependent children, and the blind. Each grant must be matched by a like sum allotted from state funds. All public assistance programs are under the supervision of state governments. The Social Security board must approve all such plans.

Prosperous conditions during the emergency period have contributed to decrease the number of persons receiving public assistance. Higher family incomes, service allotments and new job opportunities were important factors precipitating this decrease in public aid.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE AND ALLIED GRANTS

Recipients of old-age assistance and blind pensions can receive no more than \$40 per month. Today, every state has old-age pension laws and all but four have blind pension legislation.

Aid to dependent children is also on a federal-state basis. Each recipient is entitled to a maximum of \$18 per month for the first child and \$12 for each additional child.

Nevada is the only state without a program for aid to dependent children.

MONTHLY OLD-AGE INSURANCE BENEFITS¹

Years of insured workers coverage	Single Married ²		Single Married ²		Years of insured workers coverage	Single Married ²		Single Married ²	
	Av. monthly wage of \$50 ³		Av. monthly wage of \$100			Av. monthly wage of \$150		Av. monthly wage of \$250	
3	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$25.75	\$38.63	3	\$30.90	\$46.35	\$41.20	\$61.80
5	21.00	31.50	26.25	39.38	5	31.50	47.25	42.00	63.00
10	22.00	33.00	27.50	41.25	10	33.00	49.50	44.00	66.00
20	24.00	36.00	30.00	45.00	20	36.00	54.00	48.00	72.00
30	26.00	39.00	32.50	48.75	30	39.00	58.50	52.00	78.00
40	28.00	42.00	35.00	52.50	40	42.00	63.00	56.00	84.00

¹It is assumed that an individual earns at least \$200 in each year of coverage and is eligible to receive the 1 percent increment for each year.

²Benefits for a married couple without young children, with wife entitled to wife's benefits.

³For average monthly wages under \$50 the benefits are smaller; but the benefit cannot be less than \$10 a month for the worker alone, or \$15 a month for the worker and his wife.

SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS (MONTHLY)

Years coverage	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child
	Average monthly wage of deceased, \$50			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$100			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$150			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$250		
3	\$10.30	\$15.45	\$25.75	\$12.88	\$19.31	\$32.19	\$15.45	\$23.18	\$38.63	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$51.50
5	10.50	15.75	26.25	13.13	19.69	32.82	15.75	23.63	39.38	21.00	31.50	52.50
10	11.00	16.50	27.50	13.75	20.63	34.38	16.50	24.75	41.25	22.00	33.00	55.00
20	12.00	18.00	30.00	15.00	22.50	37.50	18.00	27.00	45.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
30	13.00	19.50	32.50	16.25	24.38	40.63	19.50	29.25	48.75	26.00	39.00	65.00
40	14.00	21.00	35.00	17.50	26.25	43.75	21.00	31.50	52.50	28.00	42.00	70.00

¹It is assumed that an individual earns at least \$200 in each year of coverage. If this were not the case, the benefit would be somewhat lower.

MEN AS SUBJECTS FOR BOOKS

Only Christ and Napoleon have inspired more books than Abraham Lincoln, according to the Illinois State Historical Library.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND, 1943-1945, BY STATES

(Source: Social Security Board)

State	Balance, June 30, 1943	Balance, June 30, 1944	Balance, June 30, 1945	State	Balance, June 30, 1943	Balance, June 30, 1944	Balance, June 30, 1945
Total	\$4,371,347	\$5,879,418	\$6,684,716	Missouri	99,369	124,494	153,602
Alabama	41,822	54,645	65,009	Montana	10,007	13,641	17,432
Alaska	3,648	5,622	7,692	Nebraska	14,988	20,404	25,225
Arizona	10,176	14,529	18,457	Nevada	5,260	7,756	9,737
Arkansas	16,905	22,202	28,130	New Hampshire	14,050	17,723	21,224
California	363,502	535,107	697,380	New Jersey	265,537	350,462	434,925
Colorado	21,877	27,693	33,060	New Mexico	5,578	7,518	9,461
Connecticut	105,388	138,708	170,158	New York	500,393	722,198	954,666
Delaware	11,634	13,152	14,408	North Carolina	59,964	80,669	100,612
District of Columbia	36,883	40,590	42,683	North Dakota	3,243	4,085	4,911
Florida	25,636	39,788	53,876	Ohio	301,877	377,802	462,102
Georgia	45,420	60,567	76,310	Oklahoma	29,616	38,320	46,003
Hawaii	12,954	15,064	17,164	Oregon	31,688	52,541	69,413
Idaho	7,919	11,051	13,999	Pennsylvania	393,567	525,719	598,190
Illinois	349,610	422,523	501,888	Rhode Island	40,830	55,589	70,271
Indiana	104,900	143,656	178,316	South Carolina	24,321	30,436	36,978
Iowa	34,418	46,274	59,117	South Dakota	4,795	5,545	6,215
Kansas	29,204	40,388	51,993	Tennessee	37,995	58,422	80,276
Kentucky	58,290	70,714	83,753	Texas	96,838	124,434	148,740
Louisiana	36,640	55,513	74,881	Utah	12,943	19,262	24,499
Maine	18,760	27,423	34,929	Vermont	7,377	9,776	11,975
Maryland	69,021	97,245	122,781	Virginia	42,086	52,511	62,258
Massachusetts	154,135	186,435	212,906	Washington	68,794	105,142	142,663
Michigan	172,883	233,574	275,831	West Virginia	43,961	55,658	67,358
Minnesota	43,875	63,787	85,427	Wisconsin	92,513	130,995	173,342
Mississippi	12,064	17,716	24,063	Wyoming	4,772	6,231	7,628

UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 AND 1930

(Estimated Percent of Labor Force)

(Figures for 1940 exclude persons on the NYA Student Work Program)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

AGE AND SEX	1940				1930		
	Total unem- ployed	On public emergency work	Seeking work		Total unem- ployed (seek- ing work)	Ex- peri- enced workers	New workers
			Ex- peri- enced workers	New workers			
Persons 14 Years Old and Over							
Total	14.9	5.7	7.8	1.5	5.2	4.7	0.4
Male	15.4	6.2	8.0	1.2	5.4	5.1	0.3
14 to 19 years	33.1	12.1	9.4	11.6	7.9	4.1	3.8
20 to 24 years	21.3	7.8	10.8	2.8	7.1	6.7	0.4
25 to 44 years	12.5	5.4	7.0	0.1	4.8	4.8	
45 to 64 years	14.2	6.1	8.1		5.2	5.2	
65 years and over	10.0	2.5	7.5		4.4	4.4	
Female	13.6	4.2	7.0	2.4	4.2	3.4	0.8
14 to 19 years	31.1	5.1	11.5	14.5	9.2	4.5	4.7
20 to 24 years	15.8	4.6	8.1	3.1	4.1	3.5	0.5
25 to 44 years	9.7	3.2	6.1	0.4	3.2	3.2	
45 to 64 years	12.0	5.8	6.0	0.2	3.0	3.0	
65 years and over	6.5	2.2	4.4		1.6	1.6	

USE OF WOOD IN CANDY MAKING

In the production and marketing of confections in the United States of the type to attract children, such as lollipop sticks, and ice creams and other sweets mounted on small wooden sticks, it is estimated that upward of 3,000 cords of wood are used annually. This lumber is equivalent to about

18,000 ordinary forest trees. It is claimed Over one billion small pieces of wood with confections attached are distributed throughout the United States annually, among an estimated 20,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, so popular has become this form of merchandising sweets.

NUMBER OF STRIKES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year	Number of—			Index (1927-29=100)			Year	Number of—			Index (1927-29=100)		
	Strikes	Workers In- volved*	Man- Days Idle	Strikes	Workers In- volved	Man- Days Idle		Strikes	Workers In- volved*	Man- Days Idle	Strikes	Workers In- volved	Man- Days Idle
1916	3,789	1,599,917	(†)	509	514	(†)	1931	810	341,817	6,893,244	109	110	47
1917	4,450	1,227,254	(†)	598	495	(†)	1932	841	324,210	10,502,033	113	104	71
1918	3,353	1,239,939	(†)	451	399	(†)	1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128	228	376	115
1919	3,630	4,160,348	(†)	488	1,337	(†)	1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949	250	472	133
1920	3,411	1,463,054	(†)	458	470	(†)	1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337	271	359	105
1921	2,385	1,099,247	(†)	321	353	(†)	1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956	292	254	94
1922	1,112	1,612,562	(†)	149	517	(†)	1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857	166	165	168
1923	1,553	756,584	(†)	209	243	(†)	1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273	97	61	54
1924	1,249	654,641	(†)	168	210	(†)	1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219	91	104	105
1925	1,301	428,416	(†)	175	138	(†)	1940	2,508	576,988	6,700,872	88	51	40
1926	1,035	329,592	(†)	139	106	(†)	1941	4,288	2,362,620	23,047,556	150	210	136
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628	95	106	178	1942	2,968	839,961	4,182,557	104	75	25
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863	81	101	86	1943	3,752	1,931,279	13,500,529	131	176	80
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540	124	93	36	1944	4,956	2,115,637	8,721,079	173	188	51
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808	86	59	23							

*The number of workers involved in strikes from 1916 to 1926 is not known for the entire number of strikes. The missing information is for the smaller disputes, however, and it is believed that the totals here given are fairly accurate.

†No information available.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1943-44

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Month, Year	No. Strikes		Workers Involved		Man Days Idle
	In Progress	Began in Month	No.	Percent of Em- ployed	
1943					
July	369	408	201,451	.70	695,458
August	310	347	118,416	.41	356,510
September	237	267	66,664	.25	209,514
October	287	320	121,253	.92	1,012,534
November	325	348	135,804	1.86	2,862,067
December	355	395	263,240	.95	787,080
1944					
January	330	363	113,512	.44	710,002
February	340	378	146,438	.54	458,604
March	386	429	134,696	.49	440,667
April	453	516	165,498	.60	614,430
May	589	666	319,040	1.15	1,442,571
June	441	519	144,566	.73	726,531
July	469	538	171,529	.69	652,382
August	501	587	197,930	.79	953,624
September	408	480	207,407	.78	785,763
October	430	493	221,939	.80	755,641
November	345	426	201,396	.77	739,658
December	264	318	116,628	.39	386,806

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was enacted by Congress to prevent the use of channels of interstate commerce to spread and perpetuate labor conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency and well-being of workers and to wipe out unfair methods of competition based on such labor conditions.

Wage and hour provisions of the law apply to workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for in-

terstate commerce. No worker may be paid less than 40 cents per hour (effective October 24, 1945.)

Maximum hours which a laborer can work at regular rate of pay is 40 per week. Each worker must be paid at the rate of at least one and one-half times his regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 per week. There may be no "averaging" of workweeks. Time lost one week cannot be made up the next unless time and a half is paid.

The Act does not require that employers pay on an hourly basis. Any method of payment can be used so long as it satisfies the requirements of the Act.

Employers covered by any provisions of the Act must keep records, though no definite form is required. Records must be kept for four years and be open for inspection by government officials of the Wage and Hour Divisions, Department of Labor.

Child labor provisions of the Act prohibit shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate commerce of any goods produced in establishments in or about which "oppressive child labor" has been employed within 30 days prior to the removal of the goods. "Oppressive child labor" is employment of children under 16, or employment of children between 16 and 18 years of age in occupations declared hazardous or detrimental to health and well-being.

The following are exempt from the child labor provisions of the Act; children employed in agriculture while not legally required to attend school, children employed as actors in motion pictures or theatrical productions, children under 16 who are employed by their parents, or persons standing in place of parents, in occupations other than manufacturing or mining.

The following are exempted from both wage and hour provisions of the Act: 1, Employees engaged in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesmen; 2, employees in any retail or service establishment, the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce; 3, seamen or agricultural workers, employees of small telephone exchanges, those engaged in sea food and fishing industry, employees of airlines, street, suburban and interurban railways, local trolleys or local motor-bus carriers, or weekly or semiweekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000 the major part of which is in the county of publication; and 4, persons employed within the area of production en-

gaged in packing, storing, ginning, canning, or pasteurizing agricultural commodities for market or making dairy products.

The following are exempt only from the hours provisions of the Act: employees of railway or motor carriers which are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and employees of employers engaged in the first processing of milk into dairy products, ginning of cotton, processing of cottonseed, processing of sugar beets, sugarbeet molasses, sugarcane, or maple sap into raw sugar or syrup.

The following are exempt from the maximum hour provisions: employees in seasonal industries, employees of employers engaged in the first processing, canning, or packing of fresh fruits and vegetables, in the first processing in the area of production of agricultural commodities during seasonal operations, or in handling, slaughtering, or dressing poultry or livestock; and employees working under agreement, made as the result of collective bargaining.

Employees may bring suits themselves or through an agent in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation. Employers violating the wage and hour requirements are liable for double the unpaid sums plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

The Federal Government may also prosecute criminally for violations of the Act. Upon conviction, the employer may be fined up to \$10,000, or, in the case of a second conviction, may be imprisoned up to six months.

It is unlawful not only to produce goods for interstate commerce, but also to ship, deliver, or sell in interstate commerce goods so produced. This is the "hot goods" provisions. Any person violating, or found possessing such goods, may be restrained by injunction from shipping them in interstate commerce. He may also be subject to criminal prosecutions.

LEGAL WORKING HOURS FOR WOMEN, BY STATES

Source: Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor as of December, 1944

State	Daily*	Weekly	State	Daily*	Weekly
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)	Nebraska.....	9	54
Arizona.....	8	48	Nevada.....	8	48
Arkansas.....	9	54	New Hampshire.....	10	48
California.....	8	48	New Jersey.....	10	54
Colorado.....	8	(1)	New Mexico.....	8	48
Connecticut.....	8	48	New York.....	8	48
Delaware.....	10	55	North Carolina.....	9	48
Florida.....	(1)	(1)	North Dakota.....	8½	48
Georgia.....	10	60	Ohio.....	8	48
Idaho.....	9	54	Oklahoma.....	9	54
Illinois.....	8	48	Oregon.....	8	44
(Illinois law of 1937)			Pennsylvania.....	8	44
Indiana ³	(1)	(1)	Rhode Island.....	9	48
Iowa.....	(1)	(1)	South Carolina.....	8	40
Kansas.....	9	49½	South Dakota.....	10	54
Kentucky.....	10	60	Tennessee.....	10½	57
Louisiana.....	8	48	Texas.....	9	54
Maine.....	9	54	Utah.....	8	48
Maryland.....	10	60	Vermont.....	9	50
Massachusetts.....	9	48	Virginia.....	9	248
Michigan.....	9	54	Washington.....	8	248
Minnesota.....	(1)	54	West Virginia.....	(1)	(1)
Mississippi.....	10	60	Wisconsin.....	9	50
Montana.....	8	48	Wyoming.....	8	48

*States having more than one hour regulation are classed under that affecting the greatest number of women. ¹ No limit. ² No weekly limit in hour law, but effect of Sunday law makes total as shown. ³ No night work permitted in manufacturing.

COST OF LIVING

ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER SALARIED WORKERS IN 51 LARGE CITIES

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Average 1935-39=100)

Year	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1913	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	59.1	50.9
1914	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	60.7	51.9
1915	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	63.6	53.6
1916	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	70.9	56.3
1917	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	82.8	65.1
1918	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	106.4	77.8
1919	123.8	149.8	163.7	102.7	91.1	134.1	87.6
1920	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	164.6	100.5
1921	127.7	128.3	154.8	128.6	114.0	138.5	104.3
1922	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	117.5	101.2
1923	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	126.1	100.8
1924	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	124.0	101.4
1925	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	121.5	102.2
1926	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	118.8	102.6
1927	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	115.9	103.2
1928	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	113.1	103.8
1929	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1930	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	108.9	105.1
1931	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	98.0	104.1
1932	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	85.4	101.7
1933	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	84.2	98.4
1934	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	92.8	97.9
1935	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	94.8	98.1
1936	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	96.3	98.7
1937	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
1938	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	103.3	101.5
1939	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	101.3	100.7
1940	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
1943	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
1944	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3

AVERAGE RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN U. S. CITIES

Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year	R'd Steak	Pork Chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Milk Del.	Flour	Corn meal	Potatoes	Sugar
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Doz.	Lb.	Qt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1900	13.2	11.9	14.3	16.2	9.9	13.4	20.7	26.1	6.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	6.1
1910	17.4	19.2	25.5	24.6	16.4	19.9	33.7	35.9	8.4	3.6	2.8	1.7	6.0
1915	23.0	20.3	26.9	26.1	14.8	20.8	34.1	35.8	8.8	4.2	3.3	1.5	6.6
1920	39.5	42.3	52.3	55.5	29.5	44.7	68.1	70.1	16.7	8.1	6.5	6.3	19.4
1925	36.2	37.0	47.1	55.1	23.0	38.0	55.4	55.2	13.9	6.1	5.4	3.6	7.0
1930	42.6	36.2	42.5	54.6	16.8	36.7	44.5	46.4	14.1	4.6	5.3	3.6	6.1
1931	35.4	29.6	36.6	47.2	13.1	32.2	35.0	35.8	12.6	3.6	4.5	2.4	5.6
1932	29.7	21.5	24.2	35.9	8.7	25.6	30.2	27.8	10.7	3.2	3.6	1.7	5.0
1933	25.7	19.8	22.6	31.3	8.9	21.8	28.8	27.8	10.4	3.9	3.5	2.3	5.3
1934	28.1	25.5	29.1	37.4	11.7	25.9	32.5	31.5	11.2	4.9	4.4	2.3	5.5
1935	36.0	36.1	41.3	46.6	19.5	30.9	37.6	36.0	11.7	5.0	4.6	1.9	5.7
1936	34.1	34.1	40.7	48.6	16.4	32.5	37.1	39.5	12.0	4.8	4.7	3.2	5.6
1937	39.1	36.7	41.3	50.2	17.0	34.1	36.2	40.7	12.5	4.8	5.1	2.8	5.6
1938	34.9	32.9	36.7	46.7	13.0	34.2	35.5	34.7	12.5	4.0	4.2	2.1	5.3
1939	36.0	30.4	31.9	46.3	11.0	30.6	32.1	32.5	12.2	3.8	4.0	2.5	5.4
1940	36.4	27.9	27.3	43.6	9.4	30.4	33.1	36.0	12.8	4.3	4.2	2.4	5.2
1941	39.1	34.3	34.3	49.8	12.7	32.6	39.7	41.1	13.6	4.5	4.3	2.3	5.7
1942	43.5	41.4	39.4	58.4	17.2	39.1	48.4	47.3	15.0	5.3	4.8	3.4	6.8
1943	43.9	40.3	43.1	56.2	19.0	44.9	57.2	52.7	15.5	6.1	5.6	4.6	6.8
1944	41.4	37.3	41.1	50.8	18.7	45.1	54.5	50.0	15.6	6.5	6.2	4.7	6.7

During 1935 the Bureau changed its method of combining average retail food prices by titles including a revision of consumption weights and the use of population weighting factors.

The 1925 and later figures are on the new plan and therefore are not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

HOME OWNERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930 AND 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Division and State	Families: 1940		Per Cent of Total			
	Owners	Tenants	Owners		Tenants	
			1940	1930	1940	1930
NEW ENGLAND	924,408	1,277,013	42.0	46.2	58.0	37.6
Maine	125,390	93,578	57.3	60.6	42.7	52.6
New Hampshire	68,705	64,231	51.7	54.3	48.3	44.5
Vermont	51,709	40,726	55.9	59.2	44.1	39.9
Massachusetts	426,785	693,909	38.1	43.0	61.9	55.8
Rhode Island	70,190	117,516	37.4	40.8	62.6	58.3
Connecticut	181,629	267,053	40.5	44.1	59.5	61.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,700,214	4,577,683	37.1	44.3	62.9	54.3
New York	1,111,388	2,550,725	30.3	36.6	69.7	62.1
New Jersey	433,878	666,382	39.4	47.7	60.6	51.0
Pennsylvania	1,154,948	1,360,576	45.9	53.6	54.1	44.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3,565,823	3,709,416	49.0	53.4	51.0	45.1
Ohio	948,354	949,442	50.0	53.7	50.0	45.0
Indiana	510,636	450,862	53.1	56.2	46.9	42.0
Illinois	882,870	1,309,854	40.3	45.8	59.7	52.7
Michigan	773,755	622,259	55.4	58.1	44.6	40.4
Wisconsin	450,208	376,999	54.4	61.8	45.6	38.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,817,304	1,870,845	49.3	53.1	50.7	44.6
Minnesota	402,318	326,041	55.2	57.7	44.8	40.2
Iowa	361,477	340,347	51.5	53.6	48.5	44.5
Missouri	472,950	595,692	44.3	48.9	55.7	49.1
North Dakota	75,710	76,333	49.8	56.1	50.2	39.6
South Dakota	74,388	91,040	45.0	51.2	55.0	45.3
Nebraska	169,966	190,778	47.1	52.9	52.9	44.6
Kansas	260,495	250,614	51.0	54.8	49.0	43.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,733,705	2,545,066	40.5	41.8	59.5	56.1
Delaware	33,213	37,328	47.1	51.1	52.9	47.1
Maryland	220,765	244,918	47.4	54.1	52.6	44.0
District of Columbia	51,944	121,501	29.9	37.6	70.1	59.9
Virginia	306,688	320,844	48.9	51.4	51.1	46.8
West Virginia	194,409	250,406	43.7	45.1	56.3	53.1
North Carolina	335,063	454,596	42.4	43.5	57.6	54.3
South Carolina	133,279	301,689	30.6	30.4	69.4	67.9
Georgia	231,639	520,552	30.8	29.8	69.2	67.4
Florida	226,655	293,232	43.6	40.9	56.4	56.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,055,110	1,567,093	40.2	40.7	59.8	57.1
Kentucky	335,350	363,188	48.0	50.3	52.0	47.6
Tennessee	315,182	399,712	44.1	45.0	55.9	52.4
Alabama	226,460	447,355	33.6	33.5	66.4	64.5
Mississippi	178,118	356,838	33.3	31.8	66.7	66.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,394,207	1,983,023	41.3	39.0	58.7	57.8
Arkansas	196,916	298,909	39.7	38.5	60.3	57.4
Louisiana	218,447	374,081	36.9	34.1	63.1	63.2
Oklahoma	261,162	349,319	42.8	39.9	57.2	56.8
Texas	717,682	960,714	42.8	40.4	57.2	56.5
MOUNTAIN	582,978	537,472	52.0	51.4	48.0	45.4
Montana	83,126	76,837	52.0	52.4	48.0	43.8
Idaho	82,073	59,649	57.9	55.1	42.1	41.6
Wyoming	33,749	35,625	48.6	46.5	51.4	49.8
Colorado	146,455	169,545	46.3	49.2	53.7	47.9
New Mexico	74,150	55,325	57.3	55.2	42.7	41.0
Arizona	62,842	68,291	47.9	43.2	52.1	53.2
Utah	85,225	54,262	61.1	60.0	38.9	38.5
Nevada	15,353	17,938	46.1	45.4	53.9	51.0
PACIFIC	1,422,014	1,591,158	47.2	48.9	52.8	48.8
Oregon	187,044	150,448	55.4	57.9	44.6	40.1
California	928,796	1,209,547	43.4	45.1	56.6	42.7
Washington	306,174	231,163	57.0	57.8	43.0	39.5
UNITED STATES	15,195,763	19,658,769	43.6	46.8	56.4	51.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
(1926=100)

Year and Month	Farm Products	Foods	Hides and Leather Products	Textile Products	Fuel and Lighting	Metals and Metal Products	Building Materials	Chemicals and Drugs	House Furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
By years:											
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	82.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934.....	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
1935.....	78.8	83.7	89.6	70.9	73.5	86.4	85.2	80.5	80.6	68.3	80.0
1936.....	80.9	82.1	95.4	71.5	76.2	87.0	86.7	80.4	81.7	70.5	80.8
1937.....	86.4	85.5	104.6	76.3	77.6	95.7	95.2	82.6	89.7	77.8	86.3
1938.....	68.5	73.6	92.8	66.7	76.5	95.7	90.2	77.0	86.8	73.3	78.6
1939.....	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	77.1
1940.....	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.9	93.5	77.3	78.6
1941.....	82.4	82.7	103.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.6	94.3	82.0	87.3
1942.....	105.9	89.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	97.1	102.4	89.7	98.8
1943.....	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	86.3	103.8	111.4	100.3	102.7	92.2	103.1
1944.....	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	104.0
1945—Mar.....	175.2	104.6	117.8	99.7	83.4	104.2	117.1	94.9	104.5	94.6	105.3
July.....	129.0	106.9	118.0	99.6	84.3	104.7	117.5	95.3	104.5	94.8	105.9

INDEX PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND COSTS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
(Monthly average, 1923-1925=100)

Year	Wholesale price indexes							Constructions Cost	Factory Building Costs
	All Building Materials	Lumber	Brick and Tile	Portland Cement, Plant	Structural Steel	Paint and Paint Materials	Other Building Materials		
1913.....	54.4	52.0	38.0	56.5	68.0	49.1	61.1	47.8	.....
1914.....	50.6	48.0	37.9	52.2	52.9	49.0	57.8	41.7	.....
1915.....	51.3	46.9	38.2	48.4	57.6	53.0	63.0	43.5	.....
1916.....	64.9	53.0	41.4	62.0	113.7	74.6	85.0	63.3	.....
1917.....	84.6	69.5	49.0	76.2	168.3	92.2	110.4	86.1	.....
1918.....	94.6	80.4	65.1	89.8	135.1	117.9	117.1	89.7	.....
1919.....	110.9	108.8	89.7	97.1	113.5	135.7	113.1	93.9	.....
1920.....	144.0	159.0	115.6	111.2	127.3	143.2	130.7	119.4	.....
1921.....	93.5	85.6	103.2	105.1	92.1	81.1	107.6	92.7	86.2
1922.....	93.4	95.4	97.1	98.2	78.0	90.7	92.3	83.2	87.4
1923.....	104.3	107.6	101.2	102.4	109.1	98.0	102.1	102.0	102.1
1924.....	98.2	95.6	101.0	100.3	160.7	99.4	106.7	101.2	99.7
1925.....	97.6	96.8	97.8	97.3	90.1	105.7	97.2	97.3	98.2
1926.....	96.0	96.2	97.7	94.9	88.2	96.7	96.8	93.3	99.2
1927.....	90.9	89.6	93.5	90.5	83.5	93.1	92.4	96.9	96.7
1928.....	90.3	87.1	93.4	87.8	84.0	90.0	93.6	97.7	96.2
1929.....	91.6	90.3	92.1	84.4	86.5	91.8	94.6	97.6	95.7
1930.....	86.3	82.6	87.7	85.2	77.0	87.5	90.3	95.0	93.7
1931.....	78.0	66.9	81.6	71.0	73.3	76.8	82.1	84.3	88.6
1932.....	68.5	56.3	75.5	70.5	71.3	68.8	77.0	73.8	84.6
1933.....	73.9	68.0	77.3	83.6	73.3	70.9	80.1	81.5	85.6
1934.....	82.7	81.3	83.1	88.3	80.1	76.9	87.4	93.7	88.8
1935.....	81.9	78.7	87.3	88.0	81.1	77.2	87.2	92.7	88.9
1936.....	83.2	83.7	86.6	87.5	83.8	77.5	87.3	98.1	92.8
1937.....	91.4	96.0	91.3	84.4	99.8	80.7	95.9	111.4	100.4
1938.....	86.7	84.1	88.9	85.7	97.9	78.6	89.7	111.0	96.2
1939.....	86.9	89.7	89.3	86.6	94.6	80.1	87.4	111.2	97.3
1940.....	91.0	99.0	88.4	86.1	94.6	82.9	90.3	114.5	104.5
1941.....	99.0	117.9	91.5	87.3	94.6	88.4	95.2	122.3	104.5
1942.....	105.8	127.8	95.7	89.2	94.6	97.0	100.2	130.9	112.1
1943.....	106.9	133.3	96.8	89.0	94.6	98.9	98.7	137.2	113.5

COST OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, POPULATION BY YEARS

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (for 257 Identical Cities)

Year	Permit Valuation of Buildings (Thousands of Dollars)			Additions, alterations, and repairs	Estimated population (thousands)	New Dwelling Units		
	Total building operations	New residential buildings	New non- residential buildings			Number	Ratio to each 10,000 inhabi- tants	Index adjusted to pop- ulation (1935-39 =100)
1925....	4,028,066	2,390,390	1,300,494	337,182	40,742	491,032	120.5	432.5
1926....	3,826,927	2,222,875	1,262,738	341,315	41,575	462,208	111.2	399.1
1927....	3,478,604	1,906,003	1,231,736	340,815	42,409	406,095	95.8	343.9
1928....	3,304,700	1,859,424	1,135,570	309,706	43,242	388,678	89.9	322.7
1929....	2,933,212	1,433,716	1,147,797	351,700	44,075	244,394	55.4	198.8
1930....	1,697,725	601,270	849,387	247,068	44,908	125,315	27.9	100.1
1931....	1,237,458	426,270	622,830	188,357	45,108	98,158	21.8	78.2
1932....	481,219	103,445	275,509	102,265	45,308	27,380	6.0	21.5
1933....	383,363	92,175	183,242	107,946	45,507	25,885	5.7	20.4
1934....	413,336	78,323	197,408	137,605	45,707	20,952	4.6	16.5
1935....	690,981	213,548	288,503	188,930	45,906	55,490	12.1	43.4
1936....	1,074,041	460,957	376,063	237,021	46,106	113,645	24.6	88.3
1937....	1,187,142	475,967	434,603	276,572	46,306	117,307	25.3	90.8
1938....	1,185,561	580,028	382,633	222,900	46,505	157,008	33.8	121.3
1939....	1,398,020	754,471	398,430	245,119	46,705	203,392	43.5	156.1
1940....	1,760,882	797,285	720,323	243,274	46,900	220,928	47.1	169.1
1941....	2,043,690	869,660	906,299	267,731	46,905	232,345	49.5	177.7
1942....	1,651,900	478,757	986,022	187,121	46,905	142,628	30.4	109.1
1943....	819,112	329,277	323,546	166,289	46,905	115,613	24.6	88.3

AVERAGE TYPICAL BILLS FOR SPECIFIED QUANTITIES OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION OR MORE: 1924 TO 1943 (For 250 KW. Hrs.)

Source: Federal Power Commission

Year	Av. Bill in Dollars	Av. Bill in Cents per Kilowatt- Hour	Index of Av. Bill (Jan. 1, 1935=100)	Year	Av. Bill in Dollars	Av. Bill in Cents per Kilowatt- Hour	Index of Av. Bill (Jan. 1, 1935=100)
1924....	13.36	5.3	149.1	1934....	8.98	3.6	100.2
1925....	12.95	5.2	144.5	1935....	8.96	3.6	100.0
1926....	12.57	5.0	140.3	1936....	7.85	3.1	88.2
1927....	11.94	4.8	133.3	1937....	7.51	3.0	84.4
1928....	11.25	4.5	125.6	1938....	7.34	2.9	82.5
1929....	10.69	4.3	119.3	1939....	7.21	2.9	81.0
1930....	10.38	4.2	115.8	1940....	7.05	2.8	79.2
1931....	9.58	3.8	106.9	1941....	6.98	2.8	78.4
1932....	9.42	3.8	105.1	1942....	6.95	2.8	78.1
1933....	9.26	3.7	103.3	1943....	6.94	2.8	78.0

FOOD CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-1944¹

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E. (Index numbers 1935-39 — 100)

Year	Per capita consumption in pounds	Year	Per capita consumption in pounds	Year	Per capita consumption in pounds
1909....	102	1921....	95	1933....	97
1910....	102	1922....	101	1934....	97
1911....	100	1923....	101	1935....	99
1912....	102	1924....	103	1936....	99
1913....	100	1925....	101	1937....	100
1914....	100	1926....	102	1938....	100
1915....	101	1927....	101	1939....	102
1916....	97	1928....	103	1940....	102
1917....	98	1929....	103	1941....	104
1918....	97	1930....	100	1942....	104
1919....	98	1931....	102	1943....	104
1920....	99	1932....	99	1944....	106

¹Consumption for total population 1909-40 civilian only, beginning 1941. Estimate of military consumption for the period World War I are not available. Retail weight.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

DIVORCE LAWS OF AMERICAN STATES

State	Length of residence required before filing suit	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Impotency	Alcoholism	Number of Grains	Period before parties may remarry	
								Plaintiff	Defendant
Alabama	One year ¹	x	x	x	x	x	10	2 months if no appeal	2 months if no appeal
Arizona	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	One year	One year
Arkansas	Two mos.	x	x	x	x	x	8	Immediately	Immediately
California	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	6	6 months	6 months
Colorado	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	9	6 months	6 months
Connecticut	Three yrs. ³	x	x	x	x	x	8	Immediately	Immediately
Delaware	Two yrs. ³	x	x	x	x	x	10	One year	One year
Dist. Columbia	One year	x	x	x	x	x	5	6 months	6 months
Florida	Ninety days	x	x	x	x	x	9	Immediately	Immediately
Georgia	One year	x	x	x	x	x	8	Fixed by court	Fixed by court
Idaho	Six weeks	x	x	x	x	x	7	Immediately	Immediately
Illinois	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	9	Immediately	Immediately
Indiana	One year	x	x	x	x	x	8	Immediately	Immediately
Iowa	One year ¹	x	x	x	x	x	5	One year	One year
Kansas	One year ⁴	x	x	x	x	x	11	6 months	6 months
Kentucky	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	Immediately	Immediately
Louisiana	Two yrs. ²	x	x	x	x	x	7	Wife 10 months	Wife 10 months
Maine	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	7	Immediately	Immediately
Maryland	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	5	Immediately	Immediately
Massachusetts	Five yrs. ²	x	x	x	x	x	7	Immediately	Two years
Michigan	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	6	Immediately	Immediately ⁹
Minnesota	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	8	6 months	6 months
Mississippi	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	12	Immediately	Immediately
Missouri	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	11	Immediately	Immediately
Montana	One year	x	x	x	x	x	7	Immediately	Immediately
Nebraska	One year ⁵	x	x	x	x	x	6	6 months	6 months
Nevada	Six weeks	x	x	x	x	x	8	Immediately	Immediately
New Hampshire	(6)	x	x	x	x	x	13	Immediately	Immediately
New Jersey	Two yrs. ²	x	x	x	x	x	3	Immediately	Immediately
New Mexico	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	Immediately	Immediately
New York	(6)	x	x	x	x	x	3	Immediately	3 yrs.—consent of court
North Carolina	Six mos.	x	x	x	x	x	5	Immediately	Immediately
North Dakota	One year	x	x	x	x	x	7	Court decides	Court decides
Ohio	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	Immediately	Immediately
Oklahoma	One year	x	x	x	x	x	10	6 months	6 months
Oregon	One year	x	x	x	x	x	7	6 months	6 months
Pennsylvania	One year	x	x	x	x	x	8	Immediately	Immediately ⁸
Rhode Island	Two yrs.	x	x	x	x	x	9	6 months	6 months
South Carolina	No court divorce								
South Dakota	One year ²	x	x	x	x	x	7	Immediately	Immediately
Tennessee	Two yrs.	x	x	x	x	x	13	Immediately	Immediately ⁸
Texas	Six months	x	x	x	x	x	6	Cruelty cases— 1 yr.; others immediately	Cruelty cases— ⁸ 1 yr.; others immediately
Utah	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	6 months	6 months
Vermont	One year ⁷	x	x	x	x	x	7	6 months	Two years
Virginia	One year	x	x	x	x	x	7	6 months	6 months
Washington	One year	x	x	x	x	x	9	6 months	6 months
West Virginia	One year ¹	x	x	x	x	x	6	Sixty days	Sixty days
Wisconsin	Two yrs. ⁴	x	x	x	x	x	7	One year	One year
Wyoming	Sixty days	x	x	x	x	x	13	Immediately	Immediately

¹ Longer in certain cases. ² Shorter in certain cases. ³ Or bona fide residence since cause of action arose. ⁴ Five years in insanity cases. ⁵ One year for cause arising in state. ⁶ Parties must have married in the state or resided there when the offense was committed. ⁷ Two years for insanity. ⁸ One divorced for adultery may not marry the paramour, but there are exceptions to this rule in Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Special restrictions against remarriage exist in South Dakota, West Virginia and Virginia. ⁹ Court may restrain defendant from remarrying; up to two years in Michigan; up to five years in West Virginia (when case is not on grounds of adultery).

PETSAMO HARBOR FREE OF ICE

The deep harbor at Petsamo, Finland, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, is always free of ice because of the Gulf stream. The coastal temperature is higher than in the interior.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000, BY STATES: 1937 TO 1943

(Rates are based on estimate of population for States reporting, as of July 1 for all years. Rates for 1940 differ, therefore, from rates previously published which were based on the enumerated population as of April 1, 1940)

Division and State	Number						
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
United States.....	1,577,000	1,758,000	1,679,000	1,565,015	1,375,063	1,319,143	1,438,066
Subtotal, 30 States ²	843,226	942,635	879,270	801,139	682,304	676,293	731,053
New England:							
Maine.....	7,248	9,724	9,892	10,202	9,062	7,818	7,625
New Hampshire.....	4,549	6,973	6,648	6,036	5,065	7,377	8,164
Vermont.....	2,734	3,527	4,424	4,906	4,369	3,350	3,355
Massachusetts.....	37,225	48,098	52,992	44,836	38,784	31,904	33,652
Rhode Island.....	6,812	7,894	7,845	6,172	5,509	4,916	6,750
Connecticut.....	17,182	21,919	20,612	17,374	13,782	10,252	9,772
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	121,655	140,686	144,368	132,501	104,820	107,977	135,425
New Jersey.....	41,045	50,498	46,538	41,059	31,895	31,006	36,190
Pennsylvania.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	78,158	86,710	71,680	74,907
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	83,781	62,624	55,576	56,901
Indiana.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	137,400	155,300	149,600	172,400
Illinois.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	164,100	151,600	148,000	176,100
Michigan.....	44,385	51,582	50,989	46,342	37,725	30,105	47,954
Wisconsin.....	22,393	24,860	28,816	23,379	21,276	20,732	23,285
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	27,430	24,488	23,130	24,480
Iowa.....	13,531	13,085	25,936	48,350	36,862	31,964	25,892
Missouri.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	171,800	160,600	154,800	148,200
North Dakota.....	2,984	3,074	4,158	14,400	4,220	4,669	4,679
South Dakota.....	5,071	4,225	4,576	4,138	6,421	8,523	8,202
Nebraska.....	13,818	18,462	18,802	15,977	12,866	11,610	11,898
Kansas.....	26,074	25,898	25,334	21,333	19,631	19,379	21,194
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	7,052	7,789	6,332	4,825	2,233	1,586	1,606
Maryland.....	343,888	59,002	59,077	39,305	25,096	48,193	40,433
Dist. of Columbia ³	13,294	14,873	10,554	7,727	5,680	4,618	6,882
Virginia.....	33,654	40,443	35,180	52,680	52,719	34,177	32,770
West Virginia.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	8,032	9,983	15,643	25,081
North Carolina.....	524,472	520,411	517,613	113,300	114,500	124,400	124,700
South Carolina.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	143,400	135,200	129,300	130,600
Georgia.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	138,500	135,500	134,700	136,600
Florida.....	53,912	48,528	36,777	32,709	27,866	25,398	25,660
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	176,300	156,500	49,996	44,439
Tennessee.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	130,700	125,700	124,000	124,200
Alabama.....	55,531	45,877	39,244	34,010	31,421	30,339	31,779
Mississippi.....	345,990	49,565	42,142	34,088	21,956	31,495	32,055
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	3,339,267	3,342,290	3,333,726	30,643	30,440	39,941	41,924
Louisiana.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	27,487	25,327	24,198	25,320
Oklahoma.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	33,319	31,547	130,000	131,000
Texas.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	186,500	175,800	175,000	176,600
Mountain:							
Montana.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	18,700	17,500	17,000	17,200
Idaho.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	8,892	6,313	5,656	6,057
Wyoming.....	2,747	3,889	13,200	2,935	2,422	12,100	12,300
Colorado.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	7,407	11,942	13,012	13,641
New Mexico.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	12,170	9,125	8,559	8,787
Arizona.....	1,521,200	1,533,300	1,526,700	23,643	14,585	12,435	13,171
Utah.....	6,705	6,081	7,263	8,245	7,488	17,300	17,400
Nevada.....	1,528,000	1,555,300	1,553,200	39,030	20,786	14,155	14,337
Pacific:							
Washington.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,800	120,000	123,000	124,500
Oregon.....	9,000	8,768	7,445	5,825	4,932	6,724	7,602
California.....	91,808	76,014	48,887	45,069	57,893	61,850	64,397

¹ Estimated.

² Twenty-nine States for which figures are available for 1941, 1942, and 1943, and the District of Columbia.

³ Provisional.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Licenses issued.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE FOR SINGLE PERSONS, AS COMPUTED BY LIFE TABLE METHODS

(Based on data for period 1920-39)

Age	Percent who marry within year ¹		Percent who ever marry ²		Percent of population single, 1940	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 years.....	0.1	1.0	92.2	93.5	99.8	98.8
16 years.....	0.3	2.4	92.4	93.5	99.7	96.1
17 years.....	0.9	4.5	92.5	93.5	99.3	91.0
18 years.....	1.9	8.5	92.6	93.3	97.9	82.3
19 years.....	4.2	12.0	92.7	92.9	94.6	73.0
20 years.....	6.7	15.5	92.6	92.1	89.1	62.8
21 years.....	9.4	18.2	92.3	90.8	81.0	54.4
22 years.....	12.5	20.8	91.8	89.0	72.8	46.2
23 years.....	15.3	21.3	90.9	86.3	62.9	38.7
24 years.....	15.9	20.9	89.6	82.8	54.3	32.9
25 years.....	17.0	18.9	88.0	78.5	46.9	28.6
26 years.....	17.3	16.0	85.9	73.7	40.8	25.1
27 years.....	17.3	13.3	83.4	68.9	35.0	22.0
28 years.....	17.1	11.7	80.3	64.4	30.6	20.1
29 years.....	16.8	10.7	76.6	59.9	26.2	17.7
30 years.....	15.9	9.6	72.3	55.3	25.2	17.9
31 years.....	13.1	8.5	67.5	50.8	21.0	14.7
32 years.....	11.7	7.7	63.0	46.4	20.9	14.7
33 years.....	10.5	6.8	58.5	42.1	18.6	13.0
34 years.....	9.3	5.9	54.1	38.0	17.2	12.6
35 years.....	8.2	4.9	49.7	34.3		
36 years.....	7.2	4.4	45.6	31.0		
37 years.....	6.3	3.9	41.6	27.9	15.3	11.2
38 years.....	5.5	3.5	38.1	25.2		
39 years.....	4.9	3.0	34.8	22.6		
40 years.....	4.5	2.7	31.7	20.2	\$12.6	\$9.5
45 years.....	2.5	1.5	19.1	11.3	\$11.2	\$8.6
50 years.....	1.5	0.8	11.1	6.1	\$11.0	\$8.7
55 years.....	0.9	0.4	6.2	3.2	\$10.8	\$8.7
60 years.....	0.5	0.2	3.3	1.6	\$10.5	\$9.3
65 and over.....			1.9	0.8	9.8	9.3

¹ Percent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry during the year. This figure indicates the chance of marriage within one year from attaining the specified age.

² Percent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry in that year and all later years. This figure indicates the total chance of marriage for persons who have attained the specified age.

³ Percent single in age group 40-44, 45-49, etc.; data for single years not available.

MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, FOR THE U. S.

(Computed from 1940 Census Data)

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
United States.....	24.3	24.5	22.9	21.6	21.8	19.9
Urban.....	24.7	24.8	23.2	21.9	22.1	20.0
Rural-nonfarm.....	23.5	23.6	22.8	21.3	21.4	19.6
Rural-farm.....	24.3	24.7	22.7	21.0	21.2	19.8
The Northeastern States.....	25.7	25.8	23.9	22.4	22.5	21.1
Urban.....	25.9	26.0	23.8	22.6	22.6	21.1
Rural-nonfarm.....	24.5	24.5	24.2	22.0	22.0	21.1
Rural-farm.....	26.3	26.3	25.3	21.8	21.8	21.2
The North Central States.....	24.5	24.5	23.5	21.8	21.8	20.0
Urban.....	24.4	24.4	23.4	21.9	22.0	20.0
Rural-nonfarm.....	23.6	23.6	24.1	21.5	21.5	20.2
Rural-farm.....	25.4	25.4	23.9	21.6	21.6	19.8
The South.....	23.3	23.5	22.7	20.7	20.9	19.7
Urban.....	23.4	23.5	22.8	21.0	21.3	19.7
Rural-nonfarm.....	23.0	23.1	22.7	20.5	20.8	19.5
Rural-farm.....	23.4	23.8	22.6	20.4	20.5	19.7
The West.....	24.1	24.0	25.7	21.7	21.7	20.1
Urban.....	24.1	24.1	26.0	21.9	22.0	20.1
Rural-nonfarm.....	23.4	23.4	23.9	21.2	21.3	20.1
Rural-farm.....	25.3	25.2	26.7	21.4	21.4	20.4

STATUTORY MINIMUM MARRIAGE AGE

(Laws in Force January 1, 1945)

Source: Legal Research Unit U. S. Children's Bureau

States	Minimum marriage age (in Years) specified in law		Age (in years) below which consent of parents is required		States in which judicial consent to marriage is required for children of specified age
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18	
Arizona.....	18	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	
California.....	18	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Colorado.....	(1)	(1)	21	18	
Connecticut.....	16	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18	
District of Col.	18	16	21	18	
Florida.....	18	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Georgia.....	17	14	18	18	
Idaho.....	15	15	21	18	Below minimum age
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	
Indiana.....	18	16	21	18	
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18	
Kansas.....	18	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	
Louisiana.....	18	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Maine.....	16	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Maryland.....	18	16	21	18	
Massachusetts.....	18	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Michigan.....	18	16	21	18	Below minimum age.
Minnesota.....	18	16	21	18	Girls 15 years.
Mississippi.....	(1)	(1)	21	18	
Missouri.....	15	15	21	18	Below minimum age.
Montana.....	18	16	21	18	
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	
New Hampshire.....	14	13	20	18	Boys under 20; Girls under 18.
New Jersey.....	(1)	(1)	21	18	
New Mexico.....	18	16	21	18	
New York.....	16	14	21	18	Girls between 14 and 16.
North Carolina.....	16	14	18	18	
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	
Ohio.....	18	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18	Below minimum age.
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Rhode Island.....	18	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
South Carolina.....	18	14	18	18	
South Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	
Tennessee.....	16	16	18	18	Below minimum age.
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	
Utah.....	16	14	21	18	
Vermont.....	16	14	21	18	Boys under 18; girls under 16.
Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	Below minimum age.
Washington.....	(1)	15	21	18	
West Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18	
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	

¹ Common-law marriage age; boys 14, girls 12.

RENTS

Source: The following are the National Industrial Conference board index numbers to indicate the changes in rents for dwellings representative of the type generally inhabited by wage earners.

(1923=100)

Specific Dates		Annual Averages			
1914 July.....	57.7	1922.....	95.9	1930.....	89.5
1915 July.....	57.7	1923.....	100.0	1931.....	82.4
1916 July.....	58.6	1924.....	106.3	1932.....	72.4
1917 July.....	60.6	1925.....	104.1	1933.....	63.8
1918 June.....	66.4	1926.....	101.3	1934.....	64.8
1919 July.....	73.9	1927.....	97.8	1935.....	70.3
1920.....	89.2	1928.....	93.7	1936.....	77.9
1921.....	97.7	1929.....	92.0	1937.....	86.5
				1938.....	87.0
				1939.....	86.3
				1940.....	86.9
				1941.....	88.5
				1942.....	90.8
				1943.....	90.8

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS

Source: Bureau of the Census

YEAR	MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		YEAR	MARRIAGES		DIVORCES	
	No.	Per 1,000 pop.	No.	Per 1,000 pop.		No.	Per 1,000 pop.	No.	Per 1,000 pop.
1887	482,680	8.7	27,919	.5	1916	1,075,775	10.7	114,000	1.1
1888	504,373	8.8	28,669	.5	1917	1,144,200	11.2	121,564	1.2
1889	530,937	9.1	31,735	.5	1918	1,000,109	9.7	116,254	1.1
1890	542,307	9.0	33,461	.5	1919	1,150,186	11.0	141,527	1.3
1891	562,004	9.2	35,540	.6	1920	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.6
1892	577,335	9.1	36,579	.6	1921	1,163,863	10.8	159,580	1.5
1893	578,457	9.0	37,468	.6	1922	1,134,151	10.3	148,815	1.4
1894	565,798	8.6	37,568	.6	1923	1,229,784	11.0	165,006	1.5
1895	598,633	8.9	40,387	.6	1924	1,184,574	10.5	170,952	1.5
1896	613,719	9.0	42,937	.6	1925	1,188,334	10.3	175,449	1.5
1897	622,112	8.9	44,699	.6	1926	1,202,574	10.3	180,853	1.6
1898	625,253	8.8	47,849	.7	1927	1,201,053	10.2	192,037	1.6
1899	650,585	9.0	51,437	.7	1928	1,182,497	9.9	195,939	1.6
1900	685,101	9.3	55,751	.7	1929	1,232,559	10.1	201,468	1.7
1901	716,287	9.6	60,984	.8	1930	1,126,856	9.1	191,591	1.6
1902	746,364	9.8	61,480	.8	1931	1,060,914	8.6	183,664	1.5
1903	785,926	10.1	64,925	.8	1932	981,903	7.9	160,338	1.3
1904	780,856	9.9	66,199	.8	1933	1,098,000	8.7	165,000	1.3
1905	804,016	10.0	67,976	.8	1934	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.6
1906	853,079	10.5	72,062	.9	1935	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.7
1907	936,936	10.7	76,571	.9	1936	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.8
1908	857,461	9.6	76,852	.9	1937	1,438,000	11.2	249,000	1.9
1909	897,354	9.9	79,671	.9	1938	1,319,000	10.2	244,000	1.9
1910	948,166	10.3	83,045	.9	1939	1,375,000	10.5	251,000	1.9
1911	955,287	10.2	89,219	1.0	1940	1,565,000	11.9	264,000	2.0
1912	1,004,602	10.6	94,318	1.0	1941	1,679,000	12.6	not available	
1913	1,021,398	10.6	91,307	.9	1942	1,800,000	13.5	not available	
1914	1,025,092	10.5	100,584	1.0	1943	1,725,000	12.9	not available	
1915	1,007,595	10.1	104,298	1.0					

1922-1932 are not estimates of Bureau of Census.

1942-43 estimates of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

RENT INDEXES FOR YEARS 1913 TO 1945

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1935-39=100

Year and Month	Rent	Year and Month	Rent	Year and Month	Rent	Year and Month	Rent
1913	92.2	1926	150.7	1939	104.3	1943	
1914	92.2	1927	148.3	1940	104.6	March 15	108.0
1915	92.9	1928	144.8			June 15	108.0
1916	94.0	1929	141.4	1941	106.2	Sept. 15	108.0
1917	93.2	1930	137.5	March 15	105.1	Dec. 15	108.1
1918	94.9	1931	130.3	June 15	105.8	1944	
1919	102.7	1932	116.9	Sept. 15	106.8	March 15	108.1
1920	120.7	1933	100.7	Dec. 15	108.2	June 15	108.1
1921	138.6	1934	94.4	1942	108.5	Sept. 15	108.2
1922	142.7	1935	94.2	March 15	108.9	Dec. 15	108.3
1923	146.4	1936	94.4	June 15	108.5	1945	
1924	151.6	1937	100.9	Sept. 15	108.0	March 15	108.3
1925	152.2	1938	104.1	Dec. 15	108.0	June	108.3

PROPER FOOD EXPENDITURES

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

If families with children purchase their food so as to provide a properly balanced diet, each food dollar will be spent approximately as follows:

One-fourth for milk and cheese, 25 cents.
One-fourth for fruits and vegetables, 25 cents.

One-seventh for lean meat, fish and eggs, 15 cents.

One-fifth for bread, flour and cereals, 20 cents.

One-seventh for fats, sugars and accessories, 15 cents.

TOP MOVIE MONEY-MAKERS IN BRITAIN

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. James Mason | 4. Eric Portman | 8. Phyllis Calvert |
| 2. David Niven | 5. Laurence Olivier | 9. Anna Neagle |
| 3. George Formby | 6. Margaret Lockwood | 10. Robert Newton |
| | 7. Robert Donat | |

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1944; NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Population figures from 1940 decennial census)

Population groups	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	173,093	117,232	65,356
Rate per 100,000.....	5.83	4.50	13.75	61.8	61.1	356.4	899.8	218.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
Rate per 100,000.....	6.34	5.26	11.88	48.0	66.3	389.1	951.5	275.0
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,175,075:								
Number of offenses known.....	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,798	66,243	14,985
Rate per 100,000.....	5.20	3.80	8.46	32.9	70.2	317.7	923.2	208.8
GROUP IV								
201 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,958,492:								
Number of offenses known.....	237	232	479	1,667	3,872	18,317	60,978	12,308
Rate per 100,000.....	3.41	3.33	6.88	24.0	55.6	263.2	876.3	176.9
GROUP V								
567 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,574,864:								
Number of offenses known.....	26	157	685	1,783	2,423	19,278	64,929	13,623
Rate per 100,000.....	3.10	1.83	7.99	20.8	28.3	224.8	757.2	158.9
GROUP VI								
1,198 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,381,576:								
Number of offenses known.....	170	108	482	1,219	1,854	11,335	31,510	7,871
Rate per 100,000.....	2.66	1.69	7.55	19.1	29.1	177.6	493.8	123.3
GROUPS I-VI								
2,161 cities; total population: 66,776,823:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,283	2,526	7,289	29,251	36,621	175,744	1470,040	135,581
Rate per 100,000.....	4.92	3.78	10.92	43.8	54.8	305.2	819.0	203.0

The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,337; groups I-VI, 2,159 cities, total population, 57,390,494.

JAN. 1 PRISON POPULATION, UNITED STATES, BY YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Year	Total	Federal	State	Year	Total	Federal	State
1923	81,959	4,664	77,295	1934	136,810	10,848	125,962
1926	91,669	6,430	85,239	1935	138,316	12,058	126,258
1927	97,991	6,803	91,188	1936	144,180	14,762	129,418
1928	109,346	7,722	101,624	1937	145,038	15,374	129,664
1929	116,390	8,233	108,157	1938	152,741	15,309	137,432
1930	120,496	12,964	107,532	1939	160,285	17,133	143,152
1931	129,453	12,185	117,268	1940	171,626	19,730*	151,896
1932	137,082	12,964	124,118	1941	165,934	19,258*	146,676
1933	127,997	12,276	125,721	1942	157,514	18,465	139,049

*Includes county prisoners in Alabama.

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1944, BY STATES

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Based on 1940 decennial census)

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Geographic Division						
New England	1.25	12.7	9.9	220.3	470.1	146.0
Middle Atlantic	2.43	18.5	28.9	188.6	401.5	137.8
East North Central	3.96	62.0	47.4	286.7	771.3	156.6
West North Central	3.14	20.0	22.1	203.7	613.1	138.4
South Atlantic	13.09	55.5	181.0	370.7	1,030.1	280.2
East South Central	15.26	57.4	133.2	402.3	853.5	262.6
West South Central	11.34	39.8	92.3	358.1	1,088.5	255.8
Mountain	3.02	50.0	31.4	430.7	1,324.0	252.7
Pacific	5.40	113.3	64.9	561.9	1,672.4	511.7
New England						
Maine	2.49	14.9	10.3	255.9	650.9	156.9
New Hampshire	1.21	4	1.6	141.9	380.1	47.3
Vermont		4.2	3.2	116.7	629.8	81.0
Massachusetts	1.01	14.2	8.4	210.5	426.5	145.9
Rhode Island	.48	8.3	10.2	206.8	436.9	171.1
Connecticut	2.29	13.1	16.8	278.5	594.8	156.8
Middle Atlantic						
New York	2.46	11.5	27.9	144.6	450.8	132.9
New Jersey	2.35	24.5	46.1	263.4	461.6	165.6
Pennsylvania	2.43	28.7	22.6	175.4	313.5	133.8
East North Central						
Ohio	4.33	58.1	45.0	323.7	801.2	175.2
Indiana	3.53	45.7	49.9	294.6	1,013.3	224.8
Illinois	4.68	84.8	43.9	257.1	496.8	107.1
Michigan	4.08	63.6	74.5	360.4	1,091.1	204.8
Wisconsin	.69	8.6	7.3	127.8	720.6	105.8
West North Central						
Minnesota	1.26	12.5	7.4	167.7	519.0	100.0
Iowa	1.76	10.8	9.2	171.6	616.9	126.0
Missouri	5.52	32.4	48.5	211.2	573.6	136.2
North Dakota	1.64	7.4	4.1	187.4	523.6	114.3
South Dakota	.73	21.3	3.7	194.3	702.4	137.1
Nebraska	2.78	13.5	18.4	236.9	754.6	236.7
Kansas	3.74	23.0	12.6	281.9	791.1	173.8
South Atlantic						
Delaware	8.57	89.1	10.3	489.2	1,256.9	262.2
Maryland	9.61	42.1	122.8	182.2	504.7	299.8
Virginia	14.64	89.4	177.4	491.4	1,327.0	319.4
West Virginia	4.21	43.0	71.3	264.4	559.5	138.9
North Carolina	13.57	39.8	457.9	370.1	913.8	207.6
South Carolina	14.92	47.1	146.9	352.4	1,388.2	276.8
Georgia	23.43	59.4	156.3	420.4	1,324.9	328.7
Florida	15.03	59.2	200.1	551.3	1,436.6	337.5
East South Central						
Kentucky	11.53	70.7	117.3	506.8	933.8	301.2
Tennessee	16.29	67.8	94.7	336.4	730.5	269.4
Alabama	16.87	41.4	199.8	422.1	929.3	226.1
Mississippi	17.74	28.8	140.4	300.5	860.1	228.4
West South Central						
Arkansas	13.75	70.5	92.8	255.3	1,075.1	219.2
Louisiana	11.74	23.4	95.0	131.0	520.6	240.7
Oklahoma	6.02	36.0	47.6	370.0	1,117.8	206.5
Texas	12.56	44.0	105.0	454.4	1,302.5	280.9
Mountain						
Montana	.58	21.5	13.3	200.8	939.5	154.9
Idaho	1.40	14.0	9.8	392.5	1,378.4	269.6
Wyoming	1.26	50.3	22.6	343.4	1,070.2	265.4
Colorado	2.89	54.4	24.2	464.1	1,172.8	184.7
New Mexico	3.16	31.6	36.9	326.6	955.5	267.6
Arizona	8.28	83.5	96.6	486.5	1,950.7	382.3
Utah	2.45	56.4	28.2	512.1	1,487.3	313.3
Nevada	6.68	98.5	60.1	688.2	1,590.1	521.1
Pacific						
Washington	3.56	54.8	23.6	562.6	1,545.8	445.1
Oregon	2.41	111.5	51.8	656.8	1,804.6	456.9
California	6.02	124.2	73.7	552.7	1,682.9	529.3

KIND, TIME, AND PLACE OF CRIMINAL ACTS, 1943-1944

(254 Cities over 25,000 pop. Total pop. 30,827,996)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Population figures from 1940 decennial census)

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1943	1944	
Rape:			
Forcible.....	2,019	2,268	+12.3
Statutory.....	1,393	1,358	-2.5
Total.....	3,412	3,626	+6.3
Robbery:			
Highway.....	13,872	14,063	+1.4
Commercial house.....	3,128	2,724	-13.0
Oil station.....	334	356	+6.6
Chain store.....	86	91	+5.8
Residence.....	887	916	+3.3
Bank.....	23	12	-47.8
Miscellaneous.....	958	748	-21.9
Total.....	19,288	18,910	-2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	28,508	30,286	+6.2
Committed during day.....	15,362	15,238	-0.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	52,873	55,131	+4.3
Committed during day.....	4,987	4,827	-3.2
Total.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
\$50 and over.....	41,238	50,675	+22.9
\$5 to \$50.....	175,402	173,730	-1.0
Under \$5.....	46,090	40,580	-12.0
Total.....	262,730	264,985	+0.9
Larceny—thrift (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking.....	5,554	5,645	+1.6
Purse-snatching.....	7,915	7,784	-1.7
Shoplifting.....	8,697	7,572	-12.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	35,508	38,680	+8.9
Auto accessories.....	21,282	29,801	+40.4
Bicycles.....	58,269	49,692	-14.7
All others.....	125,559	125,811	+0.2
Total.....	262,730	264,985	+0.9

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1943-44

(254 cities over 25,000)

(Total population, 30,827,991, estimated 1940 by the Bureau of Census)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1943	1944	Per- cent change	1943	1944	Per- cent change	1943	1944	Per- cent change
Robbery.....	19,288	18,910	=2.0	\$1,818,074.21	\$2,131,978.96	+17.3	\$94.26	\$112.74	+19.6
Burglary.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7	7,939,595.80	10,752,013.97	+35.4	78.05	101.93	+30.6
Larceny—thrift.....	262,730	264,985	+0.9	10,594,313.89	12,496,092.10	+18.0	40.32	47.16	+17.0
Auto theft.....	67,874	71,233	+5.0	34,704,192.84	41,476,648.61	+19.5	511.30	582.23	+13.9
Total.....	451,622	460,615	+2.0	55,056,176.74	66,856,733.64	+21.4	121.91	145.15	+19.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, JAN. 1—DEC. 31, 1944

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,769	4,142	627	1.0	1.0	0.7
Robbery.....	11,189	10,567	622	2.3	2.6	.7
Assault.....	36,984	32,332	4,652	7.6	8.0	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,022	24,207	815	5.1	6.0	1.0
Larceny— theft.....	45,361	37,909	7,452	9.3	9.4	8.9
Auto theft.....	13,576	13,249	327	2.8	3.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,131	7,073	1,058	1.7	1.7	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,526	2,257	269	.5	.6	.3
Arson.....	583	520	63	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,958	3,362	596	.8	.8	.7
Rape.....	6,028	6,028	.....	1.2	1.5	.....
Prostitution and commercial vice.....	10,787	3,155	7,632	2.2	.8	9.1
Other sex offenses.....	11,532	8,264	3,268	2.4	2.0	3.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,731	1,491	240	.4	.4	.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	6,101	5,701	400	1.2	1.4	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	8,132	7,467	665	1.7	1.8	.8
Liquor laws.....	7,625	6,228	1,397	1.6	1.5	1.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,790	16,772	1,018	3.6	4.1	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	4,643	4,509	134	.9	1.1	.2
Parking violations.....	71	70	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,527	4,339	188	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct.....	36,399	26,004	10,395	7.4	6.4	12.4
Drunkenness.....	104,487	91,531	12,956	21.4	22.6	15.5
Vagrancy.....	30,972	20,553	10,419	6.3	5.1	12.5
Gambling.....	14,387	13,098	1,289	2.9	3.2	1.5
Suspicion.....	36,883	29,864	7,019	7.5	7.4	8.4
Not stated.....	3,689	2,677	1,012	.8	.7	1.2
All other offenses.....	31,096	22,010	9,086	6.4	5.4	10.9
Total.....	488,979	405,379	83,600	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN YEARS 1943-44; 253 CITIES OVER 25,000; TOTAL POPULATION, 30,795,500**

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Population figures from 1940 decennial census)

Type of property	1943			1944		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$6,717,128.59	\$1,113,921.60	16.6	\$8,597,998.73	\$1,491,688.74	17.3
Jewelry and precious metals.....	3,773,842.55	1,024,390.42	27.1	4,555,380.61	1,119,556.09	24.6
Furs.....	783,604.26	117,439.17	15.0	1,168,632.22	129,573.31	11.1
Clothing.....	1,961,373.24	485,042.69	24.7	2,473,608.18	613,383.90	24.8
Locally stolen automobiles.....	34,676,053.87	33,029,153.88	95.3	41,693,795.73	40,259,199.07	96.6
Miscellaneous.....	7,087,807.72	2,378,233.75	33.6	8,567,529.18	2,763,333.70	32.3
Total.....	54,999,810.23	38,148,181.51	69.4	67,056,944.65	46,376,734.81	69.2

PRISONERS RECEIVED BY PENAL INSTITUTIONS FROM COURTS

Year	Number*	Pct.†	Year	Number*	Pct.†	Year	Number*	Pct.†	Year	Number*	Pct.†
1910.....	29,710	32.5	1929.....	58,906	51.4	1934.....	62,251	52.0	1939.....	66,024	.....
1920.....	38,628	34.6	1930.....	66,013	56.2	1935.....	65,723	54.3	1940.....	73,456	.....
1926.....	48,108	42.3	1931.....	71,520	60.8	1936.....	60,926	50.0	1941.....	69,598	.....
1927.....	51,936	45.1	1932.....	67,477	57.8	1937.....	63,552	.....	1942.....	60,425	.....
1928.....	55,746	47.7	1933.....	62,801	52.8	1938.....	68,326	.....			

*Received during the year.

†Or number per 100,000. Total population based on estimates as of July 1 of each year.

COURT PROCEDURE AND TERMINOLOGY

Preliminary Hearing: Arraignment of arrested person in minor court of limited jurisdiction which disposes of case if within its power or binds over (refers) matter to grand jury or prosecuting attorney of higher court if it hasn't power but believes there are reasons to suspect guilt.

Habeas Corpus: Court writ requiring a person in custody to be brought to court and formally charged.

Warrant: Court writ commanding arresting officer to bring in person accused. A **search warrant** permits search of premises. A **bench warrant** or **capias** is issued by a judge for arrest of persons, not already in custody, after grand jury indictment.

Bail Bond: Money or security placed with court to obtain release from jail of one awaiting trial. It is forfeited if he fails to appear.

Grand Jury: Body of citizens, chosen by lot, which hears *ex parte* (only one side) evidence to determine whether person accused of crime should stand trial. An **indictment** in the form of a **true bill** is a grand jury order that such shall happen. A **presentment** is similar to an indictment except that in its case the grand jury takes initiative in gathering the evidence. In some states **informations** are replacing indictments; they are filed by prosecuting attorney under oath ordering accused to trial.

John Doe Hearing: Held by prosecuting attorney when names of persons connected with a crime are unknown, in attempt to determine against whom there should be indictments or informations.

Petit Jury: Body of 12 citizens constituting trial jury. Before selection from a **panel** prepared by jury commissioners they are known as **veniremen**; if original panel is exhausted additional persons examined are called **talesmen**. During examinations attorneys for both sides are permitted unlimited **challenges for cause** when potential jurors obviously are unqualified and a limited number of **peremptory challenges** without reasons given.

Defense Motions: Before a criminal trial gets under way the defense may make any of a number of motions to end or delay it. Such pleas include: **quash the indictment**, an attack on the legal form of the true bill or the manner in which the grand jury was picked; **plea in abatement**, charges something illegal in process of obtaining indictment; **demurrer**, contends that offense charged does not constitute a crime or that it occurred so long ago as to be outlawed by the **statute of limitations**; **bill of particulars**, asks a more definite statement of the charges; **former jeopardy**, charges defendant already has been tried for the same offense; **plea to the jurisdiction**, asks a **change of venue** (transference to a different court) or a different judge; **continuance**, request for a delay; **nolo contendere**, signifies intention not to fight case but not tantamount to confession of guilt; **severance**, when two or more defendants are named in same indictment one may seek a separate trial; **insanity**, some states permit the plea "not guilty because insane."

Nolle prosequi, or *nol pros*, is a motion which prosecuting attorney may make to drop the charges and stop trial.

Trials: Ordinary steps in a criminal trial are: (1) selection and swearing in of jurors; (2) prosecuting attorney's opening statement; (3) direct examination of witnesses by prosecuting attorney, the first ones to prove

the **corpus delicti**, or fact that a crime was committed; (4) cross examination of plaintiff witnesses by the defense; (5) opening statement of the defense; (6) direct and cross examination of defense witnesses; (7) rebuttal witnesses for plaintiff; (8) final pleas by defense and plaintiff; (9) judge's charge to the jury; (10) deliberation and verdict by the jury; (11) sentence by the judge. Witnesses are summoned by court orders called **subpoenas** requiring their attendance; a **subpoena duces tecum** requires a witness to bring designated documents or other articles with him. In case of the forced absence of a witness an authorized court officer may obtain his testimony under oath which is submitted in the form of a **deposition**. Depositions taken in foreign countries are called **letters rogatory**. Anyone arrested in one state may be returned to another, where he is wanted to answer charges of a crime, provided **extradition** papers are requested by the governor of the latter state and granted by the governor of the former. If a jury reaches a decision at night or another time when the court is not in session it may sign and leave a **sealed verdict** with a court officer to be opened in court later.

Civil Actions: They begin with a **complaint** or **bill of petition** or **declaration** stating a grievance or with a non-committal **præcipe**, permitted in some states, after which a **writ of summons** is served on an adverse party. The defendant has a certain time to file an **answer** or **reply** or may file an **appearance**, which indicates his intention of making an answer later. **Pleadings** are papers containing charges, answers and counter-charges filed in court prior to opening of trial. Some states limit their number through a system of **code pleading**. At the end of plaintiff's testimony in civil, and in some criminal trials, defendant may move for **nonsuit**, a **directed verdict** or may **demur** to the evidence, claiming prosecution has not made a case. A jury in a civil case finds for either side and a **judgment** is entered following the verdict. A **decree** is a judge's decision in equity suits and may be (1) final; (2) **interlocutory**, becoming final after a lapse of time or performance of some act; (3) **nisi**, becoming final, unless reason is shown during a certain interval why it should not; (4) **pro confesso**, favoring plaintiff because of failure of defendant to reply; (5) **consent**, when parties make outside agreement which court approves. A decree is **executed** when its provisions are carried out. An **ancillary action** is one growing out of another as when it is necessary to bring suit to obtain action on a judgment. An **intervening action** may be brought by a third party to become a part of a suit, either as plaintiff or defendant. A **cross suit** occurs when a defendant not only answers a plaintiff but makes charges himself. A **respondent** is the person who answers a civil suit; a **co-respondent** is a third party mentioned in a suit but not a party to it.

A **tort** is a legal wrong done independently of a contract. **Trover** is the conversion of personal property. A **replevin** suit is to recover specific property rather than compensation for its loss.

Wills: A person dies **testate** when he leaves a will, **intestate** when there is no will. The **probate court** appoints an **executor** named in a will or an **administrator**, if there is no will, to carry out its provisions and issues him **letters testamentary** to author-

ize his work. A will is **filed for probate** as soon as possible and **admitted to probate** by court order after a certain lapse of time and performance of necessary functions to settle the deceased's affairs.

Appeals: Motions for **new trials** must be made immediately after jury verdicts; the defeated party has some time to file an **assignment of errors** on which motion is based. If the new trial is refused there may be appeal to a higher court by means of a **writ of error** in criminal cases or an **appeal** in civil cases. The dissatisfied party is the **appellant** and the other party the **appellee**; the former files a **brief** with the higher court and the latter answers; a **record or transcript** of the lower court trial is submitted. If the higher court consents to hear the case it also hands down a verdict in the form of a **majority opinion**; there also may be **concurring opinions** written by judges not assigned to write the majority view, and **dissenting opinions**. An **obiter dictum** is a part of an opinion which does not relate particularly to the case in hand.

Extraordinary Remedies: With the exception of **injunction** the following writs are issued only by higher courts; (1) **injunction**, forbidding an individual or corporate action, issued as a temporary order on ex parte evidence and dropped or made permanent after hearing; (2) **mandamus**,

directed to administrative officials, corporations or lower courts to perform an act required by law; (3) **prohibition**, the counterpart of mandamus, forbidding the commission of an act; (4) **quo warranto**, inquiring into the right of a public or corporation official to hold office; (5) **certiorari**, an order of a higher to a lower court to submit a certified record of a case for possible review; (6) **supersedeas**, suspends execution of a verdict during appellate proceedings.

Sentences: a **suspended sentence** is not served during good behavior; a person convicted simultaneously of more than one offense may serve a **cumulative sentence** (the total of all sentences) or a **concurrent sentence** (the longest). An **indeterminate sentence** fixes imprisonment as "not less than" and "not more than" given number of years.

Leniency: a convicted person may be placed on **probation** during the term of his sentence, being at liberty but required to report at intervals to a probation officer; he may be released on **parole** under supervision after serving a portion of his sentence; a **commutation** is the reduction by a governor of a penalty to a lesser one, as life imprisonment instead of death; a **reprieve** is the delaying of an execution by executive order; a **pardon** is the unconditional release of a prisoner by executive order.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY RACE, JAN. 1—DEC. 31, 1941

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Offense charged	Race						Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	
Criminal homicide	2,535	2,187	33	3	1	10	4,769
Robbery	6,340	4,705	105	1	1	38	11,189
Assault	19,907	16,608	240	32	6	191	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering	17,896	6,880	165	14	1	66	25,022
Larceny—theft	29,626	15,322	313	16	9	75	45,361
Auto theft	11,096	2,337	113	5	4	21	13,576
Embezzlement and fraud	6,606	1,479	33	6		7	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1,644	869	6			7	2,526
Arson	445	128	8			1	583
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,396	521	36			5	3,958
Rape	4,192	1,729	46			52	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,155	3,352	235	12	13	20	10,787
Other sex offenses	9,412	1,952	119	8	1	40	11,532
Narcotic drug laws	1,009	517	6	186	1	12	1,731
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,692	3,328	27	5	1	48	6,101
Offenses against family and children	6,688	1,376	60	1		7	8,132
Liquor laws	3,948	3,620	41	2	2	12	7,625
Driving while intoxicated	16,070	1,504	175	2	1	38	17,790
Road and driving laws	3,424	1,159	30	7	13	10	4,643
Parking violations	51	19					71
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,207	1,278	25	2	2	13	4,527
Disorderly conduct	26,486	9,455	352	14	6	86	36,399
Drunkenness	87,439	14,118	2,719	8	14	189	104,487
Vagrancy	22,626	7,703	530	22	6	85	30,972
Gambling	6,049	8,073	22	134	22	87	14,387
Suspicion	25,202	11,326	267	18	23	47	36,883
Not stated	2,759	837	71	5		17	3,689
All other offenses	23,709	6,940	307	41	8	91	31,096
Total	351,609	129,322	860,4	554	135	1,275	488,979

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

1. **Criminal homicide.**—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Rape.**—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. **Robbery.**—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. **Aggravated assault.**—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. **Burglary—breaking or entering.**—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. **Larceny—theft** (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Auto theft.**—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

8. **Other assaults.**—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. **Forgery and counterfeiting.**—Includes offenses dealing the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. **Embezzlement and fraud.**—In-

cludes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.**—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. **Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.**—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. **Prostitution and commercialized vice.**—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. **Sex offenses** (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. **Offenses against the family and children.**—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. **Narcotic drug laws.**—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. **Liquor laws.**—With the exception "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. **Drunkenness.**—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. **Disorderly conduct.**—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. **Vagrancy.**—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. **Gambling.**—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. **Driving while intoxicated.**—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. **Violation of road and driving laws.**—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. **Parking violations.**—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. **Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.**—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. **All other offenses.**—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. **Suspicion.**—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

DEFINITIONS

The difference between a **felony**, a serious offense, and a **misdemeanor**, a milder offense, is determined by statute. Usually a felony is punishable by imprisonment in a state penitentiary whereas a misdemeanor is punishable by fine or imprisonment in a local jail.

Substantive law defines what constitutes

criminal action; **adjective law** defines legal or court proceedings.

Statute law is that passed by a law-making body; **common law** is based on custom and legal or judicial precedent.

Cases in **law** pertain to compensatory proceedings; cases in **equity** pertain to compulsory and preventive proceedings.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1943

Reason for Reference to Court in Boys' and in Girls' Cases Disposed of by 399 Courts
Source: United States Department of Labor

	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965			
Reason for reference reported	117,985	95,424	22,561	100	100	100
Reason for reference to court						
Stealing.....	42,932	40,373	2,559	36	42	11
Act of carelessness or mis- chief.....	20,419	18,991	1,428	17	20	6
Traffic violation.....	9,421	9,228	193	8	10	1
Truancy.....	9,697	6,678	3,019	8	7	13
Running away.....	10,687	5,844	4,843	9	6	22
Being ungovernable.....	10,129	5,206	4,923	9	5	22
Sex offense.....	6,335	2,563	3,772	5	3	17
Injury to person.....	3,038	2,609	429	3	3	2
Other reason.....	5,327	3,932	1,395	5	4	6
Reason for reference not reported.....	7,503	6,099	1,404			

AGE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1943

(When Referred to Court in Cases Disposed of by 399 Courts)

Source: United States Department of Labor

	Delinquency cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	125,488	101,523	23,965			
Age reported.....	118,111	95,640	22,471	100	100	100
Age of child when referred to court						
Under ten years.....	4,633	4,163	470	4	4	2
10 years, under 12.....	9,100	8,267	833	8	9	4
12 years, under 14.....	20,567	17,162	3,405	17	18	15
14 years, under 16.....	43,177	33,450	9,727	37	35	43
16 years and over.....	40,634	32,598	8,036	34	34	36
Age not reported.....	7,377	5,883	1,494			

ARRESTS, BY AGE, 1941 AND 1944

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Age	Males			Females		
	1941	1944	Percent change	1941	1944	Percent change
Under 18.....	34,408	40,892	+18.8	2,662	5,798	+117.8
18-20.....	66,689	44,234	-33.7	7,013	16,838	+140.1
Under 21.....	101,097	85,126	-15.8	9,675	22,636	+134.0

TENSILE STRENGTH OF A HORSE HAIR

Tests made in 1934 in the laboratories of the Los Angeles bureau of power and light proved that a pull of eight pounds is required to break a horse hair.

DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE, BY STATE

Source: Vital Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of Census, 1943

Division and State	Number	Division and State	Number
United States.....	6690	South Dakota.....	9
Geographic Divisions:		Nebraska.....	28
New England.....	97	Kansas.....	45
Middle Atlantic.....	644	South Atlantic:	
East North Central.....	927	Delaware.....	8
West North Central.....	328	Maryland.....	161
South Atlantic.....	1,855	District of Columbia.....	87
East South Central.....	1,101	Virginia.....	264
West South Central.....	1,056	West Virginia.....	78
Mountain.....	200	North Carolina.....	256
Pacific.....	482	South Carolina.....	192
New England:		Georgia.....	450
Maine.....	12	Florida.....	359
New Hampshire.....	5	East South Central:	
Vermont.....	3	Kentucky.....	211
Massachusetts.....	39	Tennessee.....	272
Rhode Island.....	12	Alabama.....	304
Connecticut.....	26	Mississippi.....	314
Middle Atlantic:		West South Central:	
New York.....	312	Arkansas.....	151
New Jersey.....	190	Louisiana.....	195
Pennsylvania.....	232	Oklahoma.....	101
East North Central:		Texas.....	609
Ohio.....	302	Mountain:	
Indiana.....	98	Montana.....	16
Illinois.....	305	Idaho.....	7
Michigan.....	184	Wyoming.....	17
Wisconsin.....	38	Colorado.....	55
West North Central:		New Mexico.....	14
Minnesota.....	33	Arizona.....	52
Iowa.....	23	Utah.....	21
Missouri.....	188	Nevada.....	18
North Dakota.....	2	Pacific:	
		Washington.....	56
		Oregon.....	41
		California.....	385

OFFENSES KNOWN, RURAL AREAS, NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1943-44,

(1943 figures based on reports of 1,280 sheriffs, 87 rural village officers, and 10 state police organizations, representing a combined population of 28,655,188; 1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 86 rural village officers, and 10 state police organizations, representing a combined population of 29,938,044. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.)

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,180	1,195	4.11	3.99	- 2.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	859	904	2.99	3.02	+ 1.0
Rape.....	2,532	2,617	8.82	8.74	- .9
Robbery.....	3,289	3,496	11.5	11.7	+ 1.7
Aggravated assault.....	6,537	6,889	22.8	23.0	+ .9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,224	27,987	91.4	93.5	+ 2.3
Larceny— theft.....	43,485	46,131	151.5	154.1	+ 1.3
Auto theft.....	12,668	15,741	44.1	52.6	+19.7

AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN U. S.

	1943	1944
Number of automobiles stolen.....	67,874	71,238
Number of automobiles recovered.....	65,221	69,322
Per cent recovered.....	96.1	97

NUMBER OF CRIMES IN THE U. S., 1941-42

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Offense	No. of Offenses		Offense	No. of Offenses	
	1941	1942		1941	1942
Murder non-negl.			Aggravated assault....	48,385	52,094
manslaughter.....	7,562	7,569	Burglary.....	302,475	266,147
Manslaughter by negl..	4,582	4,019	Larceny.....	919,120	882,061
Rape.....	9,257	10,107	Auto theft.....	190,059	167,625
Robbery.....	49,832	47,126	Total.....	1,531,272	1,436,748

Total for 1937—1,415,816; (1938) 1,433,812; (1939) 1,484,554; (1940) 1,517,026.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1943-44

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Offense	Number of Offenses		Rate per 100,000 (1944)	Per Cent (1944)	Change (1943-1944)	
	1943	1944			Number	Per Cent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,517	6,552	4.9	.3	+ 35	+ 0.5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	3,464	3,783	3.8	.3	+ 319	+ 9.2
Rape.....	10,734	10,915	10.9	.8	+ 181	+ 1.7
Robbery.....	45,268	43,804	43.8	3.0	- 1,474	- 3.2
Aggravated assault.....	49,738	54,841	54.8	3.8	+ 5,103	+ 10.3
Burglary.....	271,884	274,134	305.2	21.1	+ 2,250	+ .8
Larceny.....	806,325	796,590	819.0	56.7	- 9,735	- 1.2
Auto theft.....	187,751	203,036	203.0	14.0	+15,285	+ 8.1
Total.....	1,381,681	1,393,655	1,445.4	100.0	+11,974	+ .9

DISPOSITION OF PAROLE APPLICATIONS BY UNITED STATES BOARD OF PAROLE(Fiscal years ended June 30, 1931 to 1944¹)

Source: Bureau of Prisons

Year	Total Cases ²	Cases Continued	Cases Decided				
			Total ²	Granted Parole		Denied Parole	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1931.....	8,966	507	8,459	5,133	60.7	3,326	39.3
1932.....	10,689	602	10,087	6,279	62.2	3,808	37.8
1933.....	8,668	335	8,333	4,978	59.7	3,355	40.3
1934.....	6,808	463	6,345	3,441	54.2	2,904	45.8
1935.....	7,110	589	6,521	2,687	41.2	3,834	58.8
1936.....	8,013	771	7,242	2,384	32.9	4,858	67.1
1937.....	9,250	933	8,317	3,301	39.7	5,016	60.3
1938.....	8,515	795	7,720	2,653	34.4	5,067	65.6
1939.....	8,915	812	8,103	2,945	36.3	5,158	63.7
1940.....	9,625	1,072	8,553	2,929	34.2	5,624	65.8
1941.....	9,463	1,029	8,434	3,036	36.0	5,398	64.0
1942.....	9,575	1,341	8,234	2,838	34.5	5,396	65.5
1943.....	8,912	968	7,944	3,559	44.8	4,385	55.2
1944.....	8,043	1,080	6,963	2,811	40.4	4,152	59.6

¹ This table does not include Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order 8641 by the Attorney General upon the recommendation of the Selective Service System, or District of Columbia boys in the National Training School for Boys who are paroled by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and not by the United States Board of Parole.

² Because continued cases are later either granted or denied, and because cases are occasionally granted and later denied or denied and later granted, totals exceed the numbers of individual applicants.

MOVEMENT OF PRISON POPULATION, BY STATES, 1942

(excludes statistics for State institutions in Georgia and Mississippi)

STATE	Received from Court			Discharged				Present Dec. 31
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Uncondi- tional	Condi- tional	Other	
Alabama	3,398	2,998	400	5,492	2,087	764	5,641	4,096
Arizona	298	296	2	405	143	240	22	653
Arkansas	687	615	72	954	287	501	166	1,509
Bahforua	1,566	1,526	40	4,366	556	2,527	1,283	6,018
Colorado	601	590	11	811	57	727	27	1,386
Connecticut	624	373	251	808	165	498	145	1,163
Delaware	95	88	7	114	91	16	7	151
District of Columbia	689	642	47	949	150	760	39	1,535
Florida	963	901	62	1,840	1,096	623	121	3,005
Idaho	125	123	2	247	55	172	20	175
Illinois	1,507	1,405	102	3,174	649	1,446	1,079	10,019
Indiana	989	966	23	1,964	361	1,157	446	3,909
Iowa	537	495	42	1,006	479	470	57	2,104
Kansas	560	496	64	1,155	222	714	219	1,895
Kentucky	1,320	1,291	29	2,132	837	1,231	64	3,725
Louisiana	829	788	41	979	727	228	24	2,806
Maine	270	181	89	432	84	289	59	524
Maryland	2,758	2,602	156	3,655	2,411	280	964	2,908
Massachusetts	1,009	569	440	2,863	82	1,905	876	2,740
Michigan	2,337	2,228	109	4,188	435	2,351	1,402	7,511
Minnesota	610	588	22	1,154	359	742	53	3,058
Missouri	1,117	1,083	34	1,936	131	1,543	262	3,473
Montana	211	208	3	309	141	143	25	412
Nebraska	397	382	15	541	373	110	58	826
Nevada	112	111	1	148	9	133	6	216
New Hampshire	84	84		110		106	4	242
New Jersey	1,392	1,195	197	2,314	210	1,605	499	3,299
New Mexico	240	236	4	381	97	265	19	544
New York	3,232	2,865	367	7,717	710	4,909	2,098	14,397
North Carolina	1,029	952	77	1,509	918	292	299	4,309
North Dakota	149	149		224	158	54	12	268
Ohio	1,788	1,697	91	4,169	195	2,740	1,234	7,442
Oklahoma	1,052	1,005	47	2,080	1,591	222	267	2,777
Oregon	357	355	2	599	303	239	57	816
Pennsylvania	2,027	1,902	125	3,573	417	1,969	1,187	6,851
Rhode Island	247	190	57	320	110	121	89	360
South Carolina	413	367	46	512	378	72	62	1,175
South Dakota	166	163	3	227	95	125	7	324
Tennessee	841	803	38	1,460	619	430	411	2,820
Texas	1,975	1,922	53	3,468	1,078	2,070	320	4,835
Utah	123	122	1	180	46	121	13	276
Vermont	160	140	20	251	88	155	8	256
Virginia	1,524	1,454	70	1,473	1,288	112	73	4,142
Washington	530	524	6	1,627	8	773	846	1,771
West Virginia	593	576	17	787	361	178	248	2,736
Wisconsin	5,057	4,960	97	5,486	4,329	712	445	2,193
Wyoming	112	112		190	110	63	17	274
Totals	46,700	43,318	3,382	83,279	25,096	36,903	21,280	128,924

Includes county prisoners; statistics for Atmore prison not reported.

NUMBER OF DEATHS BY HOMICIDE AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION 1940-43

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths				Rate per 100,000 Population			
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1943	1942	1941	1940
Homicide:								
Infanticide	126	101	110	97	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Homicide by firearms	3,444	4,204	4,525	4,655	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.5
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1,849	2,120	2,034	2,064	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Homicide by other means	1,397	1,419	1,419	1,370	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total	6,990	7,713	7,929	8,208	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.2

AVERAGE DAILY PER CAPITA COST OF OPERATION OF INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY BUREAU OF PRISONS

(Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944¹)

Source: Bureau of Prisons

INSTITUTION	Total	Salaries	Other expenses	INSTITUTION	Total	Salaries	Other expenses
Total	\$2.123	\$1.277	\$0.846	Correctional institutions:			
Penitentiaries:				Ashland, Ky.	2.474	1.577	.897
Alcatraz, Calif.	4.561	3.026	1.535	Danbury, Conn.	2.098	1.201	.897
Atlanta, Ga.	1.807	1.050	.757	La Tuna, Texas.	1.682	1.088	.594
Leavenworth, Kans.	1.742	.932	.810	Milan, Mich.	1.957	1.206	.751
Lewisburg, Pa.	2.236	1.355	.881	Sandstone, Minn.	2.113	1.213	.900
McNeil Island, Wash. (b)	1.864	1.047	.817	Tallahassee, Fla.	2.437	1.541	.896
Terre Haute, Ind.	2.567	1.747	.820	Texarkana, Texas.	2.580	1.666	.914
Reformatories:				Prison Camps:			
Alderson, W. Va.	2.196	1.348	.848	Mill Point, W. Va.	2.068	1.044	1.024
Chillicothe, Ohio.	2.079	1.306	.773	Montgomery, Ala.	2.509	1.582	.927
El Reno, Okla.	2.341	1.493	.848	Tucson, Ariz.	1.843	.969	.874
Englewood, Colo.	2.715	1.710	1.005	Detention headquarters:			
National Training School, D. C.	2.726	1.779	.947	New York, N. Y.	2.097	1.279	.818
Petersburg, Va.	2.487	1.560	.927	Medical Center for Federal Prisoners:			
				Springfield, Mo. (c)	1.795	.932	.863

(a) Cost of medical service furnished inmates by the United States Public Health Service is not included.

(b) Includes McNeil Island and Bolumbia prison camps.

(c) Includes the Springfield Maintenance Unit, a prison camp.

METHODS OF PUNISHING CONDEMNED

Electrocution 24

Alabama	Indiana	New Jersey	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Mexico	South Carolina
Connecticut	Louisiana	New York	Tennessee
Florida	Massachusetts	Ohio	Texas
Georgia	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Vermont
Illinois	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Virginia

Lethal Gas 8

Arizona	Colorado	Nevada	Oregon
California	Missouri	North Carolina	Wyoming

Hanging 10

Delaware	Kansas	New Hampshire	Washington
Idaho	Maryland	Utah (hanging or shooting)	West Virginia
Iowa	Montana		

Life Imprisonment 6

Maine	Minnesota	North Dakota	Rhode Island
Michigan			Wisconsin

INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Location	Average Population*	Location	Average Population*
Penitentiaries:		Danbury Conn.	590
Alcatraz, Calif.	235	La Tuna, Texas	523
Atlanta, Ga.	1,785	Milan, Mich.	453
Leavenworth, Kans.	1,961	Sandstone, Mich.	481
Lewisburg, Pa.	1,151	Texarkana, Texas.	389
McNeil Island, Wash.	1,239	Prison Camps:	
Terre Haute, Ind.	647	Mill Point, W. Va.	180
Reformatories:		Montgomery, Ala.	157
Alderson, W. Va.	566	Tucson, Ariz.	225
Chillicothe, O.	1,198	Detention Headquarters:	
El Reno, Okla.	948	New York, N. Y.	261
Englewood, Colo.	439	Medical Center:	
National Training School, D. C.	428	Springfield, Mo.	1,033
Correctional Institutions:		Grand Total	16,119
Ashland, Ky.	445		

*Average population includes 301 for McNeil prison camp which was opened June 7, 1943, and 63 for Columbia prison camp which was opened Feb. 1, 1944. Both populations were computed on basis of entire fiscal year. Total sentenced inmates handled during turnover in 1944 were 28,873.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

THE NOBEL PRIZES

By the will of Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, a fund of \$9,200,000 was set aside from which money awards were to be made to persons who, in the fields of chemistry, physics, physiology and medicine, literature and peace, had made the greatest contributions toward the progress of the world and the welfare of humanity. The prizes range from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

The awards in chemistry and physics are made by the Royal (Swedish) Academy of

Sciences; those in medicine and physiology by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm); those in literature by the Swedish Academy, and those in peace by a committee of five selected by the Norwegian Storting. Fifteen members of these bodies are deputies of the board of directors which, with the president, appointed by the Swedish government, is in charge of the fund. The prizes are awarded on the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1896.

Literature

Year	Winner	Country	Year	Winner	Country
1901	Rene F. A. Sully Prudhomme	France	1920	Knut Hamsun	Norway
1902	Theodor Mommsen	Germany	1921	Anatole France	France
1903	Bjornsterne Bjornson	Norway	1922	Jacinto Benavente	Spain
1904	Frederic Mistral	France	1923	William B. Yeats	Ireland
1905	Jose Echegaray	Spain	1924	Vladislav St. Reymont	Poland
1906	Henryk Sienkiewicz	Poland	1925	George Bernard Shaw	England
1907	Giosue Carducci	Italy	1926	Grazia Deledda	Italy
1908	Rudyard Kipling	England	1927	Henri Bergson	France
1909	Rudolf Eucken	Germany	1928	Mme. Sigrid Undset	Norway
1909	Selma Lagerlof	Sweden	1929	Thomas Mann	Germany
1910	Paul J. L. Heyse	Germany	1930	Sinclair Lewis	United States
1911	Maurice Maeterlinck	Belgium	1931	Erik Axel Karlfeldt	Sweden
1912	Gerhart Hauptmann	Germany	1932	John Galsworthy	England
1913	Rabindranath Tagore	India	1933	Ivan Bunin	Russia
1914	Not awarded		1934	Luigi Pirandello	Italy
1915	Romain Rolland	France	1935	Not awarded	
1916	Verner von Heidenstam	Sweden	1936	Eugene O'Neill	United States
1917	Karl Gjellerup	Denmark	1937	Roger Martin du Gard	France
	Henrik Pontoppidan	Denmark	1938	Pearl Buck	United States
1918	Not awarded		1939	Bemil Silanpaa	Finland
1919	Carl Spitteler	Switzerland	1944	Johannes V. Jensen	Denmark

Peace

1901	Henri Dunant	Switzerland	1918	Not awarded	
	Frederic Passy	France	1919	Woodrow Wilson	United States
1902	Elie Ducommun	Switzerland	1920	Leon Bourgeois	France
	Albert Gobat	Switzerland	1921	Hjalmar Branting	Sweden
1903	Sir William Randal Cremer	England		Christian L. Lange	Norway
1904	The Institute of International Law (Institut de Droit International)	Belgium	1922	Fridtjof Nansen	Norway
			1923-24	Not awarded	
1905	Baroness Bertha van Suttner	Austria	1925	Charles G. Dawes	United States
1906	Theodore Roosevelt	United States		Sir Austen Chamberlain	England
1907	Ernest T. Moneta	Italy	1926	Aristide Briand	France
	Louis Renault	France		Gustav Stresemann	Germany
1908	Klas P. Arnoldson	Sweden	1927	Ferdinand Buisson	France
	M. Frederick Bajer	Denmark		Ludwig Quide	Germany
1909	Baron Paul Henri d'Estournelles de Constant	France	1928	Not awarded	
	Auguste M. F. Beernaert	The Netherlands	1929	Frank B. Kellogg	United States
1910	International Permanent Peace Bureau	Switzerland	1930	Lars Olof Jonathan Soederblom	Sweden
1911	Tobias M. C. Asser	The Netherlands	1931	Jane Addams	United States
	Alfred H. Fried	Austria		Nicholas Murray Butler	United States
1912	Elihu Root	United States	1932	Not awarded	
1913	Henri LaFontaine	Belgium	1933	Norman Angell	England
1914-16	Not awarded		1934	Arthur Henderson	England
1917	International Red Cross of Geneva	Switzerland	1935	Carl von Ossietzky	Germany
			1936	Carlos S. Lamas	Argentina
			1937	Lord Cecil of Chelwood	England
			1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees at Geneva	
			1945	Cordell Hull	United States

Chemistry

1901	Jacobus H. Van't Hoff	The Netherlands	1908	Ernest Rutherford	England
1902	Emil Fischer	Germany	1909	Wilhelm Ostwald	Germany
1903	Svante A. Arrhenius	Sweden	1910	Otto Wallach	Germany
1904	Sir William Ramsay	England	1911	Marie S. Curie	France
1905	Adolf von Baer	Germany	1912	Victor Grignard	France
1906	Henri Moissan	France		Paul Sabatier	France
1907	Eduard Buchner	Germany	1913	Alfred Werner	Switzerland

THE NOBEL PRIZES—Cont.

Year	Winner	Country	Year	Winner	Country
1914	Theodore W. Richards	United States	1929	Arthur Harden	England
1915	Richard Willstaetter	Germany		Hans A. von Euler-Chelpin	Sweden
1916-17	Not awarded		1930	Hans Fischer	Germany
1918	Fritz Haber	Germany	1931	Carl Bosch	Germany
1919	Not awarded			Friedrich Bergius	Germany
1920	Walther Nernst	Germany	1932	Irving Langmuir	United States
1921	Frederick Soddy	England	1933	Not awarded	
1922	Francis W. Aston	England	1934	Harold C. Urey	United States
1923	Fritz Pregl	Austria	1935	Frederick and Irene Curie Joliot	France
1924	Not awarded		1936	Peter Debye	Germany
1925	Richard Zsigmondy	Germany	1937	Walter N. Haworth	England
1926	Theodor Svedberg	Sweden		Paul Karrer	Switzerland
1927	Heinrich Wieland	Germany	1938	Richard Kuhn	Germany
1928	Adolf Windaus	Germany	1939	A. Butenandt	Germany
			1943	Georg Hevesy	Hungary

Physics

1901	Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen	Germany	1921	Albert Einstein	Germany
1902	Henrik Antoon Lorentz	The Netherlands	1922	Niels Bohr	Denmark
	Peter Zeeman	The Netherlands	1923	Robert A. Millikan	United States
1903	Antoine H. Becquerel	France	1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn	Sweden
	Pierre and Marie Curie	France	1925	James Frank	Germany
1904	Lord Rayleigh	England		Gustav Hertz	Germany
1905	Philipp Lenard	Germany	1926	Jean Baptiste Perrin	France
1906	Sir Joseph J. Thomson	England	1927	Arthur H. Compton	United States
1907	Albert A. Michelson	United States		Charles T. Rees Wilson	England
1908	Gabriel Lippmann	France	1928	Owen W. Richardson	England
1909	Guglielmo Marconi	Italy	1929	Duc L. V. de Broglie	France
	Ferdinand Braun	Germany	1930	Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	India
1910	Johannes Diederik van der Waals	The Netherlands	1931	Not awarded	
1911	Wilhelm Wien	Germany	1932	Werner Heisenberg	Germany
1912	Gustaf Dalen	Sweden	1933	Paul H. M. Dirac	England
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	The Netherlands		Edwin Schroedinger	Germany
1914	Max von Laue	Germany	1934	Not awarded	
1915	William H. Bragg	England	1935	James Chadwick	England
	W. L. Bragg	England	1936	Carl D. Anderson	United States
1916	Not awarded			V. G. Hess	Austria
1917	C. G. Barkla	Scotland	1937	Clinton Joseph Davisson	United States
1918	Max Planck	Germany		G. P. Thomson	England
1919	Johannes Stark	Germany	1938	Enrico Fermi	Italy
1920	Charles Edouard Guillaume	France	1939	E. O. Lawrence	United States
			1943	Otto Stern	United States
			1944	Isador Issac Rabi	United States

Medicine and Physiology

1901	Emil A. von Behring	Germany	1926	Johannes Fibiger	Denmark
1902	Sir Ronald Ross	England	1927	Julius Wagner-Juregg	Austria
1903	Niels R. Finsen	Denmark	1928	Charles Nicolle	France
1904	Ivan Petrovic Pavlov	Russia	1929	Sir Fred. G. Hopkins	England
1905	Robert Koch	Germany		Christian Eijkman	The Netherlands
1906	Camillo Golgi	Italy	1930	Karl Landsteiner	United States
	Santiago Ramon y Cajal	Spain	1931	Otto H. Warburg	Germany
1907	Charles L. A. Laveran	France	1932	Sir C. Sherrington	England
1908	Paul Ehrlich	Germany		Edgar D. Adrian	England
	Iliya Metchnikoff	Russia	1933	Thomas H. Morgan	United States
1909	Theodor Kocher	Switzerland		George Minot	United States
1910	Albrecht Kossel	Germany	1934	W. P. Murphy	United States
1911	Alvar Gullstrand	Sweden		George H. Whipple	United States
1912	Alexis Carrel	United States	1935	Hans Spemann	Germany
1913	Charles Richet	France	1936	Sir Henry H. Dale	England
1914	Robert Barany	Austria		Otto Loewi	Austria
1915-18	Not awarded		1937	Albert von Szent-Gyorgyi	Hungary
1919	Jules Bordet	Belgium	1938	Cornellie Heymans	Belgium
1920	August Krogh	Denmark	1939	Prof. Gerhard Domagk	Germany
1921	Not awarded		1943	Edw. A. Doisy	United States
1922	Archibald Hill	England		Henrik Dam	Denmark
	Otto Meyerhoff	Germany	1944	Jos. Erlanger	United States
1923	Frederick G. Banting	Canada		Herb. S. Gasser	United States
	J. J. R. MacLeod	Canada	1945	Alexander Fleming	England
1924	Willem Einthoven	The Netherlands		Dr. Ernest B. Chain	England
1925	Not awarded			Howard Walter Florey	England

INVENTED BIFOCALS

At the age of 78 years Benjamin Franklin invented bifocal spectacles for his convenience in near and far seeing, according to the

Better Vision institute. Previously he had worn ordinary eye-glasses for 25 years.

PULITZER PRIZES

To the authors of the best works in various journalistic fields during the previous year, the trustees of Columbia university award what are known as the Pulitzer prizes. The prizes are made from a fund which the late Joseph Pulitzer left to Columbia university, New York City, School of Journalism which he also founded, and are announced at the annual dinner in May of the alumni of the School of Journalism.

Novel

For a distinguished novel, preferably dealing with American life, by an American author published during the year. Prize—\$1,000.

1918 Ernest Poole, for His Family	1932 Pearl S. Buck, for The Good Earth
1919 Booth Tarkington, for The Magnificent Ambersons	1933 T. S. Stribling, for The Store
1920 No Award	1934 Caroline Miller, for Lamb in His Bosom
1921 Edith Wharton, for The Age of Innocence	1935 Josephine Winslow Johnson, for Now in November
1922 Booth Tarkington, for Alice Adams	1936 H. L. Davis, for Honey in the Horn
1923 Willa Cather, for One of Ours	1937 Margaret Mitchell, for Gone with the Wind
1924 Margaret Wilson, for The Able McLaughlins	1938 John Phillips Marquand, for The Late George Apley
1925 Edna Ferber, for So Big	1939 Marjorie Kinnan Rawls, for The Yearling
1926 Sinclair Lewis, for Arrowsmith (he declined the prize)	1940 John Steinbeck, for The Grapes of Wrath
1927 Louis Bromfield, for Early Autumn	1941 No Award
1928 Thornton Wilder, for The Bridge of San Luis Rey	1942 Ellen Glasgow, for In This Our Life
1929 Julia Peterkin, for Scarlet Sister Mary	1943 Upton Sinclair, for Dragon's Teeth
1930 Oliver La Farge, for Laughing Boy	1944 Martin Flavin, for Journey in the Dark
1931 Margaret Ayer Barnes for Years of Grace	1945 John Hersey, for A Bell for Adano

Drama

For the original American play, performed in New York which shall represent the educational value and power of the stage, preferably dealing with American life. Prize—\$1,000

1918 Jesse Lynch Williams, for Why Marry?	1933 Maxwell Anderson, for Both Your Houses
1919 No Award	1934 Sidney Kingsley, for Men in White
1920 Eugene O'Neill, for Beyond the Horizon	1935 Zoe Akins, for The Old Maid
1921 Zona Gale, for Miss Lulu Bett	1936 Robert E. Sherwood, for Idiot's Delight
1922 Eugene O'Neill, for Anna Christie	1937 George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, for You Can't Take It With You
1923 Owen Davis, for Icebound	1938 Thornton Wilder, for Our Town
1924 Hatcher Hughes, for Hell-Bent for Heaven	1939 Robert E. Sherwood, for Abe Lincoln in Illinois
1925 Sidney Howard, for They Knew What They Wanted	1940 William Saroyan, for The Time of Your Life (He declined the prize.)
1926 George Kelly, for Craig's Wife	1941 Robert E. Sherwood, for There Shall Be No Night
1927 Paul Green, for In Abraham's Bosom	1942 No award
1928 Eugene O'Neill, for Strange Interlude	1943 Thornton Wilder, for The Skin of Our Teeth
1929 Elmer L. Rice, for Street Scene	1944 No award. Special award—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for the operetta Oklahoma produced by The Theater Guild.
1930 Marc Connelly, for The Green Pastures	1945 Mary Chase, for Harvey
1931 Susan Glaspell, for Alison's House	
1932 George S. Kaufman, Morris Ryskind and Ira Gershwin, for Of Thee I Sing	

Meritorious Public Service

For the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year. Prize—\$500 gold medal.

1918 New York Times , for publication of World War Documents	1924 New York World , for exposure of Florida peonage evil
1919 Milwaukee Journal , for Americanism campaign	1925 No award
1920 No award	1926 Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer Sun
1921 Boston Post , for exposure of Get-Rich-Quick-Ponzi	1927 Canton (O.) Daily News
1922 New York World , for exposure of Ku Klux Klan operations	1928 Indianapolis Times , for exposure of political corruption in Indiana
1923 Memphis Commercial Appeal , for "Its courageous attitude in the publication of cartoons and handling of news in reference to the operations of the Ku Klux Klan"	1929 New York Evening World , for effective campaign to correct evils in the administration of justice in New York City
	1930 No award
	1931 Atlanta Constitution , for exposure of municipal graft

PULITZER PRIZES—Cont.**(Meritorious Public Service)**

- 1932 Indianapolis **News** for campaign to eliminate waste in city government and reduce tax levy
- 1933 New York **World-Telegram**, for series of articles on veterans' relief, on the real estate, bond evil, on the "write in McKee's name" campaign, and exposure of lottery schemes of fraternal organizations
- 1934 Medford (Ore.) **Mail Tribune**, for campaign against politicians in Jackson county, Ore.
- 1935 Sacramento **Bee**, for articles on federal judiciary nominations in Nevada
- 1936 Cedar Rapids (Iowa) **Gazette**, for crusade against corruption and misgovernment in Iowa
- 1937 St. Louis **Post Dispatch**, for exposure of wholesale fraudulent registration in St. Louis
- 1938 Bismark (N. D.) **Tribune** for its news reports and editorials entitled "Self Help in the Dust Bowl".
- 1939 Miami (Fla.) **Daily News** for its successful campaign to oust the majority of the Miami City Commissioners.
- 1940 The Waterbury (Conn.) **Republican and American** for its campaign exposing graft in the city administration of Waterbury that resulted in the trial and conviction of several municipal officials.
- 1941 St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** for its successful campaign against the local smoke nuisance.
- 1942 The Los Angeles **Times** for its successful campaign which resulted in the clarification and confirmation for all American newspapers of the right of free press as guaranteed under the Constitution
- 1943 The Omaha **World Herald** for its campaign for scrap metal collection for the war effort
- 1944 The **New York Times** for its survey on the teaching of American history
- 1945 The Detroit **Free Press**

Reporting

For a distinguished example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the preference being given to news stories prepared under the pressure of edition time, that redound to the credit of the profession of journalism. Prize—\$1,000.

- 1917 Herbert Bayard Swope, New York **World**
- 1918 Harold A. Littledale, New York **Evening Post**
- 1919 No award
- 1920 John J. Leary, Jr., New York **World**
- 1921 Louis Seibold, New York **World**
- 1922 Kirke L. Simpson, Washington staff, **Associated Press**
- 1923 Alva Johnston, New York **Times**
- 1924 Magna White, San Diego **Sun**
- 1925 James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, Chicago **Daily News**
- 1926 William Burke Miller, Louisville **Courier-Journal**
- 1927 John T. Rogers, St. Louis **Post-Dispatch**
- 1928 No award
- 1929 Paul Y. Anderson, St. Louis **Post-Dispatch**
- 1930 Russell D. Owen, New York **Times** Special award to W. O. Dapping, Auburn (N. Y.) **Citizen**
- 1931 A. B. MacDonald, Kansas City (Mo.) **Star**
- 1932 W. C. Richards, D. D. Martin, J. S. Pooler, F. D. Webb and J. N. W. Sloan, Detroit **Free Press**
- 1933 Francis A. Jamieson, Associated Press of Trenton, N. J.
- 1934 Royce Brier, San Francisco **Chronicle**
- 1935 William H. Taylor, New York **Herald-Tribune**
- 1936 Lauren D. Lyman, New York **Times**
- 1937 John J. O'Neill, New York **Herald-Tribune**
- William L. Laurence, New York **Times**
- Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press
- Gobind Behari Lal, Universal Service
- David Dietz, Scripps-Howard newspapers
- 1938 Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh **Post-Gazette**
- 1939 Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard **Newspaper Alliance**
- 1940 S. Burton Heath, New York **World Telegram**
- 1941 Westbrook Pegler, New York **World Telegram**
- 1942 Stanton Delaplane, San Francisco **Chronicle**
- 1943 George Weller, Chicago **Daily News**
- 1944 Daniel DeLuce, Associated Press
- Dewey L. Fleming, Baltimore **Sun**
- Paul Schoenstein, New York **Journal American**
- Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship
- 1945 Jack S. McDowell

Foreign or Washington Correspondent

For distinguished service as a foreign or Washington correspondent during the year, the test being clearness and terseness of style, preference being given to fair, judicious, well-balanced and well-informed interpretative writing, which shall make clear the significance of the subject covered in the correspondence, or which shall promote international understanding and appreciation. Prize—\$500.

- | Year | Author | Newspaper | Year | Author | Newspaper |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1929 | Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago | Daily News | 1932 | Walter Duranty, New York | Times |
| 1930 | Leland Stowe, New York | Herald-Tribune | | Charles G. Ross, St. Louis | Post Dispatch |
| 1931 | H. R. Knickerhocker, Philadelphia | Public Ledger and New York Evening Post | 1933 | Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Chicago | Daily News |
| | | | 1934 | Frederick T. Birchall, New York | Times |

PULITZER PRIZES—Cont.

Year	Author	Newspaper	Year	Author	Newspaper
1935	Arthur Krock, New York	Times	1942	(National) Louis Stark, New York	Times
1936	Wilfred C. Barber, Chicago	Daily Tribune		(Foreign) Laurence Edmund Allen, AP (Interpretive) Dr. Carolos P. Romulo, Philippines	Herald
1937	Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York	Times	1943	(National) Ira Wolfert, North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc. (Foreign) Hanson W. Baldwin, New York	Times
1938	Arthur Krock, New York	Times	1944	Ernest Taylor Pyle, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance	
1939	Louis P. Lochner, AP	Germany	1945	Harold V. (Hal) Boyle	
1940	Otto D. Tolischus, New York	Times			
1941	No award. Special plaque was made in recognition of all American news reporters in the war zones.				

Editorial Writing

For distinguished editorial writing during the year, limited to the editorial page, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in what the writer conceives to be the right direction, due account being taken of the whole volume of the writer's editorial work during the year. Prize—\$500.

Year	Writer	Newspaper	Year	Writer	Newspaper
1917	.....	New York Tribune	1934	E. P. Chase, Atlantic (Iowa)	News-Telegram
1918	Henry Watterson, Louisville	Courier-Journal	1935	No award	
1919	No award		1936	Felix Morley, Washington (D. C.)	Post
1920	Harvey E. Newbranch, Omaha	Evening World-Herald		George B. Parker, editor-in-chief of Scripps-Howard newspapers	
1921	No award		1937	Hamilton Owens, Baltimore	Sun
1922	Frank M. O'Brien, New York	Herald	1938	W. W. Waymack, Des Moines, (Ia)	Register and Tribune
1923	William Allen White, Emporia (Kas.)	Gazette	1939	R. G. Callvert, Portland (Ore.)	Oregonian
1924	Frank W. Buxton, Boston	Herald	1940	Bart Howard, St. Louis, (Mo.)	Post-Dispatch
1925	Robert Latham, Charleston (S. C.)	News and Courier	1941	Reuben Maury, New York (N. Y.)	Daily News
1926	Edward M. Kingsbury, New York	Times	1942	Geoffrey Parsons, New York (N. Y.)	Herald-Tribune
1927	F. Lauriston Bullard, Boston	Herald	1943	Forrest W. Seymour, Des Moines (Ia.)	Register and Tribune
1928	Grover C. Hall, Montgomery (Ala.)	Advertiser	1944	Henry J. Haskell, Kansas City (Mo.)	Star
1929	Louis Isaac Jaffe, Norfolk (Va.)	Virginian-Pilot	1945	George W. Potter, Providence (R. I.)	Journal Bulletin
1930	No award				
1931	Charles S. Ryckman, Fremont (Neb.)	Tribune			
1932	No award				
1933	Henry J. Haskell, Kansas City (Mo.)	Star			

History

For a distinguished book of the year upon the history of the United States. Prize—\$2,000.

1917	J. J. Jusserand, for With Americans of Past and Present Days	1932	General John J. Pershing, for My Experiences in the World War
1918	James Ford Rhodes, for A History of the Civil War	1933	Frederick J. Turner, for The Significance of Sections in American History
1919	No award	1934	Herbert Agar, for The People's Choice
1920	Justin H. Smith, for The War With Mexico	1925	Charles McLean Andrews, for The Colonial Period of American History
1921	Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, for The Victory at Sea	1936	Andrew C. McLaughlin, for A Constitutional History of the United States
1922	James Truslow Adams, for The Founding of New England	1937	Van Wyck Brooks, for The Flowering of New England
1923	Charles Warren, for The Supreme Court in United States History	1938	Paul Herman Buck, for The Road to Reunion
1924	Charles Howard McIlwain, for The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation	1939	Frank Luther Mott, for A History of American Magazines
1925	Frederick L. Paxson, for A History of the American Frontier	1940	Carl Sandburg, for Abraham Lincoln: The War Years
1926	Edward Channing, for History of the United States, Volume VI	1941	Marcus Lee Hansen (posthumous), for The Atlantic Migration
1927	Samuel Flagg Bemis, for Pinckney's Treaty	1942	Margaret Leech, for Reveille in Washington
1928	Vernon Louis Parrington, for Main Currents in American Thought	1943	Esther Forbes, for Paul Revere and the World He Lived In
1929	Fred A. Shannon, for The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-65	1944	Merle Curti, for The Growth of American Thought
1930	Claude H. Van Tyne, for The War of Independence	1945	Stephan Bonsal, for Unfinished Business
1931	Bernadotte E. Schmitt, for The Coming of the War, 1914		

Biography

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people. Prize—\$1,000.

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1917 | Laura E. Richards and Maude House Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, for Julia Ward Howe | 1932 | Henry F. Pringle, for Theodore Roosevelt |
| 1918 | William Cabell Bruce, for Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed | 1933 | Allan Nevins, for Grover Cleveland |
| 1919 | Henry Adams (post-obit), for The Education of Henry Adams | 1934 | Tyler Dennett, for John Hay |
| 1920 | Albert J. Beveridge, for The Life of John Marshall | 1935 | Douglas Southall Freeman, for R. E. Lee |
| 1921 | Edward Bok, for The Americanization of Edward Bok | 1936 | Ralph Barton Perry, for The Thought and Character of William James |
| 1922 | Hamlin Garland, for A Daughter of the Middle Border | 1937 | Allan Nevins, for Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Grant Administration |
| 1923 | Burton J. Hendrick, for The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page | 1938 | Odell Shepard, for Pedlar's Progress, the Life of Bronson Alcott |
| 1924 | Michael Pupin, for From Immigrant to Inventor | | Marquis James, for Andrew Jackson: Vol. I, The Border Captain; Vol. II, Portrait of a President |
| 1925 | M. A. DeWolfe Howe, for Barrett Wendell and His Letters | 1939 | Carl Van Doren, for Benjamin Franklin |
| 1926 | Dr. Harvey Cushing, for The Life of Sir William Osler | 1940 | Ray Stannard Baker, for Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters |
| 1927 | Emory Holloway, for Whitman | 1941 | Ola Elizabeth Winslow, for Jonathan Edwards |
| 1928 | Charles Edward Russell, for The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas | 1942 | Forrest Wilson, for Crusader in Crinoline |
| 1929 | Burton J. Hendrick, for The Training of an American: the Earlier Life and Letters of Walter Page | 1943 | Samuel Eliot Morison, for Admiral of the Ocean Sea |
| 1930 | Marquis James, for The Raven, A Biography of Sam Houston | 1944 | Carlton Mabree, for The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse |
| 1931 | Henry James, for Charles W. Eliot | 1945 | Russel Blaine Nye, for George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel |

POETRY

For a distinguished volume of verse by an American author. Prize \$1,000.

- | Year | Author | Volume | Year | Author | Volume |
|------|--|------------------------|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1922 | Edwin Arlington Robinson, | Collected Poems | 1934 | Robert Hillyer, | Collected Verse |
| 1923 | Edna St. Vincent Millay, The Ballad of the Harp Weaver; A Few Figs from Thistles; Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 1922, A Miscellany. | | 1935 | Audrey Wurdemann, | Bright Ambush |
| 1924 | Robert Frost, New Hampshire: A Poem With Notes and Grace Notes | | 1936 | Robert Peter Tristram Coffin, | Strange Holliness |
| 1925 | Edwin Arlington Robinson, The Man Who Dies Twice | | 1937 | Robert Frost, | A Further Range |
| 1926 | Amy Lowell, What's O'Clock | | 1938 | Marya Zaturenska, | Cold Morning Sky |
| 1927 | Leonora Speyer, Fidler's Farewell | | 1939 | John Gould Fletcher, | Selected Poems |
| 1928 | Edwin Arlington Robinson, Tristram Brown's Body | | 1940 | Mark Van Doren, | Collected Poems |
| 1929 | Stephen Vincent Benet, John Conrad Aiken, Selected Poems | | 1941 | Leonard Bacon, | Sunderland Captivity |
| 1930 | Robert Frost, Collected Poems | | 1942 | William Rose Benet, | The Dust Which Is God |
| 1931 | George Dillon, The Flowering Stone | | 1943 | Robert Frost, | A Witness Tree |
| 1932 | Archibald MacLeish, Conquistador | | 1944 | Stephen Vincent Benet, | Western Star |
| 1933 | | | 1945 | Karl Shapiro, | V-Letter and Other Poems |

Cartoons

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work during the year. Prize—\$500.

- | Year | Cartoonist | Newspaper | Year | Cartoonist | Newspaper |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1922 | Rollin Kirby, New York | World | 1936 | No award | |
| 1923 | No award | | 1937 | C. D. Batchelor, New York | Daily News |
| 1924 | J. N. Darling, New York | Tribune | 1938 | Vaughn Shoemaker, Chicago | Daily News |
| 1925 | Rollin Kirby, New York | World | 1939 | Charles G. Werner, Oklahoma City | Daily Oklahoman |
| 1926 | D. R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis | Post-Dispatch | 1940 | Edmund Duffy, Baltimore | Sun |
| 1927 | Nelson Harding, Brooklyn | Eagle | 1941 | Jacob Burck, Chicago | Times |
| 1928 | Nelson Harding, Brooklyn | Eagle | 1942 | Herbert Lawrence Brock, | NEA, Newspaper Enterprise Association |
| 1929 | Rollin Kirby, New York | World | 1943 | Jay N. Darling, New York | Herald Tribune |
| 1930 | Charles B. Macauley, Brooklyn | Eagle | 1944 | Clifford K. Berryman, Washington | Evening Star |
| 1931 | Edmund Duffy, Baltimore | Sun | 1945 | Bill Mauldin | |
| 1932 | John T. McCutcheon, Chicago | Tribune | | | |
| 1933 | H. M. Talbert, Washington (D. C.) | Daily News | | | |
| 1934 | Edmund Duffy, Baltimore | Sun | | | |
| 1935 | Ross A. Lewis, Milwaukee | Journal | | | |

NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHY

For an outstanding example of news photography as exemplified by a news photograph published in a daily newspaper—\$500.

1942 Milton Brooks, **Detroit News**
1943 Frank Noel, **Associated Press**

1944 Frank Filan, **Associated Press**, Earle L. Bunker, Omaha **World Herald**
1945 Joe Rosenthal

MUSIC

For distinguished musical composition in the large forms of chamber orchestral or choral music or for any operatic work including ballet—\$500.

1943 William Schuman, **Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song**

1944 Howard Hanson, **Symphony No. 4, Opus 34**
1945 Aaron Copland

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY RADIO AWARDS

The George Foster Peabody Radio Awards (established 1940 to perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, benefactor and life trustee of the University of Georgia) are designed to give recognition to meritorious service by broadcasters.

1940

Public Service (network)—CBS, (large station), WLW, Cincinnati, O.; (medium sized station), WGAR, Cleveland, O.; (small station), KRFU, Columbia, Mo., **News Reporting**, Elmer Davis.

1941

News reporting, Cecil Brown, CBS; **Drama**, "Against the Storm" by Sandra Michael and John Gibbs, and "The Bill of Rights" by Norman Corwin; **Music**, Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual Broadcasting System; **Educational**, Chicago Round Table of the Air, NBC; **public service by stations**, International Short Wave Broadcaster.

1942

News Reporting, Charles Collingwood, CBS; **Drama**, "The Man Behind the Gun," CBS; **Music**, The Standard Symphony, NBC, Pacific Coast Network; **Educational**, "Afield with Ranger Mac," WHA, Madison, Wis. **Public Service by local station**, "Our Hidden Enemy—Venereal Diseases," KOAC, Corvallis, Ore.; regional station, "The Home Front," WCHS, Charleston, W. Va.

1943

News reporting, Edward R. Murrow, CBS; **Music**, Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir, KSL; **Educational**, "America's Town Meeting," CBS; **Children**, "Let's Pretend," CBS; **Community Services**, KNX, KYA, **Drama**, Lux Radio Theatre, CBS; An Open Letter to the American People, CBS.

1944

News Commentary, Raymond Gram Swing, Blue Network, American Broadcasting Co; **News Reporting**, WLW Cincinnati, Ohio, **Music**, Telephone Hour, NBC; **Educational**, Human Adventure, MBS; **Children**, Philharmonic Young Artists Series, KFI, Los Angeles, Calif.; **Special Award**, Col. Edw. M. Kirby, Chief Radio Branch, War Department, Washington, D. C.; **Public Service by Regional Station**, Worcester and the World, WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; **Public Service by a Local Station**, double award—first, WNYC, New York City, and Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia; second, WIBX, Utica, N. Y., "Cross-Roads"; **Regional Citation Winners**, KOIN, Portland, Oregon, "Song of the Columbia"; WFBF, Syracuse, New York, "Syracuse on Trial"; KVOO, Tulsa, Oklahoma, "Southwest Forum"; KMOX, St. Louis, Missouri, "St. Louis Speaks"; **Drama**, "Cavalcade of America" NBC; **Special Award**, Fred Allen, CBS.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Headquarters: 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The gold medal of the American Institute of Architects is the highest award of the institute. Established in 1906, the medal has been awarded to the following:

1906 Sir Aston Webb
1909 Charles F. McKim
1911 George B. Post
1913 Jean Louis Pascal
1921 Victor Laloux
1922 Henry Bacon
1924 Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens
1925 Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue
1927 Howard Van Doren Shaw
1929 Milton Bennett Medary
1933 Ragnar Ostberg

The Craftsmanship medal was established in 1915. The gold medal is awarded for achievement in the crafts having to do with individual workmanship in metals, stone, wood, pottery and textiles. Awards have been:

1919 Henry C. Mercer
1920 Samuel Yellin
1922 Frederick W. Goudy
1925 Charles Jay Connick
1926 V. F. Von Lossberg

1927 Frank J. Holmes
1928 William D. Gates
1929 The Cheney Brothers
1930 John Kirchmayer
1931 Leon V. Solon
1934 Walter W. Kantack
1936 John J. Earley

The Fine Arts medal is awarded for distinguished achievement in the fine arts: painting, sculpture, music and literature. Awards have been made to:

1921 Paul Manship, sculpture
1922 Arthur F. Mathews, painting
1925 John Singer Sargent, painting
1926 Dr. Leopold Stokowski, music
1927 Lee Lawrie, sculpture
1928 H. Siddons Mowbray, painting
1929 Diego Rivera, painting
1930 Adolph Alexander Weinman, sculpture
1931 Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architecture
1934 James Henry Breasted, literature
1936 Robert Edmond Jones, design
1938 Paul Philippe Cret
1943 Louis Henri Sullivan (posthumous)

THE KOBER MEDAL

Source: Association of American Physicians

The George M. Kober medal is awarded annually by the Association of American Physicians to one of its members who has gained international recognition through his contribution to medicine. Recent awards follow:

1925	Hideyo Noguchi, New York City
1926	Theobald Smith, Princeton, N. J.
1927	William H. Welch, Baltimore
1928	Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor
1929	George R. Minot, Boston
1930	James B. Herrick, Chicago
1931	Henry Sewall, Denver
1932	E. P. Joslin, Boston
1933	A. N. Richards, Philadelphia.
1934	J. J. Abel, Baltimore
1935	Frank B. Mallory, Boston

1936	E. R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
1937	William H. Park, New York City
1938	Rufus Cole, New York City
1938	Rufus Cole, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1939	George H. Whipple, Rochester, N. Y.
1940	F. F. Russell, Boston, Mass.
1941	William de B. MacNider, Chapel Hill, N. C.
1942	D. D. Van Slyke, New York, N. Y.
1943	No annual meeting held; award carried over to 1944 meeting.
1944	Ernest W. Goodpasture, Nashville, Tenn.
1945	No annual meeting held; award carried over to 1946 meeting.
1946	Oswald T. Avery, New York, N. Y.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDS

The Spingarn medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The gold medal is awarded annually to the American Negro who in the preceding year or years has made the highest achievement in any honorable field of human endeavor.

Awards have been:

1915	Prof. E. E. Just, head of the department of physiology of Howard University Medical school
1916	Maj. Charles Young, U. S. Army
1917	Henry T. Burleigh, composer, pianist, singer
1918	William Stanley Braithwaite, poet, literary critic and editor
1919	Archibald H. Grimke, president, American Negro academy
1920	William E. Burghardt Du Bois, author, editor of The Crisis
1921	Charles S. Gilpin, actor
1922	Mary B. Talbert, former president of the National Association of Colored Women
1923	George W. Carver, head of the department of research and experimental station, Tuskegee institute
1924	Roland Hayes, singer
1925	James Weldon Johnson, former U. S. consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua
1926	Carter G. Woodson, author, Negro Orators and their Orations; Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830

1927	Anthony Overton, Chicago business man and banker
1928	Charles W. Chestnutt, novelist
1929	Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard university
1930	Henry A. Hunt, principal of Fort Valley High and Industrial school, Fort Valley, Ga.
1931	Richard Berry Harrison, the "Lord" in The Green Pastures , by Marc Connelly
1932	Maj. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee institute
1933	Max Yergan, missionary among native students of South Africa
1934	William Taylor Burwell Williams, dean of Tuskegee institute
1935	Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.
1936	John Hope, president, Atlanta university (Presented posthumously)
1937	Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
1938	Marian Anderson, contralto
1939	Louis T. Wright, surgeon
1940	Richard Wright, author
1941	A. Philip Randolph, labor leader
1942	Judge William Henry Hastie, jurist
1943	Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University college of medicine
1944	Paul Robeson, actor, concert artist and athlete

W. A. CLARK ART AWARDS

The W. A. Clark Art awards were established in 1908 through a trust fund of \$100,000 set up by the late Senator W. A. Clark to honor the works of American artists.

Each year four prizes ranging from \$2,000

to \$500 are awarded for the best painting on any subject meeting with the approval of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and the fund's trustees.

Since 1907 the winners have been:

Exhibition	Winner	Exhibition	Winner
Second	1908-09 Edward W. Refield	Eleventh	1928 Bernard Karfiol
Third	1910-11 Edmund C. Tarbell	Twelfth	1930-31 Maurice Sterne
Fourth	1912-13 Childé Hassam	Thirteenth	1932-33 George Luks
Fifth	1914-15 J. Alden Weir	Fourteenth	1935 Eugene Speicher
Sixth	1916-17 Arthur B. Davies	Fifteenth	1937 Edward Hopper
Seventh	1918-19 Frank W. Benson	Sixteenth	1939 Franklin C. Watkins
Eighth	1920-21 Daniel Garber	Seventeenth	1941 John Edward Heliker
Ninth	1922-23 George Bellows	Eighteenth	1943 Henry Mattson
Tenth	1926 Charles W. Hawthorne	Nineteenth	1945 Reginald Marsh

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1939, 1937, 1935, 1933, 1931, and 1929

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

	Number of copies					
	1939	1937	1935	1933	1931	1929
Aggregate.....	546,529,801	518,074,304	345,822,762	258,948,413	370,515,790	430,199,433
Books, total.....	182,319,108	197,359,076	140,651,953	110,789,913	154,461,622	214,334,423
Agriculture.....	1,018,809	1,034,607	177,071	131,382	276,929	688,810
Bibles and testaments ¹	8,053,814	5,579,317	591,173	666,448	1,376,680	4,829,208
Biography.....	2,384,647	2,754,390	2,575,172	1,449,315	2,175,864	2,714,090
Fiction.....	14,811,181	25,454,135	15,239,575	11,527,519	19,248,703	26,880,062
Fine Arts.....	590,885	694,163	165,903	335,362	723,735	1,133,855
History.....	2,306,829	1,238,806	673,640	831,858	1,192,929	1,950,495
Juvenile.....	34,848,416	29,336,530	23,170,394	22,346,400	23,189,823	36,885,167
Law.....	2,356,395	2,448,165	1,874,299	1,812,946	1,962,901	2,942,176
Medicine.....	1,868,892	3,923,532	1,241,665	674,763	1,440,958	1,932,909
Music.....	5,682,042	6,722,598	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Poetry and drama.....	1,499,477	1,738,541	2,267,990	1,989,647	2,589,831	4,048,227
Religion and philosophy.....	6,613,606	6,944,102	6,047,676	6,764,254	11,803,951	12,796,741
Science and technology.....	3,432,642	2,380,351	1,937,084	1,611,642	1,818,585	2,294,660
Sociology and economics.....	886,751	1,156,885	1,013,272	1,113,513	620,451	1,052,049
Textbooks (for school use).....	63,274,758	72,771,685	69,180,378	48,070,083	65,292,430	80,189,935
Travel and geography.....	1,482,138	1,641,931	1,435,155	885,535	1,305,527	1,725,561
Reference.....	6,716,403	3,841,442	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous.....	16,767,072	23,367,371	11,316,799	7,805,245	11,865,560	32,270,478
Bluebooks, directories, catalogs, etc.....	7,724,351	4,280,525	1,744,707	2,174,222	4,276,765	
Not reported by class.....				599,779	3,300,000	
Pamphlets, total.....	299,901,418	216,847,761	194,609,618	143,487,479	216,054,168	215,865,010
Juvenile.....	25,383,644	13,528,811	13,823,211	5,324,322	7,692,942	8,273,065
Texts (school use).....	57,992,137	57,004,998	35,611,826	14,995,206	24,706,253	39,696,158
All other.....	216,525,637	146,313,952	145,174,581	123,167,951	183,654,973	167,895,787
Maps, atlases, and globe covers.....	64,309,275	103,867,467	10,561,191	4,671,021	(²)	(²)

¹ Bibles and testaments printed abroad by American firms for foreign sale not included.² No data.

BEST SELLERS OF 1944

Source: Publishers' Weekly

Fiction

Non-Fiction

"The Robe," by Lloyd C. Douglas, 445,000 copies in 1944
 "Strange Fruit," by Lillian Smith, 500,000 copies
 "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," by Betty Smith
 "Forever Amber," by Kathleen Winsor, 275,000 copies
 "The Razor's Edge," by W. Somerset Maugham, 232,500 copies, exclusive of book clubs
 "The Green Years," by A. J. Cronin, 227,776 copies
 "Leave Her to Heaven," by Ben Ames Williams, 207,000 copies, exclusive of book clubs
 "Green Dolphin Street," by Elizabeth Goudge
 "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey, 121,754 copies
 "The Apostle," by Sholem Asch, total printings of 554,724 copies

"I Never Left Home," by Bob Hope, 1,469,000 copies
 "Brave Men," by Ernie Pyle, 229,237 copies exclusive of book clubs
 "Good Night, Sweet Prince," by Gene Fowler, 161,696 copies
 "Under Cover," by John Roy Carlson, 132,340 copies
 "Yankee from Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen, 103,706 copies
 "The Time for Decision," by Sumner Welles
 "Here Is Your War," by Ernie Pyle, 83,875 copies
 "Anna and the King of Siam," by Margaret Landon
 "The Curtain Rises," by Quentin Reynolds, 60,000 copies
 "Ten Years in Japan," by Joseph C. Grew, 59,000 copies

SMALLEST BOOK IN THE WORLD

The Bodleian library of Oxford, England, has laid claim to possessing the smallest book in the world, a privately printed translation of the chief parts of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam from the Commonwealth Press of Worcester, Mass.

The volume measures one-fourth of an inch in height and three-sixteenths of an

inch in width. It contains 34 pages, the size of the text on each page being three thirty-seconds of an inch by five thirty-seconds of an inch. The setting of the type was so delicate an operation that it had to be done at night when the vibration of traffic and office machinery had ceased.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Prepared for the National Almanac by an official of the Society)

The National Geographic Society, of which Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor is President, was founded in 1888 for "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." The first of these objects has been achieved by expeditions either under its own auspices or in cooperation with other agencies. It has diffused geographic knowledge by the publication of the National Geographic Magazine and a long list of technical papers, maps, memoirs, and books. It also maintains a geographic news service for the press and supplies the schools with weekly geography lessons which go to 35,000 classrooms. The Society has a membership of 1,250,000 which has grown from fewer than 1,000 in 1899.

Outstanding researches of the Society have included studies of Alaska with emphasis on its glaciers; the excavation of the ancient city of Machu Picchu in Peru and of Pueblo Bonito, built by a vanished race of Indians in New Mexico; the establishment in cooperation with Dr. Andrew E. Douglass of a "tree-ring calendar" reaching back to 700 A. D.; the study of the great eruption of Mount Katmai and the discovery of the near-by Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes on the Alaska Peninsula. Other activities have included the assembling of natural history and photographic collections by Joseph Rock in China; the first exploration of Carlsbad Cavern, New Mexico; the support of Robert E. Peary in his expeditions leading to the discovery of the North Pole and of Richard E. Byrd in his explorations to both Poles; and the cooperation with the Citroen-Haardt trans-Asia expedition.

In 1934, the Society in cooperation with the National Zoological Society, made deep-sea explorations under the leadership of Dr. William Beebe by means of a heavy steel ball, the Bathysphere. A world-record depth of 3,028 feet was reached. In the same year the Society and the U. S. Army Air Corps jointly sent up from the Black Hills in South Dakota the free balloon **Explorer** having a gas capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet. This balloon, the largest of its type constructed up to that time, reached an altitude of 60,613 feet, a world record. On November 11, 1935, Captain A. W. Stevens (now Lt. Col. ret.), and Captain O. A. Anderson (now

Major Gen.) piloted **Explorer II**, with a gas capacity of 3,700,000 cubic feet, to a new record height of 72,395 feet (13.7 miles).

In 1936 the Society cooperated with National Bureau of Standards and with Georgetown University in observing the total solar eclipse of that year at Ak Bulak and Kustanal, both in the U. S. S. R. The Society and the U. S. Navy the following year sent a joint expedition to Canton Island in the mid-Pacific to study the total solar eclipse best visible at that remote spot. In 1940, again cooperating with the National Bureau of Standards, a Society expedition made solar eclipse observations at Patos, Brazil.

Beginning in 1939 the Society and the Smithsonian Institution have sent a series of archeological expeditions to Mexico to excavate evidences of the Olmec culture in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec region. The first expedition discovered the oldest dated work of man in the New World, a Mayan stone monument bearing a date equivalent to November 4, 291 B. C. (Spinden correlation). Later expeditions unearthed colossal sculptured human heads of stone, some of them weighing 20 tons or more; inscribed monuments and altars; a variety of baked clay images; and caches of hundreds of jade objects.

The headquarters of the National Geographic Society is at 1146 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It contains galleries for the exhibition of enlarged photographs taken by the Society's specialists in all parts of the world, an extensive photographic laboratory, and a cartographic department for the production of maps. At the headquarters also is a geographic library, enriched with such collections as the Arctic and Antarctic literature gathered by the late Major General A. W. Greely.

In recognition of attainments in geography and allied fields, the Society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal to Peary, Amundsen, Gilbert, Shackleton, Stefansson, Bartlett, Byrd, Lindbergh, Andrews, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Stevens, Anderson, and Ellsworth. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary, Amundsen, Goethals, Eckoner, Byrd, Amelia Earhart, and Thomas C. Poulter, and a gold medal to Floyd Bennett.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW MEDAL

The American Hebrew Medal is awarded annually by the American Hebrew Magazine to an American citizen voted to have made the best contribution that year to better understanding between Christian and Jew in America. The medal was established at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the magazine on Nov. 21, 1929. The medal was first presented in 1930. Recipients have been:

- 1930 Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet
- 1931 Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco
- 1932 Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times
- 1933 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist leader
- 1934 James C. McDonald, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- 1935 Roger Williams Strauss, co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews
- 1936 Hon. Fiorello LaGuardia, mayor of New York City
- 1937 Arturo Toscanini, symphony conductor
- 1938 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States
- 1939 Myron C. Taylor, personal envoy of the President to the Vatican
- 1940 George Gordon Battle, American liberal
- 1941 Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State
- 1942 Wendell L. Willkie
- 1943 Irving Berlin, composer
- 1944 Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court.

SCIENCE

THE ATOMIC BOMB

What It Is; How It Works; History of Atomic Research

The atomic bomb, first used in bombing the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Aug. 6 and Aug. 9, was developed by American, British, and Canadian scientists who had worked on the project for more than five years.

Two billion dollars appropriated by Congress in 1942 went towards its production. At peak activity, 125,000 men and women worked on it at three major production plants in the United States: two at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and one at Hanford, Wash. Seven thousand of the workers were technicians on the "Manhattan Project," as the secret work was called, at its research center at Los Alamos, outside Santa Fe., N. M.

The two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused an estimated 190,000 casualties and left 290,000 homeless, according to Radio Tokyo, Aug. 22. On Sept. 4, an official source said that the Aug. 6 atom bombing of Hiroshima wiped out headquarters of the Japanese 2d army and killed some generals.

The official count of casualties on Aug. 20—two weeks after the bombing—was 33,000 dead, 30,000 missing, 13,950 seriously wounded, and 43,500 other wounded—a total of 120,450. By Sept. 1 the death toll had increased to 53,000.

These figures are a considerable portion of the total Japanese casualties of the war which Domei reported Aug. 24 as follows:

Killed—260,000 of whom 90,000 died from atomic bombs.

Wounded—412,000 including 180,000 atomic victims.

Homeless—9,200,000. Two hundred ninety thousand left homeless from the atom bombs.

Two thirds or 4.1 square miles of Hiroshima's built up area was reported destroyed by the first 400-pound bomb. U. S. Army reconnaissance photographs taken two days after the B-29 "Enola Gay" had dropped it showed a circle of ash stretching from the foothills into the outlying eastern area of the city.

Hiroshima, situated on Honshu island on the Inland sea was Japan's 7th city, with a population of 344,000. During the war the city was a major Japanese port and military center.

The atomic bomb left it with over 60,000 dead and with a rail station, generator station, telephone exchange and many buildings destroyed or damaged. Textile mills and rail centers nearer the circle's edge and relatively distant army bases were destroyed. White smoke rose 20,000 feet.

The bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Kyushu shipbuilding port and industrial center, was an improved type—said army officials. Unlike the Hiroshima bomb it dug a crater destroying a square mile, 30 per cent of the city. The explosion was visible to fliers 200 miles away. More than 10,000 Japanese died.

HOW THE ATOMIC BOMB WORKS

The atomic bomb works on the Einstein theory of physics that all matter is congealed energy. Atoms, the smallest known particles of matter, consist of dense nuclei containing protons and neutrons. They are encircled by electrons. Nuclear fission is a process of splitting the nucleus, knocking away some of the neutrons and releasing energy.

These neutrons may bombard other atom nuclei and split them, so that the process goes on in a chain reaction. If the splitting of many atoms takes place almost instantaneously, an explosion occurs.

As early as 1939 it was known that atoms could be split. Sir Ernest Rutherford, later Lord Rutherford, a British physicist, first used radium to disintegrate other atoms in 1919. In 1932, Sir James Chadwick proved the existence of neutrons, neutral particles embodied in the nucleus of the atom. Two years later, Irene Curie-Joliot and Jean Frédéric Joliot, a French couple, found that certain elements could be made artificially radioactive, that is, that they could give off particles and radiation like natural radium.

In 1934 in Rome Dr. Enrico Fermi at the University of Rome produced the same effect in uranium by bombarding it with neutrons and producing what he thought was a element heavier than uranium. Otto Hahn, a

German chemist, repeated his experiment in 1938 and was puzzled by the appearance of barium, an element which is much lighter than uranium.

In Copenhagen, Dr. Lise Meitner, exiled from Germany because of her Jewish ancestry, worked with Dr. O. R. Frisch and concluded that the bombardment was not producing a new atom but was splitting the uranium nucleus in two, producing barium and other elements.

Dr. Niels Bohr, Danish physicist who was then in the United States, held the theory that the nuclei most easily split were those of the uranium isotope U-235. There are 140 parts of U-238 to one part of U-235 in ordinary uranium, which also contains another isotope, U-234.

Bohr's theory became reality when a group of American scientists, working with Fermi at Columbia University in 1939 isolated U-235 from U-238 by bombarding the latter with neutrons. Using a giant cyclotron—a machine which whirls particles in a magnetic field until they let go—the scientists separated U-235 and in turn bombarded it with neutrons. They found that U-235 atoms split 10,000 times faster than U-238 and that each time an atom was split, the oscilloscope registered at 200,000,000 electron volts.

RESEARCH ON THE ATOMIC BOMB

When war broke out in 1939, America entered the atom research race. President Roosevelt appointed an informal "Advisory Committee on Uranium." In 1941, British physicists came to the United States to work on the project under a cooperative government plan. Scientists started work in 1942 on the U. S. Army's "Manhattan Engineer

District" project. There were two things needed:

1. A substance of such a nature that when its atoms were hit with neutrons, the resulting fission would give off several more neutrons, which would hit and split adjoining atoms, and so on, in chain reaction.
2. A feasible method of containing and

ATOMIC BOMB—Cont.

controlling this explosive chain until the moment when its destructive powers were wanted.

The uranium atom was the most complex and the heaviest of the 92 elements known at the time. Its nucleus was surrounded by 92 electrons. Uranium atoms having 92 protons and 146 neutrons in their nuclei were called U-238 (92 protons plus 146 neutrons equals 238). The uranium atom nuclei having 143 neutrons were called U-235 (92 protons plus 143 neutrons equals 235.) Those having 142 neutrons were called U-234. The three forms of uranium were called isotopes.

U-235 was the only unstable one of the three. Its tremendous potential power had been demonstrated earlier when its atoms had been split in the Columbia University cyclotron.

But the process was unsatisfactory because it was virtually impossible to isolate enough U-235 at one time to get the explosive power needed.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton at the University of Chicago began to investigate the bombardment of U-238 with the neutrons derived from the fission of U-235. He discovered that under certain conditions, the U-238 nucleus would absorb a neutron from U-235 to form a heavier, radioactive isotope called neptunium. This radioactive substance would change to plutonium, Pu 239, an entirely new element.

Plutonium was highly unstable and when touched off by a neutron "bullet" had a similar chain reaction to U-235. It could be produced in quantity.

Production of plutonium began June 17, 1942 at the University of Chicago. Slugs of purified uranium were piled with blocks of graphite and bombarded with neutrons from the fission of U-235. The neutrons from the reaction were bombarded on U-238, changing it to plutonium.

Purpose of the graphite was to act as a moderator. It slowed the reaction. It increased the size of the active material to keep the neutrons from escaping quickly. Many of the neutrons from the U-235 which otherwise would have flashed right off the material and be wasted were absorbed in a slower reaction. Canadian plutonium manufacturers used heavy water, D₂O, as a moderator. Graphite was more easily obtained in the United States.

Following the bombardment of U-238 atoms by neutrons from the nuclear fission of U-235, it was necessary to separate the plutonium. This was done by moving activated slugs from the pile under water to the first of a series of heavy concrete cells where they were dissolved and the plutonium separated through successive chemical operations. The process was governed by remote control and from behind heavy protective shields since the radioactive by-products were dangerous to the human body.

Plutonium production took place at the two plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and at Hanford, Wash. The cold water of the Columbia river in Washington was essential to the separation process.

Whether or not plutonium was used exclusively in producing the atom bomb, or in combination with the U-235 was not clear from the War Department report submitted by Dr. H. D. Smyth, head of the Princeton physics department.

Exclusive patents on its method of operation belong to the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Canada, the prime source of uranium, had a major atomic plant at Petawawa, Ont.

It was not stated officially how the bombs were made. The theory was put forth that its operation probably consisted of bringing several pieces of plutonium or uranium isotope together instantaneously by mechanical means. Once enough pieces had been accumulated in a single critical mass, the bomb exploded. No detonator was needed. The atom bomb exploded automatically wherever the atoms were gathered together in large quantities.

The bomb was first tested in the United States on July 16, 1945. It was released from a 100-foot steel tower at Alamogordo air base in the wastelands of New Mexico. The explosion had three phases: first, a light of great brilliance and heat; second, a strong pressure wave; third, a sustained roaring sound. A cloud of smoke soared 100 feet high. The tower was demolished and a crater half a mile wide and a quarter of a mile long left in its place.

Fifteen Nobel prize winners were listed among those who contributed to the final completion of the atomic bomb. Direction of the bomb project in the United States fell chiefly to: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who headed the project in New Mexico, and Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research, who secured the funds.

President Truman in a White house statement Aug. 6 declared that the bomb dropped on Hiroshima had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT and produced a blast 2,000 times greater than the most powerful bomb ever dropped.

Time magazine estimated that "123 planes, each bearing a single atomic bomb, would carry as much as all the bombs (2,453,595 tons) dropped by the Allies on Europe during the war."

Indicative of the public reaction to the bomb was the following statement by the Danish scientist, Dr. Niels Bohr, who worked on it in the United States:

"Against the new destructive powers no defense is possible, and the issues center on worldwide cooperation to prevent any use of the new source of energy which does not serve mankind as a whole."

President Truman made this statement:

"The atomic bomb is too dangerous to be loose in a lawless world. That is why Great Britain, Canada and the United States, who have the secret of its production, do not intend to reveal that secret until the means have been found to control the bomb so as to protect ourselves and the rest of the world from the danger of total destruction."

SPEED OF LIGHTENING

Lightening travels at speeds from 14,900 to 68,400 miles a second, the average speed being 28,500 miles a second, or 15 per cent of the speed of light. These measurements were obtained in experiments conducted for

the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers, by Dr. B. F. J. Shonland of Cape Town university and H. Collens of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power company.

RADAR—WONDER OF WORLD WAR II

Radar, or radiolocation, used extensively by the Allies in the European and Pacific theaters of World War II, is the technique of detecting and locating objects, such as airplanes or ships, by means of radio waves echoed or reflected back from them.

The term "radar" was coined in the United States from a navy code word meaning "radio direction finding and ranging." It was adopted January, 1941, both in Britain and the United States for service purposes. The same science had been known for more than a decade by the British services as "radiolocation" or R. F. D. (Reflection Direction Finding).

Developed independently in Great Britain and the United States in the 20s' the science of radar was put into operational use in Britain earlier than any country in the world. In August, 1940, British and American scientists pooled their information.

Active work on military radar was undertaken in France and Germany in 1935, but British and Americans outdistanced these countries in perfecting it.

Radar was credited with winning the Battle of Britain, the U-Boat campaign and with the devastation of Germany and many Japanese ports by bombers.

Early Development

Sir Robert A. Watson-Watt, D. B., F. R. C., a British scientist, first took radar out of the laboratory and put it to practical use in Britain. His early experiments followed up the preliminary work done between 1922 and 1930 by Dr. Albert Hoyt

Taylor and Leo C. Young of the U. S. Naval Research laboratory and Dr. Gregory Breit and Dr. Merle A. Tuve of the Carnegie Institute on the height of the Kennelly Heaviside layer.

This layer is the world's electric roof, 150 miles up, which behaves like a mirror and reflects radio waves back to the earth.

By 1931 the British Post office had demonstrated use of short wave energy to detect ships and airplanes. In 1934 the radio department of the British National Physical laboratory was working on a device to detect and locate airplanes. The apparatus was similar to the kind built to receive echoes from the ionosphere or Heaviside layer. In its first experiment, the instrument proved successful.

In December, 1935, the Air Ministry established five radiolocation stations on England's east coast. This was the first operational radar system in the world.

In August, 1937, 15 more stations were added to the chain, giving complete coverage of the east and south east coasts of Great Britain. By March, 1939, the Air Ministry had established a continuous chain of stations, from Scotland to the Isle of Wight. From Easter, 1938, on through the war a continuous 24-hour radar watch was kept on sea approaches to Britain.

By September 1938, \$8,000,000 had been spent on the work by the British government; by March, 1940, the total sum expended was \$36,000,000. By the end of the war the radar industry operated on a \$480,000,000 per annum basis.

RADAR IN THE UNITED STATES

As the British advanced in the development of radiolocation, similar activity was being carried on secretly in the United States. The U. S. Navy pioneered in the field. Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor, chief navy physicist and superintendent of the radio division, Naval Research laboratory, made fundamental discoveries on the nature of radio waves and built some of the first radar instruments. Robert M. Page, a laboratory technician, made major contributions to radar's technical progress.

In 1922, Taylor and an associate, Leo C. Young, discovered that passing ships obscured the short wave signals they were sending to each other across the Potomac river. They suggested in a Navy Department memorandum that radiodetection equipment could help destroyers operating on parallel lines several miles apart to discover an alien vessel between them in any weather.

Three years later, Louis A. Gebhard, under Taylor's command, completed the first transmitting equipment embodying the electronic high frequency "pulse" principle now used in radar equipment.

It became possible to throw a series of radio pulses against the ionosphere. A receiver would pick up the pulse echoes reflected from the ionosphere.

On June 24, 1930, Taylor, Young and L. A. Hyland found that a passing plane interfered with the radio activity created in these ionosphere experiments. This was duly reported to the Navy's Bureau of Engineering. The Bureau ordered Taylor to "investigate the use of radio to detect the presence of enemy vessels and aircraft."

Taylor assigned Robert M. Page to the

work. He soon had a radar set "giving satisfactory results at long range".

In 1935, members of the House Naval Appropriations subcommittee witnessed radar experiments at the invitation of Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering. They set aside \$100,000 for the work.

The first radar tryout at sea took place on the destroyer "Leary" in April, 1937, under Page and a crew of Naval Research laboratory men. Its success aided the development by February, 1938, of high powered pulse radar which could detect planes at a range of 50 miles.

In the same year miniature radar for airplanes was developed which could receive echoes from the earth's surface and thereby give the pilot constant altitude information. Dr. Claude Cleeton, University of Michigan, L. R. Philpott, University of Idaho, and John P. Hagen from Connecticut Wesleyan were chiefly responsible for this apparatus.

By December, 1938, Page, Robert C. Guthrie, H. E. Reppert, A. A. Varela, I. H. Page and Lieut. E. L. Luke had built radar model XAF. It was installed in the battleship "New York" and for three months underwent extensive tests during battle maneuvers.

Guthrie had installed 20 models of XAF by 1939 in battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers. Mass production of radar started in August, 1940.

After British radar had proved itself in the Battle of Britain, Sir Robert Watson-Watt and a British mission brought their findings to the United States in 1940. Their information was given to army and navy scientists, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation laboratory.

HOW RADAR WORKS

Radar works on two basic principles: first, that radio waves bounce back from objects, and second, that very short radio waves can be focused in a beam much like a searchlight.

A simple radar set sends out powerful pulses of high frequency (short) waves, and receives and times the wave echoes from an object in their path. This out-and-back cycle is repeated from 60 to 2,000 times per second, depending upon the design of the set.

The information is translated on the oscilloscope ("scope") or face of a cathode ray tube. There are three main types of scopes. An "A" scope indicates the range of the target as the distance along a horizontal electron line to the target from the transmitter. A "B" scope shows the range vertically and the relative bearing horizontally. A PPI (Plan Position Indicator) scope shows a circular map-type image of the observed area.

Radio waves travel at the same constant speed as light—186,000 miles per second—and behave very much like sound waves in the way they echo from an object back to the transmitter. On the "A" scope, the distance of the object away is determined by dividing 186,000 by the number of seconds it takes for the echo to return and then by dividing the product by two.

For instance, if a radio wave goes out from a radar station and comes back in 1/500th of a second, the distance out and back from the transmitter would be 186,000 divided by 500 or 372. Divided by two, the product shows the object would be 186 miles from the station.

The cathode ray tube with an "A" type of scope measures such short intervals of time automatically. A beam of electrons is made to travel across the scope horizontally, in any predetermined interval of time.

For example, if the beam travels across the "A" scope in 1/500th of a second, this line represents the time taken for a radio wave to travel 186 miles out and back. One end of the line is therefore marked at 186 and the other at 0. As the object approaches a V-shaped depression or "blip" (or "pip") is registered in the line representing its distance away.

The process is continuous. Many pulses are transmitted every second. A sufficient time interval is allowed so that each echo can return from the greatest distance the instrument can measure. In combat, the "A" scope thus indicates the range of the target.

In addition to knowing the range, it was necessary during the Battle of Britain to find the height, direction and strength of enemy formations. It was known that low flying craft, a few hundred feet above the ground, would not register immediately on the "A" scope electron line.

A series of 200 m/c "microwave" tubes, capable of generating many kilowatts of high frequency energy, was developed in Britain to register low flying craft. These tubes made it practicable to mount the entire radar aerial system on a turntable and to concentrate the energy into a beam like a searchlight, which could sweep the horizon. The cathode ray tube rotated in synchronism.

With this searchlight type of radar, the direction of the target could be ascertained. If the signal returned from an aircraft

brightened the line instead of deflecting it, its position could be shown by a bright spot on the circular face of the tube. The tube could then have a map of the surrounding terrain superimposed on it.

The height of the distant craft could be measured by comparing the strength of the echo received by aerials at different heights. Such location was usually correct to within 500 feet.

One of the major problems at first was to identify the craft. IFF (Identification, Friend or Foe) radar was developed to do this. It consisted of a transmitter and receiver. The transmitter, or Interrogator, could send out a high-frequency beat which, when it reached the challenged plane could identify it as friend or foe. If the plane was a friendly one, its transmitter, or Transponder, automatically triggered the correct answering beat which would be received by the challenger on a Responder. The actual process of IFF was kept secret.

The development of various types of radar, for defense and then for offense, parallels the history of the Battle of Britain. The "A" scope radar was used to spot approaching aircraft at ground stations and was called AW (Aircraft Warning) radar.

As night fighters took to the air to battle Luftwaffe in 1941, Air Interception (AI) radar was developed for planes which enabled pilots to "see" their targets ahead of them. Using a "B" scope—which indicated the target's range vertically and relative bearing horizontally—the pilot could watch a green glow representing the radio echo from the enemy imposed on the face of the tube. This image was reflected on his windshield in such a way that the target seemed superimposed on the night sky ahead of him.

As this green spot drew closer, it grew "wings". And when close enough, the fighter could intercept the enemy plane.

Air interception radar, used in combination with GCI (Ground Control of Interception) was largely responsible for the end of the blitz by 1941. The latter device consisted of ground radar stations which directed (or "vectored") friendly planes to within radar or visual range of the enemy fighters shown in the radar scope.

The development of microwave radar had proved itself in naval navigation for submarine detection in the U-boat campaign of 1942 before it was used by RAF bombers. Against submarines it was known as ASV (Anti-Submarine Vision) radar.

Various types of microwave airplane devices were developed. One device indicated the precise altitude of an aircraft above the surface of the ground and gave warning of adjacent mountains.

PPI (Plan and Position Indicator) the third type of scope developed, found towns for bombers by displaying a moving map of the terrain below. It "painted" a fluorescent screen scope with a dim picture of the ground below. A bright line on the screen, called a rotating scanner beam, was synchronized with a rotating antenna which bounced centimeter waves from the land underneath. As the beam and antenna rotated, a clear picture was etched on the scope.

The scope itself was marked with bright rings, indicating 5-mile intervals. The scale of these rings could be enlarged to 10-mile intervals. A bombing circle in the center of these rings also indicated altitude.

Use of microwave radar was withheld

HOW RADAR WORKS (Continued)

until enough of it had been produced for mass raids on Germany. Statistical analyses showed that it made bombers 500 per cent more effective.

One of the most useful types of radar for air navigation, the "Gee" device, enabled a bomber to ascertain its position at all times.

Allied bombers could take off, navigate and return from mass raids with minute accuracy, fixing their positions on special gridded maps by the aid of "Gee" signals from ground stations. Within two months,

"Gee" changed the number of bombers the Allies could put over a target in an hour from 100 to 1,000.

D-day operations were facilitated by "Rebecca Eureka" radar which guided hundreds of parachutists and glider troops to their objectives. It consisted of automatic radar sets, dropped with the first wave of paratroopers, who set them up on the ground. Gliders following were able to pick up signals from these "Eureka" sets with their own radar devices, nicknamed "Rebecca".

OTHER KINDS OF RADAR

There are necessarily many types of radar—some perfected in the Pacific theater warfare—which have been omitted in this account.

There is the "Mickey" for instance. This is a type of radar with a PPI scope which was used extensively by Pathfinders in BTO (Bombing through the Overcast). The AAF first used BTO in a highly successful raid against Wilhelmshaven on Nov. 3, 1943. Improved and modified, it was soon put to work against Japan, both for bombing and navigation.

Low Altitude Bombing (LAB) was a microwave Anti-Submarine Vision setup which combined basic radar, a special attachment and a Norden bombsight. With LAB a bombardier could handle his run-in from several miles out and make his bomb release with radar.

It was estimated that in a span of 18 months a handful of LAB Liberators of the U. S. 5th, 13th and 14th air forces destroyed more than 500,000 tons of enemy shipping and war ships. Twenty LAB planes of the 14th air force sank 250,000 tons of shipping and more than 10 warships in the China seas.

Loran, or Long Range Navigation, developed by M.I.T. Radiation Laboratory, gives precise position fixes by means of electronic lines to navigators as far as 1,500 miles from stations. The British version of this navigational aid was "Gee."

GCA means Ground Controlled Approach and describes the technique and apparatus for "talking down" an airplane in poor visibility by means of two-way radio for a radar station.

Antiaircraft defenses and searchlights in Britain were aided by AGL, Automatic Gun Laying radar, which directed the guns and controlled their fire, and SLC, Searchlight Control radar, known as "Elsie."

A unique radar device, TW (Tail Warning) radar, served to warn fighters and bombers of the approach of enemy planes in the rear. When a plane came within 800 yards of a TW-equipped plane, a light would flash on the instrument panel and a horn would blow to warn the pilot.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEDAL

Recipients of the medal have been:

- 1921—Hjalmar Gotfried Carlson
- 1922—Frederick Arthur Halsey
- 1923—John Ripley Freeman
- 1926—Robert A. Millikan
- 1927—Wilfred Lewis
- 1928—Julian Kennedy

- 1929—William LeRoy Emmet
- 1931—Albert Kingsbury
- 1933—Ambrose Swasey
- 1934—Willis H. Carrier
- 1935—Charles T. Main
- 1936—Edward Bausch
- 1937—Edward P. Bullard

- 1938—Stephen J. Pigott
- 1939—James E. Gleason
- 1940—Charles F. Kettering
- 1941—Theodor von Karman
- 1942—E. G. Bailey
- 1943—Lewis K. Silcox
- 1944—Edward G. Budd

NUMBER OF STARS

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has

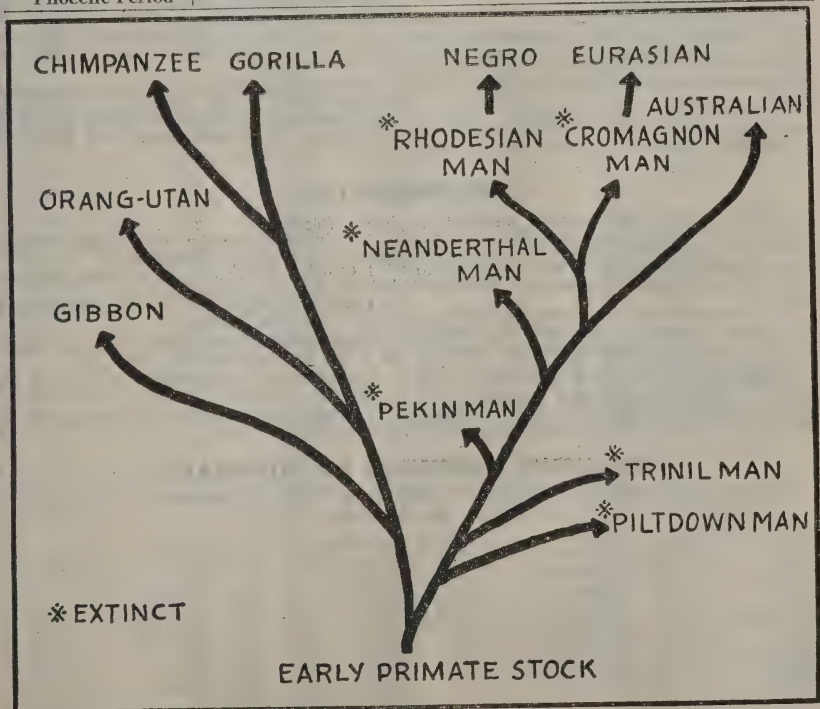
been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000. Recent estimates of the number of stars run as high as 1,800,000,000.

GLACIAL STAGES, CULTURAL STAGES, AND HUMAN REMAINS OF THE AGE OF MAN

(Prepared by the American Museum of Natural History)

PLEISTOCENE PERIOD	Glacial and Interglacial Stages	Stone Culture Stages	Man
	Recent Period	Neolithic (New Stone) Mesolithic (Mid-Stone) Magdalenian Solutrean Aurignacian	Modern Man, <i>Homo sapiens</i> , Whole world. Cro-Magnon Group, <i>Homo sapiens</i> , Europe. Mount Carmel Man, Palestine.
	IV Glacial Stage Würm		
	3 Interglacial Stage	Mousterian	Neanderthal Group, <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> , Europe. Solo Man, <i>Homo soloensis</i> , Java.
	III Glacial Stage Riss		
	2 Interglacial Stage	Acheulian	
PLISTOCENE PERIOD	II Glacial Stage Mindel	Lower Palaeolithic (Early Old Stone Age)	Heidelberg Man, <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> , Europe. Piltdown Man, <i>Eoanthropus dawsoni</i> , England. Peking Man, <i>Sinanthropus pekinensis</i> , China. Java Ape-Man, <i>Pithecanthropus erectus</i> , Java.
	1 Interglacial Stage	Chellean	
	I Glacial Stage Gunz	Pre-Chellean	
	Pliocene Period		

(Average estimate, 1,000,000 years ago)



ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED

(Source: Roget's Dictionary of Electrical Terms)

Ohm—The practical unit of resistance. Named for the German physicist, G. S. Ohm (1787-1854). A true Ohm is 10^9 C.G.S. absolute electromagnetic units of resistance.

International Ohm—The resistance offered to an unvarying current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass of constant cross section and of length of 106.300 centimetres. Equal to 1.00052 true Ohm.

Ampere (A.)—The practical unit of current (named for the French physicist Andre Marie Ampere (1775-1836)). The true ampere is one-tenth of the C.G.S. electromagnetic unit of current. The ampere can also be defined as the current produced by one volt applied to a conductor the resistance of which is one Ohm.

International Ampere—The value of an unvarying current which, when passed through a silver voltameter of specified form, deposits 0.00111800 grammes of silver per second. Equal to 0.99991 true ampere.

International Units—The system of units of electrical measurement recognized by law in most countries, based upon the values of the standards representing the International Ampere and International Ohm agreed upon at the International Conference in London in 1908.

Volt—The practical unit of electromotive force, potential difference, etc., being 10^8 C.G.S. units and that E.M.F. which produces a current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm.

International Volt—The E.M.F. or electrical pressure which when applied to a conductor, the resistance of which is one International Ohm, will produce a current of one International Ampere. Equal to 1.00043 true Volt.

Coulomb (C.)—A "practical" unit of quantity of electricity (named for C. A. de Coulomb, 1736-1806), being the quantity

which has passed when one ampere has flowed for one second, i.e. 10^{-1} absolute C.G.S. electromagnetic units. For engineering purposes the ampere-hour is more commonly used. (One Ampere Hour = 3,600 coulombs.)

Faraday—A unit of quantity of electricity sometimes used in electro-chemistry, being the quantity required to a "gramme equivalent" of the substance, and equal to 96,500 coulombs.

Farad (F.)—The unit of capacity corresponding to the practical electrical units; i.e. that capacity which is charged to a pressure of one volt by one coulomb, equal to 10^{-9} absolute C.G.S. electromagnetic units. As this is inconveniently large for ordinary purposes, the Microfarad, one millionth of a farad, is commonly used, although in many formulae capacities are expressed in farads for making calculations. (Named for Michael Faraday, 1791-1867).

Joule (J.)—A "practical" unit of energy usually applied to the measurement of heat developed by a current; being the quantity of energy developed from the expenditure of one watt for one second, i.e. 10^7 C.G.S. electromagnetic units. Equivalent to 10^7 ergs, 0.239 calories, 0.00094 B. Th. U., 0.73756 ft.-lbs., or 0.277778 kw.-hr. (Named for J. P. Joule, 1818-1889).

Watt (W.)—The practical unit of electric power (equal to 10^7 ergs per second, one joule per second or $1/746$ h.p.) The power in a circuit in watts is equal to the number of volts multiplied by the number of amperes and, in the case of alternating current, by the power factor.

International Watt—The energy expended in one second by an unvarying current of one International Ampere under an electrical pressure of one International Volt. Equal to 1.00043 true Watt.

THERMOMETER

The Fahrenheit thermometer generally is used in English-speaking countries and the Centigrade, or Celsius, thermometer in countries that use the metric system. A Réaumur thermometer is slightly used in Continental Europe.

In the Fahrenheit thermometer the freezing-point of water is 32° , and the boiling point of water at mean atmospheric pressure at the sea-level, 14.7 lb. per sq. in., is 212° , the distance between these two points being 180° . In the Centigrade and Réaumur thermometers the freezing-point is 0° . Boiling-point is 100° in the Centigrade scale, and 80°

in the Réaumur.

1 Fahrenheit degree = $5/9$ deg. Centigrade = $4/9$ degree Réaumur.

1 Centigrade degree = $9/5$ deg. Fahrenheit = $4/5$ deg. Réaumur.

1 Réaumur degree = $9/4$ deg. Fahrenheit = $5/4$ deg. Centigrade.

Temperature Fahrenheit = $9/5 \times \text{temp. C} + 32^\circ = 9/4 \text{ temp. R.} + 32^\circ$.

Temperature Centigrade = $5/9 (\text{temp. F.} - 32^\circ) = 5/4 \text{ temp. R.}$

Temperature Réaumur = $4/5 \text{ temp. C.} = 4/9 (\text{temp. F.} - 32^\circ)$.

RELATIVE HARDNESS OF MINERALS

(Reprinted by permission of Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, published by Handbook Publishers, Inc., Sandusky, Ohio)

Diamond.....	10	Opal.....	5.5-6.5	Antimony.....	3-3.5	Subnite.....	2
Corundum.....	9	Apatite.....	4.5-5	Barite.....	2.5-3.5	Zinc.....	2
Beryl.....	7.5-8	Calamine.....	4.5-5	Calcite.....	3	Tin.....	2
Andalusite.....	7.5	Iron.....	4.5	Copper.....	2.5-3	Gypsum.....	1.5-2
Quartz.....	7	Platinum.....	4-4.5	Silver.....	2.5-3	Graphite.....	1-2
Amethyst.....	7	Serpentine.....	2.5-4.5	Gold.....	2.5-3	Aluminate.....	1-2
Garnet.....	6.5-7	Fluorite.....	4	Mica.....	2-3	Calomel.....	1-2
Iridium.....	6-7	Dolomite.....	3.5-4	Galena.....	2.5-2.7	Ice.....	1.5
Feldspar.....	6-6.5	Argonite.....	3.5-4	Borax.....	2-2.5	Lead.....	1.5
Pyrite.....	6-6.5	Arsenic.....	3.5	Bismuth.....	2-2.5	Talc.....	1-1.5
Hematite.....	5.5-6.5						

Chemical Facts

THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

(Sources: Atomic weights from Journal of the American Medical society; melting and boiling points from Handbook of Chemistry and Physics; discoverers from The Discovery of the Elements, by Mary Elvira Weeks)

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Atomic weight	Melting point Degree C.	Boiling point Degree C.	Year Discovered	Discoverer
Aluminum	Al	13	26.97	660	1800	1827	Wohler
Antimony	Sb	51	121.76	630.5	1380	17th C.	Lemery
Argon	A	18	39.944	-189.2	-185.7	1894	Rayleigh, Ramsay
Arsenic	As	33	94.91	814 ^{36atm}	615 (Subl)	12th C.	Albert the Great
Barium	Ba	56	137.36	850	1140	1808	Davy
Beryllium	Be	4	9.02	1350	1500	1828	Wohler
Bismuth	Bi	83	209.00	271	1450	1753	Geoffroy
Boron	B	5	10.82	2300	2550	1808	Guy-Lussac, Thenard
Bromine	Br	35	79.916	-7.2	58.73	1826	Balard
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41	320.9	767	1817	Stromeyer
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08	810	1200 ¹³⁰	1808	Davy
Carbon	C	6	12.01	>3500	4200	B.C.	Klaproth, Berzelius,
Cerium	Ce	58	140.13	640	1400	1803	Hesinger
Cesium	Cs	55	132.91	26	670	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457	-101.6	-34.6	1774	Scheele
Chromium	Cr	24	52.01	1615	2200	1798	Vauquelin
Cobalt	Co	27	58.94	1480	3000	1735	Brandt
Columbium (Niobium)	Cb	41	92.91	1950	>3300	1801	Hatchett
Copper	Cu	29	63.57	1083	2300	B.C.	Boisbaudran
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.46			1886	Mosander
Erbium	Er	68	167.2			1843	Demarcay
Europium	Eu	63	152.0			1901	Moissan
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	-223	-187	1886	Marignac
Gadolinium	Gd	64	156.9			1880	Boisbaudran
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	29.75	>1600	1875	Winkler
Germanium	Ge	32	72.60	958.5	2700	1886	
Gold	Au	79	197.2	1063	2600	B.C.	
Hafnium	Hf	71	178.6	1700	>3200	1923	Coster, Hevesy
Helium	He	2	4.003	<-272.2	-268.9	1895	Ramsay, Cleve
Holmium	Ho	67	164.9			1879	Cleve
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0080	-259.14	-252.7	c1800	Cavendish
Indium	In	49	114.76	155	>1450	1863	Reich, Richter
Iodine	I	53	126.92	113.5	184.35	1811	Courtois
Iridium	Ir	77	193.1	2350	>4800	1804	Tennant
Iron	Fe	26	55.84	1535	3000	B.C.	Ramsay, Travers
Krypton	Kr	36	83.7	-169	-151.8	1898	Mosander
Lanthanum	La	57	138.92	826	1500	1839	
Lead	Pb	82	207.21	327.5	1620	B.C.	Arfvedson
Lithium	Li	3	6.940	186	>1200	1817	Urbain
Lutecium	Lu	71	174.99			1907	Bussy
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.32	651	1110	1830	Gahn
Manganese	Mn	25	54.93	1260	1900	1774	
Mercury	Hg	80	200.61	-38.87	356.9	B.C.	Hjelm
Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.85	2625	3700	1781	Welsbach
Neodymium	Nd	60	144.27	840		1885	Ramsay, Travers
Neon	Ne	10	20.183	-248.67	-245.9	1898	McMillan, Abelson
Neptunium	Np	93				1945	Cronstedt
Nickel	Ni	28	58.69	1452	2900	1754	Rutherford
Nitrogen	N	7	14.008	-209.86	-195.8	1772	Tennant
Osmium	Os	76	190.2	2700	>5300	1804	Priestley, Scheele
Oxygen	O	8	16.0	-218.4	-183	1774	Wollaston
Palladium	Pd	46	106.7	1555	2200	1803	Brandt
Phosphorus	P	15	30.98	44.1	280	1669	Wood
Platinum	Pt	78	195.23	1755	4300	1740	Seaborg, Kennedy,
Plutonium	Pu	94				1945	Walsh
Potassium	K	19	39.096	62.3	760	1807	Davy
Praeseodymium	Pr	59	140.92	940		1885	Welsbach
Protactinium	Pa	91	231				
Radium	Ra	88	226.05	960	1140	1898	The Curies
Radon	Rn	86	222	-71	-61.8	1900	Dorn
Rhenium	Re	75	186.31	3440 ¹⁶⁰		1925	Noddack, Tacke, Berg
Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91	1985	>2500	1803	Wollaston
Rubidium	Rb	37	85.48	38.5	700	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.7	2450	>2700	1844	Klaus
Samarium	Sm	62	150.43	>1300		1879	Boisbaudran
Scandium	Sc	21	45.10	1200	2400	1879	Wilson, Cleve

THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS (Continued)

Element	Sym- bol	Atom- ic Number	Atomic weight	Melting point Degree C.	Boiling point Degree C.	Year Dis- covered	Discoverer*
Selenium.....	Se	34	78.96	220	688	1818	Berzelius
Silicon.....	Si	14	28.06	1420	2600	1823	Berzelius
Silver.....	Ag	47	107.880	960.5	1950	B.C.	
Sodium.....	Na	11	22.997	97.5	880	1807	Davy
Strontium.....	Sr	38	87.63	800	1150	1808	Davy
Sulfur.....	S	16	32.06	112.8	444.6	B.C.	
Tantalum.....	Ta	73	180.88	2850	>4100	1802	Ekeberg
Tellurium.....	Te	52	127.61	452	1390	1782	Von Reichenstein
Terbium.....	Tb	65	159.2			1843	Mosander
Thallium.....	Tl	81	204.39	303.5	1650	1861	Crookes
Thorium.....	Th	90	232.12	1845	>3000	1828	Berzelius
Thulium.....	Tm	69	169.4			1878	Cleve, Sorett
Tin.....	Sn	50	118.70	231.85	2260	B.C.	
Titanium.....	Ti	22	47.90	1800	>3000	1795	Klaproth
Tungsten.....	W	74	183.92	3370	590	1783	d'Elhuyar
Uranium.....	U	92	238.07	<1850		1841	Peligo
Vanadium.....	V	23	50.95	1710	3000	1830	Sefstrom
Xenon.....	Xe	54	131.3	-140	-109.1	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Ytterbium.....	Yb	70	173.04			1878	Marignac
Yttrium.....	Y	39	88.92	1490	2500	1843	Mosander
Zinc.....	Zn	30	65.38	419.47	907	B.C.	
Zirconium.....	Zr	40	91.22	1900	>2900	1824	Berzelius
		95				1945	Seaborg
		96				1945	Seaborg

COMMON NAMES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Common name	Chemical name	Common name	Chemical name
Alcohol, grain.....	Ethyl alcohol	Mercurochrome.....	Mercury with bromine
Alcohol, wood.....	Methyl alcohol	Plaster of Paris.....	Gypsum
Alum, common.....	Potassium-aluminum sulfate	Prussic acid.....	Hydrocyanic acid
Aqua fortis.....	Nitric acid	Quicksilver.....	Mercury
Aspirin.....	Acetyl salicylic acid	Rochelle salts.....	Potassium sodium tartrate
Bleaching powder.....	Calcium hypochlorite	Sal ammoniac.....	Ammonium chloride
Borax.....	Sodium tetraborate	Salt, common.....	Sodium chloride
Calomel.....	Mercurous chloride	Saltpeter.....	Potassium nitrate
Carbolic acid.....	Phenol	Saltpeter, Chile.....	Sodium nitrate
Cream of tartar.....	Potassium bitartrate	Soda, baking.....	Sodium bicarbonate
Epsom salts.....	Magnesium sulfate	Soda, washing.....	Sodium carbonate
Ether.....	Diethyl ether	Spirits of hartshorn.....	Ammonia solution
Formalin.....	Formaldehyde	Sugar (cane or beet).....	Sucrose
Fruit sugar.....	Fructose	TNT.....	Trinitrotoluene
Laughing gas.....	Nitrous oxide	Vitriol, oil of.....	Sulphuric acid
Lime, quick.....	Calcium oxide	Water glass.....	Sodium silicate
Lime, slacked.....	Calcium hydroxide	White lead.....	Basic lead carbonate
Lunar caustic.....	Silver nitrate	Wormwood.....	Absinthium

MOH'S SCALE OF HARDNESS

Scale of Hardness	Working Scale of Hardness
1. Talc.....	1. Very easily scratched by finger nail and has greasy feel to the hand
2. Gypsum.....	2. Easily scratched by finger nail
3. Calcite.....	3. Scratched by brass pin or copper coin
4. Fluorite.....	4. Easily scratched by knife
5. Apatite.....	5. Scratched with difficulty with knife
6. Orthoclase.....	6. Easily scratched by file
7. Quartz.....	7. Is but little touched by file, but will scratch window glass
8. Topaz.....	8. All harder than 7 will scratch window glass
9. Corundum.....	
10. Diamond.....	

WHEN WATER BOILS

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

Altitude (feet)	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Altitude (feet)	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
Sea Level	212	100	5,225	202	94
1,025	210	99	6,304	200	93
2,063	208	98	7,381	198	92
3,115	206	97	8,481	196	91
4,169	204	95	9,031	195	90

DENSITIES OF GASES AT STANDARD CONDITIONS*

Source: Hodgman, Chas. D., Handbook of Chemistry and Physics

Gas	Formula	Molecular Weight	Density	
			G. per 1	Lb. per cu. ft.
Acetylene	C_2H_2	26.04	1.173	0.07323
Air			1.2929	.08071
Ammonia	NH_3	17.03	0.7710	.04813
Argon	A	39.91	1.7837	.11135
Bromine	Br_2	159.83	7.1388	0.4460
Butane	C_4H_{10}	58.12	2.5190	.15725
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	44.01	1.9769	.12341
monoxide	CO	28.01	1.2504	.07806
oxychloride	$CoCl_2$	98.92	4.5313	0.2830
oxysulfide	COS	60.07	2.72	.170
Chlorine	Cl_2	70.91	3.214	.2006
monoxide	Cl_2O	86.91	3.89	.243
Cyanogen	C_2N_2	52.02	2.335	.1458
Ethane	C_2H_6	30.07	1.3566	.08469
Ethyl Chloride	C_2H_5Cl	64.52	2.8700	0.1793
Ethylene	C_2H_4	28.05	1.2604	.07868
Fluorine	F_2	38.00	1.696	.1059
Helium	He	4.00	0.17847	.01114
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	36.47	1.6394	0.1024
Hydrofluoric acid	HF	20.01	0.9218	0.0576
Hydriodic acid	HI	127.93	5.7245	0.3576
Hydrogen	H_2	2.016	0.08988	.005611
selenide	H_2Se	81.22	3.670	.229
sulfide	H_2S	34.08	1.539	.09608
telluride	H_2Te	129.63	5.81	.363
Krypton	Kr	83.70	3.708	.2315
Methane	CH_4	16.04	0.7163	.04475
Methyl chloride	CH_3Cl	50.49	2.3076	.1441
Neon	Ne	20.18	0.90035	.05621
Nitric oxide	NO	30.01	1.3402	.08367
Nitrogen	N_2	28.02	1.25055	.07807
Nitrous oxide	N_2O	44.02	1.9778	.1235
Nitroxyl chloride	NOCl	81.47	2.57	.160
Oxygen	O_2	32.00	1.42904	.08921
Phosphine	PH_3	34.00	1.5294	.09548
Silicon fluoride	SiF_2	104.06	4.684	.2924
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	64.06	2.9269	.1827
Xenon	X	131.30	5.851	.3653

*Standard conditions are 760mm. mercury or one atmosphere (a unit of pressure). (One atmosphere is force exerted by a column of 76cm. of mercury high and 1 cm². in area on an area 1 cm². Standard temperature is 0°C, or 32°F (freezing point of water).)

GEOLOGIC TIME

(Prepared by the American Museum of Natural History)

	Recent Period						
	Pleistocene (Glacial) Period	}	Quaternary	}	Age of Man		
	Pliocene Period					or	
Cenozoic Era		}	Neogene Period	}	Age of Mammals		
	Miocene Period					or	Tertiary
	Oligocene Period	}	Eocene Period	}			
	Eocene Period				Eogene Period		
	Palaeocene Period						
(60,000,000 years ago)							
Mesozoic Era							
	Cretaceous Period	}	Cretaceous Period	}	Age of Reptiles		
	Comanchean Period						
		Jurassic Period					
	Triassic Period						
(180,000,000 years ago)							
Palaeozoic Era							
	Permian Period						
	Pennsylvanian Period	}	Carboniferous Period	}	Age of Amphibians		
	Mississippian Period						
		Devonian Period					
		Silurian Period					
	Ordovician Period						
	Cambrian Period						
(550,000,000 years ago)							
Proterozoic Era (Often referred to as Pre-Cambrian Time.)						Age of Invertebrate Animals	
Archaean Era (Periods cannot be clearly defined.)							
(+1,850,000,000 years ago).							

FREEZING MIXTURES

Source: Handbook of Chemistry

Ingredients	Parts	Mixed with		Temperature before Mixture degree C.	Temperature of Mixture degree C.
		Water or Snow	Parts		
Calcium chloride (crystals).....	250	Water	100	10.8	-12.4
Sodium hyposulphite (crystals).....	110	Water	100	10.7	-8.0
Calcium chloride.....	30	Snow	100	-1	-10.9
Ammonium chloride.....	25	Snow	100	-1	-15.4
Ammonium nitrate.....	45	Snow	100	-1	-16.75
Sodium chloride.....	33	Snow	100	-1	-21.3
Sulphuric acid + water (H ₂ SO ₄ , 66.1 per cent).....	1	Snow	1.097	-1	-37.0
Sulphuric acid + water (H ₂ SO ₄ , 66.1 per cent).....	1	Snow	13.08	-1	-16.0
Alcohol at 4°.....	77	Snow	73	0	-30.0

RELATIVE HARDNESS OF THE ELEMENTS

Carbon.....10.0	Iron.....4.5	Gold.....2.5-3	Gallium.....1.5
Boron.....9.5	Platinum.....4.3	Tellurium.....2.3	Lead.....1.5
Chromium.....9.0	Arsenic.....3.5	Cadmium.....2.0	Indium.....1.2
Osmium.....9.0	Copper.....2.5-3	Sulfur.....1.5-2.5	Lithium.....0.6
Silicon.....7.0	Antimony.....3.0-3.3	Selenium.....2.0	Phosphorus.....0.5
Iridium.....6-6.5	Aluminum.....2-2.9	Magnesium.....2.0	Potassium.....0.5
Ruthenium.....6.5	Silver.....2.5-7	Tin.....1.5-1.8	Sodium.....0.4
Manganese.....5.0	Bismuth.....2.5	Strontium.....1.8	Rubidium.....0.3
Palladium.....4.8	Zinc.....2.5	Calcium.....1.5	Caesium.....0.2

Scientific Awards

MEDALISTS OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES

Sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

WASHINGTON MEDAL AWARDS

The Washington award is sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineering.

Recipients of the medal have been:

1919—Herbert C. Hoover	1929—Bion Joseph Arnold	1939—Daniel W. Mead
1922—Robert W. Hunt	1930—Mortimer Elwyn Cooley	1940—Daniel Cowan Jackling
1923—Arthur N. Talbot	1931—Ralph Modjeski	1941—Ralph Budd
1925—J. Waldo Smith	1932—William David Coolidge	1942—William Lamont Abbott
1926—John Watson Alvord	1935—Ambrose Swasey	1943—Audrey Abraham Potter
1927—Orville Wright	1936—Charles Franklin Kettering	1944—Henry Ford
1928—Michael Idvorsky Pupin	1937—Frederick Gardner Cottrell	1945—Arthur Holly Compton
	1938—Frank Baldwin Jewett	

HOOVER MEDAL

Awarded jointly by the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Recipients of the medal have been:

1930—Herbert C. Hoover	1938—John Frank Stevens	1942—Gerard Swope
1936—Ambrose Swasey	1939—Gano Dunn	1943—No award
1937—No award	1940—No award	1944—Ralph Edward Flanders
	1941—D. Robert Yarnall	

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS MEDAL

St. Louis citizens and members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers sponsor this award.

Recipients have been:

1929—Daniel Guggenheim	1935—Will Rogers (posthumously)	1941—John E. Younger
1932—Paul Litchfield	1938—James H. Doolittle	1944—George W. Lewis

WORCESTER REED WARNER MEDAL

Awarded by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and founded by Mr. Warner.

Recipients of the medal have been:

1933—Dexter S. Kimball	1937—Clarence F. Hirschfeld	1941—Richard V. Southwell
1934—Ralph E. Flanders	1938—Lawford H. Fry	1942—Fred H. Colvin
1935—Stephen Timoshenko	1939—Rupen Eksegian	1943—Igor I. Sikorsky
1936—Charles M. Allen	1940—William B. Gregory	1944—Earle Buckingham

HOLLEY MEDAL

Recipients of the Holley medal founded by American Society of Mechanical Engineers George I. Rockwood and awarded by the have been:

1924—Hjalmar Gottfried Carlson
1928—Elmer Ambrose Sperry
1929—Baron Chuzaburo Shiba
1934—Irving Langmuir

1936—Henry Ford
1937—Frederick G. Cottrell
1938—Francis Hodgkinson
1939—Carl E. Johansson
1940—Edwin Howard Armstrong

1941—John C. Garand
1942—Ernest O. Lawrence
1943—Vannevar Bush
1944—Carl L. Norden

JAMES DOUGLAS MEDAL

Recipients of the James Douglas medal sponsored by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers have been:

1923—Frederick Laist
1924—Charles Washington Merrill
1925—William Hastings Bassett
1926—John Michael Callow
1927—Zay Jeffries
1928—Selwyn G. Blaylock
1929—Paul Dyer Merica

1930—John Van Nostrand Dorr
1931—William H. Pierce
1932—Champion Herbert Mathewson
1933—James O. Elton
1935—George Cameron Stone
1938—Hal Williams Hardinge

1940—Louis D. Ricketts
1941—No award
1942—Arthur Smith Dwight
1943—No award
1944—No award
1945—Robert Franklin Mehl

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AWARDS

Composed of men and women who have achieved success in some field of scientific endeavor, the National Institute of Social Sciences, awards annually medals in recognition of the humanitarian and patriotic services of men and women. William Edwin Hall is president of the institute which has offices at 271 Madison avenue, New York City.

Gold medals awarded by the institute have been:

1913, Archer M. Huntington; Samuel L. Parrish, William H. Taft.

1914, Charles W. Eliot, Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethels, Abraham Jacobi, Henry Fairfield Osborn.

1915, Luther Burbank, Andrew Carnegie.
1916, Robert Bacon, Mrs. H. Hartley Jenkins, Adolph Lewisohn.

1917, George W. Crile, Surgeon-Gen. William C. Gorgas, John Purroy Mitchell, Michael Idvorsky Pupin.

1918, Henry P. Davison, Herbert C. Hoover, William J. Mayo.

1919, Samuel Gompers, William Henry Welch.

1920, Alexis Carrel, H. Holbrook Curtis, Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, Harry Pratt Judson.

1921, Charles Frederick Chandler, Calvin Coolidge, Madame Marie Curie, Cleveland H. Dodge.

1923, Charles B. Davenport, Sir Auckland Geddes, Emory R. Johnson, M. Jules J. Jusserand, John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

1924, Walter Hampden, Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer.

1925, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, William H. Park, Elihu Root, Owen D. Young.

1926, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Clarence Hungerford MacKay, Stephen Tyng Mather, Mary Schenck Woolman.

1927, George Pierce Baker, Walter Darrsch, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Adolph S. Ochs.

1928, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Robert W. deForest, Willis R. Whitney.

1929, Mrs. Valeria Langeloth, Rose Livingston, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James T. Shotwell, Daniel Willard.

1930, Anna Billings Gallup, George R. Minot, William Lyon Phelps, Nathan Straus.

1931, Grace Abbott, Richard Clarke Cabot, Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg.

1932, Edward E. Allen, James Howell Post, William C. Redfield, Gerard Swope.

1933, Newton D. Baker, Clifford W. Beers, Commander Evangeline Booth.

1934, Mrs. Eleanor Robson Belmont, Walter B. Cannon, Samuel Seabury.

1935, C. N. Bliss, Harvey Cushing, Carter Glass, George E. Vincent.

1936, Nicholas Murray Butler, William Edwin Hall, Mrs. Harrison Eustis, J. P. Morgan.

1937, James Rowland Angell, J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, Wesley Clair Mitchell.

1938, John W. Davis, Walter S. Gifford, Dorothy Thompson.

1939, Martha Berry, William Church Osborn, George Wharton Pepper.

1940, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, James E. West, Wendell L. Willkie.

1941, Norman H. Davis, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Alfred E. Smith.

1942, Rufus B. von KleinSmid, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Donald M. Nelson.

1943, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Edwin Grant Conklin, Mildred H. McAfee, Lieut. Commander, USNR, Juan Terry Trippe.

1944, Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. Henry Pomeroy Davison, James G. K. McClure.

1945, Dr. Vannevar Bush, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Dr. William Mather Lewis.

J. J. R. CROES MEDAL

Sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Recipients of the award have been:

1920—B. A. Smith
1921—Fred A. Noetzi
1922—William Cain
1923—James F. Sanborn
1924—Joel D. Justin
1925—Charles S. Whitney
1926—Clarence S. Jarvis
1927—Henry Clay Ripley
1930—H. deB. Parsons
1931—John R. Freeman

1932—David L. Yarnell and Floyd A. Nagler
1933—Earl I. Brown
1934—H. M. Westergaard
1935—A. T. Larned and W. S. Merrill
1936—Wilbur M. Wilson
1937—Inge Lyse & Bruce G. Johnston
1938—E. C. Hartmann

1939—B. A. Mockmore
1940—Edward J. Rutter, Quintin B. Graves and Franklin F. Snyder
1941—Earl I. Brown
1942—Charles F. Ruff
1943—C. H. Gronquist
1944—N. M. Newmark

NORMAN MEDAL

The Norman medal was endowed by the late George H. Norman in 1872 and is sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Recipients since 1919 have been:	1928—Charles E. Sudler	1937—J. C. Stevens
1919—William Barclay Parsons	1929—G. T. Rude	1938—Hunter Rouse
1920—J. A. L. Waddell	1930—Charles Terzaghi	1939—Charles H. Lee
1922—Charles H. Paul	1931—Floyd A. Nagler and Albion Davis	1940—Shorridge Hardesty and Harold E. Wessman
1923—D. B. Steinman	1933—Hardy Cross	1941—J. A. Van den Brook
1924—B. F. Jakobsen	1934—Leon S. Moisseiff	1942—Karl Terzaghi
1925—Harrison P. Eddy	1935—D. C. Henry	1943—Thomas E. Stanton
1926—Julian Hinds	1936—Daniel W. Mead	1944—Ralph B. Peck
1927—B. F. Jakobsen		

JOHN FRITZ MEDAL

The John Fritz medal is awarded by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Chemical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Recipients of the award have been:	1917—Henry Marion Howe	1929—Herbert Clark Hoover
1902—John Fritz	1918—J. Waldo Smith	1930—Ralph Modjeski
1905—Lord Kelvin	1919—Gen. George W. Goethals	1931—David Watson Taylor
1906—George Westinghouse	1920—Orville Wright	1932—Michael Idvorsky Pupin
1907—Alexander Graham Bell	1921—Sir Robert A. Hadfield	1933—Daniel Cowan Jackling
1908—Thomas Alva Edison	1922—Charles Prosper Eugene Schneider	1934—John Ripley Freeman
1909—Charles Talbot Porter	1923—Senator E. Guglielmo Marconi	1935—Frank Julian Sprague
1910—Alfred Nobel	1924—Ambrose Swasey	1936—William Frederick Durand
1911—Sir William Henry White	1925—John Frank Stevens	1937—Arthur Newell Talbot
1912—Robert Woolston Hunt	1926—Edward Dean Adams	1938—Paul Dyer Merica
1913—No award	1927—Elmer Ambrose Sperry	1939—Frank Baldwin Jewett
1914—John Edson Sweet	1928—John Joseph Carty	1940—Clarence Floyd Hirschfeld
1915—James Douglas		1941—Ralph Budd
1916—Elihu Thomson		1942—Everette Lee DeGolyer

CHANDLER AWARDS

Source: Charles Frederick Chandler Foundation, Columbia University

Friends and former students of Prof. Charles Frederick Chandler, American chemist, April 1, 1910, donated a sum of money and presented to Dr. Chandler a die of a gold medal which has been made the basis of the Charles Frederick Chandler medals presented to outstanding chemists since 1913. The income of the original fund is used in defraying the expense of delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of chemistry and its practical applications. A replica of the medal is given the lecturer.

Awards have been:	1935—Jacob G. Lipman
1914—Leo Hendrik Baekeland	1936—William Francis Giauque
1917—W. F. Hillebrand	1937—John Howard Northrup
1920—Willis R. Whitney	1937-1939—No award
1921—F. Gowland Hopkins	1939-1940—Thomas Hamilton Chilton
1922—Edgar Fahs Smith	1940-1941—No award
1923—Robert E. Swain	1941-1942—Robert R. Williams and Roger John Williams
1925—Edward C. Kendall	1942-1943—Willard Henry Dow
1926—Samuel W. Parr	
1928—Moses Gomberg	
1929—John Arthur Wilson	
1930—Irving Langmuir	
1932—James B. Conant	
1933—George O. Curme, Jr.	

PENROSE MEDAL

The Penrose medal is awarded by the Geological Society of America in recognition of eminent research in pure geology and contributions to the science of geology. Prof. George D. Louderback, chairman of the department of geological sciences at the University of California, as chairman of the society's committee awards, presented this year's medal.

All the recipients were of the United States except Sederholm of Finland; Lacriox, France, and Coleman, Canada.

Recipients have been:	1935—Reginald Aldworth Daly
1927—Thomas Crowder Chamberlin	1936—Arthur Philemon Coleman
1928—Jacob Johannes Sederholm	1937—No award
1930—Francois Alfred Antoine Lacriox	1938—Andrew C. Lawson
1931—William Morris Davis	1939—William B. Scott
1932—Edward Oscar Ulrich	1940—Nelson H. Darton
1933—Waldemar Lindgren	1941—Norman L. Bowen
1934—Charles Schuchert	1942—Charles K. Leith
	1943—No award
	1944—Bailey Willis

ANOTHER PENROSE MEDAL

The Society of Economic Geologists of which Prof. D. H. McLaughlin, of Harvard university, is secretary, also awards a Penrose medal. Awards of the society have been:

1924—Thomas B. Chamberlin	1931—David White	1939—Reno Harper Sales
1927—Waldemar Lindgren	1933—Louis De Launay	1942—William H. Emmons
1929—Johan H. L. Vogt	1935—Charles Kenneth Leith	1944—Walter C. Mendenhall

All the recipients were of the United States except Vogt of Norway and Launay of France.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AWARDS

Edison Medal. The medal was established Feb. 11, 1904, and is awarded once each year by the Edison Medal committee to some resident in the United States of America and its dependencies, or of the

Dominion of Canada, for "meritorious achievement" in electrical science or electrical engineering or the electrical arts. Awards of the medal have been as follows:

1909—Elihu Thomson
1910—Frank J. Sprague
1911—George Westinghouse
1912—William Stanley
1913—Charles F. Brush
1914—Alexander Graham Bell
1916—Nikola Tesla
1917—John J. Carty
1918—Benjamin G. Lamme
1919—W. L. R. Emmet
1920—Michael I. Pupin

1921—Cummings C. Chesney
1922—Robert A. Millikan
1923—John W. Lieb
1924—John W. Howell
1925—Harris J. Ryan
1927—William D. Coolidge
1928—Frank B. Jewett
1929—Charles F. Scott
1930—Frank Conrad
1931—E. W. Rice, Jr.
1932—Bancroft Gherardi

1933—Arthur E. Kennelly
1934—Willis R. Whitney
1935—Lewis B. Stillwell
1936—Alex Dow
1938—Dugald C. Jackson
1939—Philip Torchio
1940—George A. Campbell
1941—John Boswell Whitehead
1942—Edwin H. Armstrong
1943—Vannevar Bush
1944—E. F. W. Alexanderson

Lamme Gold Medal. A bequest was made by the late Benjamin G. Lamme to provide for the award by the institute of a gold medal annually to a member of the A. I. E. E., "who has shown meritorious

achievement in the development of electrical apparatus or machinery."

Awards of the medal have been made as follows:

1928—Allan Bertram Field
1929—Rudolf E. Hellmund
1930—William J. Foster
1931—Guiseppe Paccioli
1932—Edward Weston
1933—Lewis B. Stillwell

1934—Henry E. Warren
1935—Vannevar Bush
1936—Frank Conrad
1937—Robert E. Doherty
1938—Marion A. Savage
1939—Norman W. Storer

1940—Comfort A. Adas
1941—Forrest E. Ricketts
1942—Joseph Slepian
1943—Arthur H. Kehoe
1944—S. H. Mortensen

CHEMICAL ACHIEVEMENT MEDALS

The Nichols Medal. Established in 1902 by William H. Nichols, the medal has been awarded to the following by the New York section of the American Chemical society: 1915, Irving Langmuir; 1916, Claude S. Hudson; 1918, Treat B. Johnson; 1920, Irving Langmuir; 1921, Gilbert N. Lewis; 1923, Thomas Midgley, Jr.; 1924, Charles A. Kraus; 1925, E. C. Franklin; 1926, Samuel C. Lind; 1927, Roger Adams; 1928, Hugh S. Taylor; 1929, W. L. Evans; 1930, S. E. Sheppard; 1931, John Arthur Wilson; 1932, J. B. Conant; 1934, Henry C. Sherman; 1935, J. A. Nieuwland; 1936, William M. Clark; 1937, F. C. Whitmore; 1938, Phoebus A. Levene; 1939, Joel H. Hildebrand; 1940, John M. Nelson; 1941, Linus Pauling; 1942, Duncan A. MacInnes; 1943, Arthur B. Lamb; 1944, Carl S. Marvel.

The Perkin Medal. Established in 1906 and first given to Sir William H. Perkin, the Perkin medal is awarded by the Society of Chemical Industry. Recipients have been: 1915, Edward Weston; 1916, Leo H. Baekeland; 1917, Ernst Twissell; 1918, Auguste J. Rossi; 1919, Frederick G. Cottrell; 1920, Charles F. Chandler; 1921, Willis R. Whitney; 1922, William M. Burton; 1923, Milton C. Whitaker; 1924, Frederick M. Becket; 1925, Hugh K. Moore; 1926, R. B. Moore; 1927, John E. Teeple; 1928, Irving Langmuir; 1929, Eugene C. Sullivan; 1930, H. H. Dow; 1931, A. D. Little; 1932, Charles F. Burgess; 1933, George Oenslager; 1934, Colin G. Fink; 1935, George O. Curme; 1936, Warren K. Lewis; 1937, Thomas Midgley, Jr.; 1938, Frank J. Tone; 1939, Walter S. Landis; 1940, Charles M. A. Stine; 1941, J. V. N. Dorr; 1942, Martin H. Ittner; 1943, Robert E. Wilson; 1944, Gaston F. DuBois; 1945, Elmer K. Bolton; 1946, Francis C. Frary.

The Grasselli Medal. Presented by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, and called the Grasselli medal, the medal now is known as the Chemistry Indus-

try medal. Recipients have been: 1920, Allen Rogers; 1922, Walter H. Fulweiler; 1924, B. D. Saklatwalla; 1925, E. R. Berry; 1926, Charles E. Downs; 1928, H. J. Rose; 1929, Bradley Stoughton; 1930, Per K. Frolich; 1931, L. V. Redman; 1932, George L. Clark; 1933, J. G. Vail; 1934, F. J. Metzger; 1935, E. R. Weidlein; 1936, Walter S. Landis; 1937, Evan J. Crane; 1938, J. V. N. Dorr; 1939, Robert E. Wilson; 1941, Elmer K. Bolton; 1942, Harrison E. Howe; 1943, John J. Grebe; 1944, Bradley Dewey; 1945, Sidney D. Kirkpatrick.

The Willard Gibbs Medal. Founded in 1910 and presented by the American Chemical society. Recipients have been: 1915, Arthur A. Noyes; 1916, Willis R. Whitney; 1917, Edward W. Morley; 1918, William M. Burton; 1919, William A. Noyes; 1920, F. G. Cottrell; 1921, Marie Curie; 1923, Julius Stieglitz; 1924, Gilbert N. Lewis; 1925, Moses Gomberg; 1926, James C. Irvine; 1927, John A. Abel; 1928, William D. Harkins; 1929, Claude S. Hudson; 1930, Irving Langmuir; 1931, Phoebus A. Levene; 1932, Edward C. Franklin; 1933, Richard Willstaller; 1934, Harold C. Urey; 1935, Charles A. Kraus; 1936, Roger Adams; 1937, Herbert Newby McCoy; 1938, Robert R. Williams; 1939, Donald D. Van Slyke; 1940, Vladimir N. Ipatieff; 1941, Edward A. Doisy; 1942, Thomas Midgley, Jr.; 1943, Conrad A. Elvehjem; 1944, George O. Curme, Jr.; 1945, Frank C. Whitmore.

Langmuir Medal. Established in 1931 by Arthur C. Langmuir and awarded by the American Chemical society for research work in chemistry. Awards have been: 1931, Linus Pauling; 1932, Dr. Oscar K. Rice; 1933, Dr. F. H. Spedding; 1934, Dr. C. Frederick Koelsch; 1936, John G. Kirkwood; 1937, Dr. E. B. Wilson; 1938, Paul D. Bartlett; 1940, Lawrence Olin; 1941, Karl A. Folkers; 1942, John L. Oncley; 1943, Kenneth S. Pitzer; 1944, Arthur C. Cope; 1945, Frederick T. Wall

ASTRONOMY

(Prepared especially for the National Almanac and Yearbook by Hart Wright Co.,
Clearwater, Florida)

Astronomical Facts

DEVELOPMENT OF ASTRONOMY

The study of the stars must be as old as mankind. In prehistoric times the common people recognized the groups of stars we call constellations and, from month to month, as they watched their flocks or rested under the open sky they wove fanciful tales of gods and heroes and men and women about these bright stars or groups of stars. Many of these stories have come down in writing, and from new sources we are just now learning other versions of such tales from primitive peoples.

Astrology developed early and, strange to say, persists even to this day. The ancient astrologers kept watch of the sky, and in many cases records of what they saw were used by outstanding scientists of a much later day.

Astronomy is by far the oldest of all the sciences and it probably would be conceded that it is the most spectacular and glamorous as well. The dramatic daily rising and setting of the sun, the changing phases of the moon, the prediction and verification of eclipses, the reappearance of great comets, and the steady, ordered motions of the heavens commends the subject to the layman's interest.

A few fundamental laws of the heavenly bodies such as the precession of the equinoxes, the rotation of the earth on its axis in 24 hours, and its revolution around the sun in a year were recognized early by some of the keener students of nature.

With the invention of the telescope by Galileo in 1610 a new revelation of the universe came to man and the increased knowledge of the extensive nature of the "sky"

since Galileo's time has been phenomenal. We have learned much about the earth as an astronomical body, the distances to the moon, the sun, and the planets, and of their sizes, masses, and densities. Especially in recent years our knowledge has been extended considerably in regard to the distances to the stars and nebulae, and their temperatures and astonishing physical states which are quite beyond the conditions of temperature, density, and ionization to which we can subject materials in our laboratories.

The practical benefits of astronomy to mankind have been great in furnishing accurate methods of navigation, fundamental surveys of the earth, and of timekeeping. The increase of astronomical knowledge affected greatly the thinking of civilized man. But probably the greatest contribution of all has been the readjustment of man's perspective with regard to the universe and his own position as an integral part of it.

A long succession of famous men from before the time of Hipparchus (c. 125 B.C.) through Ulugh Beigh, Copernicus, Brahe, Kepler, Newton, Herschel, to our contemporaries Hale, Adams, Russell, and Shapley—to name only a few—have given us an understanding of the astounding size and nature of the physical universe. The development of telescopes and auxiliary instruments is just now culminating in the construction of the two-hundred inch telescope. Such modern means have given us observations which in many cases have out-stripped our present powers of analysis and interpretation. Superstitious fears have given way to understanding and appreciation.

METHOD FOR MAKING CALCULATIONS

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year Book are based upon mean or civil time unless otherwise stated (See table for change to standard time.) The rising and setting of the sun and moon are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply

with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

Daylight Saving—Advance one hour in May, June, July, August and September to convert into the "daylight saving time" where same is used locally.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Signs of the Planets, Etc.

☉ Sun	♀ Venus	♃ Jupiter	♆ Neptune
☾ Moon	♁ Earth	♄ Saturn	♇ Pluto
☿ Mercury	♂ Mars	♅ Uranus	

Signs of the Zodiac

Spring	1. ♈ Aries	Autumn	7. ♎ Libra
Signs	2. ♉ Taurus	Signs	8. ♏ Scorpius
	3. ♊ Gemini		9. ♐ Sagittarius
Summer	4. ♋ Cancer	Winter	10. ♑ Capricornus
Signs	5. ♌ Leo	Signs	11. ♒ Aquarius
	6. ♍ Virgo		12. ♓ Pisces

- ☿ Conjunction, or having the same longitude or right ascension
- ☐ Quadrature, or differing by 90° or 270° in longitude or right ascension
- ☿ Opposition, or differing 180° in longitude or right ascension
- ♈ Moon's ascending node: ♏ descending node
- ☾ Moon brightest
- ☾ Moon lowest

Abbreviations

Ascending node	S South	° Degrees	h Hours
Descending node	E East	' Minutes of arc	m Minutes of time
North	W West	" Seconds of arc	s Seconds of time

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS, 1946

olar parallax: 8".80.	Universal constant of gravitation: 6.670x10-8 c.g.s. units.
onstant of nutation: 9".21.	Mass of earth: 13.2 × 10 ²⁴ pounds.
onstant of aberration: 20".47.	Mean density of earth: 5.517 (water = 1).
eneral precession: 50".2564.	Mass of sun: 4.41 × 10 ³⁰ pounds.
bliquity of ecliptic: 23° 27' 8".26.	Pole of galactic plane: right ascension 12h 40m, declination + 28°.
quatorial horizontal parallax of moon: 57' 2".70.	Center of galaxy: right ascension 17h40m, declination - 26°.
ean distance, earth to moon: 238,857 miles.	Solar apex: right ascension 18h 5m, declination + 31°.
ean distance, earth to sun: 92,897,416 miles.	Solar motion: 12.2 miles per sec.
elocity of light: 186,271 miles per sec.	Solar constant: 7.11 B.T.U. per sq. ft. per min.
ime for light to travel from sun: 498s .580.	Sun's stellar magnitude, -26.6.
eriod of a comet or asteroid: 1,000 04 a ^{3/2} years.	Sun's absolute magnitude: 5.0.
cceleration due to gravity: 32.17 ft. per sec.	Magnitude of full moon, -12.5.
quatorial radius of earth: 3963.34 miles.	Light year: 5,880 billion miles.
olar radius of earth 3949.99 miles.	Parsec: 19,160 billion miles.
lattening of earth: 1/297.0.	Parsec: 3,259 light years.
° of latitude at equator: 68.6082 miles.	Surface temperature of sun: 11,000° F.
° of latitude at Chicago: 69.0178 miles.	
° of longitude at equator: 69.1733 miles.	
° of longitude at Chicago: 51.6183 miles.	
Earth's mean orbital speed: 18.5 miles per second.	

Length of the Year

Tropical (ordinary).....365.242 198 79 days	Anomalistic.....365.259 641 34 days
Sidereal.....365.256 360 42 days	

Length of the Month

Synodical (ordinary).....29d 12h 44m 2s.8	Anomalistic.....27d 13h 18m 33s.1
Sidereal.....27d 7h 43m 11s.5	

Length of the Day

Sidereal—23h 56m 4s.091 of mean solar time.	Solar—24h 3m 56s.555 of sidereal time.
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CHURCH CALENDAR, 1946

January	25—Annunciation	24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist
1—Circumcision	April	August
6—Epiphany	14—Palm Sunday	6—Transfiguration
25—Conversion of St. Paul	19—Good Friday	15—Assumption of the Virgin
February	21—Easter Sunday	September
2—Purification of Virgin Mary	28—Low Sunday	18, 20, 21—Ember Days
17—Septuagesima Sunday	May	November
24—Sexagesima Sunday	26—Rogation Sunday	1—All Saints
24—St. Mathias	30—Ascension Day	2—All Souls
March	June	December
3—Quinquagesima Sunday	9—Whitsunday	1—Advent Sunday
6—Ash Wednesday	12, 14, 15—Ember Days	18, 20, 21—Ember Days
10—Quadragesima Sunday	16—Trinity Sunday	
13, 15, 16—Ember Days	20—Corpus Christi	

EMBER DAYS, 1946

Wednesday } after { The First Sunday in Lent	March 13, 15, 16
Friday } { The Feast of Pentecost	June 12, 14, 15
and } { Sept. 14	Sept. 18, 20, 21
Saturday } { Dec. 13	Dec. 18, 20, 21

TABLES OF EASTER DATES, 1901-50

1901—April 7	1914—April 12	1927—April 17	1939—April 9
1902—March 30	1915—April 4	1928—April 8	1940—March 24
1903—April 12	1916—April 23	1929—March 31	1941—April 13
1904—April 3	1917—April 8	1930—April 20	1942—April 5
1905—April 23	1918—March 31	1931—April 5	1943—April 25
1906—April 15	1919—April 20	1932—March 27	1944—April 9
1907—March 31	1920—April 4	1933—April 16	1945—April 1
1908—April 19	1921—March 27	1934—April 1	1946—April 21
1909—April 11	1922—April 16	1935—April 21	1947—April 6
1910—March 27	1923—April 1	1936—April 12	1948—March 28
1911—April 16	1924—April 20	1937—March 28	1949—April 17
1912—April 7	1925—April 12	1938—April 17	1950—April 9
1913—March 23	1926—April 4		

THE CALENDAR

From time immemorial man has used three natural units of time, the day, the month, and the year. The combination of these units to form a uniform system of time-keeping for business, scientific, and religious purposes results in a calendar.

The year we use is called the **Tropical Year** and equals the interval of time from one passage of the sun over the vernal equinox to the next. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.98 seconds, that is, a little less than 365½ days. The fact that the year does not contain an even number of days (of course there is no reason why it should) and the further fact that most civilized countries use the month as the basic unit of time in all business relations brings up all the troublesome problems of devising a calendar that is accurate and convenient. This whole matter is further complicated by the use of the week or fortnight of two weeks in paying for labor or services and by certain religious festivals whose dates are fixed by the phases of the moon.

The Egyptians used the first calendar which was similar to our own. Their year consisted of twelve months of thirty days each with five additional days at the end making a year of 365 days. The year was subdivided into three seasons, Flood Time, Harvest Time, and Seed Time, containing four months each. They took 365¼ days for the natural year and knew that the Flood, Harvest, and Seed Times occurred one-fourth calendar day later for each of their calendar years. They checked their calendar year by the heliacal rising of Sirius. This gave rise to the **Sothic** or **Dog-Star** cycle of 1460 years after which period the seasons should recur in the same part of the natural year.

Saxon	English Derivation
Sun's day.....	Sunday
Moon's day.....	Monday

Saxon	English Derivation
Tiu's day.....	Tuesday
Woden's day.....	Wednesday
Thor's day.....	Thursday

Saxon	English Derivation
Frigg's day.....	Friday
Seterne's day.....	Saturday

The Julian calendar was used until the time of Pope Gregory in 1582. Since the natural year is more nearly 365.24 than 365.25 days the effect of the hundredth part of the day became quite noticeable in 1582. Accordingly Pope Gregory published a bull

The local calendar of Rome was the original form of the calendar we now use. The year of Romulus originally consisted of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March. Numa introduced a lunar year and added January and February. The year then contained only 355 days it being 0.63 days less than twelve lunations. In order to try to keep their months in step with the lunar phases an intercalary month was introduced after February 23 when it was thought necessary, but this was not done with regularity.

Under Julius Caesar the Roman calendar had become so confused that he solicited the aid of Sosigenes, an astronomer from Alexandria, for revising the calendar. The revised calendar was purely a solar one. The normal year consisted of 365 days but every fourth year had 366 so that the value of 365¼ days, taken to be the length of the natural year, was maintained.

The months of the original calendar of Romulus were: Martius, named after Mars, the god of war and father of Romulus, Aprilis, from Aphrodite, Maius, from Maia, the mother of Mercury, and Junius, from Juno. The names of the months Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December merely indicate the ordinal number of those months in the year. Januarius and Februarius, introduced by Numa, derive their names from the deity Janus and from "februare" meaning "to expiate," for certain ceremonies of purification were performed during Februarius. The month Quintilis was changed to July in 44 B.C. in honor of Julius Caesar and Sextilis was changed to August in 8 B.C. in honor of Augustus Caesar.

The English derivations of the days of the week are from the Saxon:

in which it was declared that Oct. 4, 1852 should be called Oct. 15 and that years divisible by 400 would henceforth not be leap years. This Gregorian Calendar is now used by virtually all civilized countries.

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS

The year 1946 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the 170th and the beginning of the 171st year of the independence of the United States of America, and corresponds to the year 6659 of the Julian period.

January 1, 1946, Julian calendar, corresponds to January 14, 1946, Gregorian calendar.

The year 7455 of the Byzantine era begins on September 1, 1946, Julian calendar.

The year 5707 of the Jewish era begins at sunset on September 25, 1946, Gregorian calendar.

The year 2699 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro, begins on January 1, 1946, Julian calendar.

The year 2695 of the era of Nabonassar begins on April 24, 1946, Julian calendar.

The year 2606 of the Japanese era, being the 21st year of the period Showa, begins on January 1, 1946, Gregorian calendar.

The year 2258 of the Grecian era, or era of the Seleucidae, begins in the present-day usage of the Syrians on September 1, 1946, or on October 1, 1946, Julian calendar, according to different sects; but in the ancient usage of Damascus and Arabia Petrae the year began with the vernal equinox.

The year 1663 of the era of Diocletian begins on August 29, 1946, Julian calendar.

The year 1366 of the Mohammedan era, or era of the Hegira, begins at sunset on November 24, 1946, Gregorian calendar.

The Julian day 2,431,822 begins at Greenwich mean noon January 1, 1946, Gregorian calendar.

Chronological Cycles

Dominical Letter.....	F	Solar Cycle.....	23
Epect.....	27	Roman Indiction.....	14
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	9	Julian Period.....	6659

RAPID REFERENCE CALENDAR

248 Years

248 Years										JAN-31	FEB-28*	MAR-31	APR-30	MAY-31	JUN-30	JULY-31	AUG-31	SEP-30	OCT-31	NOV-30	DEC-31	
1753	1781	1800	1821	1849	1877	1900	1917	1945	1973	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	
1754	1782		1822	1850	1878		1918	1946	1974	3	6	6	2	4	3	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1755	1783		1823	1851	1879		1919	1947	1975	4	7	7	3	5	4	8	3	6	2	4	7	2
1756	1784		1824	1852	1880		1920	1948	1976	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	5
1757	1785	1801	1825	1853	1881	1901	1921	1949	1977	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	
1758	1786		1826	1854	1882		1922	1950	1978	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	1
1759	1787		1827	1855	1883		1923	1951	1979	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	2
1760	1788		1828	1856	1884		1924	1952	1980	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	2
1761	1789	1802	1829	1857	1885	1902	1925	1953	1981	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	
1762	1790		1830	1858	1886		1926	1954	1982	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	5
1763	1791		1831	1859	1887		1927	1955	1983	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	7
1764	1792		1804	1832	1888		1928	1956	1984	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	2
1765	1793	1803	1833	1861	1889	1903	1929	1957	1985	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	
1766	1794		1806	1834	1862		1930	1958	1986	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	3
1767	1795		1807	1835	1863		1931	1959	1987	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	5
1768	1796		1808	1836	1864		1932	1960	1988	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	7
1769	1797	1804	1837	1865	1893	1904	1933	1961	1989	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	
1770	1798		1810	1838	1866		1934	1962	1990	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	2
1771	1799		1811	1839	1867		1935	1963	1991	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	3
1772			1812	1840	1868		1936	1964	1992	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	5
1773		1805	1813	1841	1869	1905	1937	1965	1993	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	
1774			1814	1842	1870		1938	1966	1994	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	7
1775			1815	1843	1871		1939	1967	1995	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	1
1776			1816	1844	1872		1940	1968	1996	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	3
1777		1806	1817	1845	1873	1906	1941	1969	1997	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	
1778			1818	1846	1874		1942	1970	1998	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	5
1779			1819	1847	1875		1943	1971	1999	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	6
1780			1820	1848	1876		1944	1972	2000	7	3	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1

1						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

2						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
7	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	29	30	31			

3						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
6	7	1	2	3	4	5
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Explanation: This calendar is for ascertaining the day of the week for any given date from the adoption of the Gregorian new style Sept. 14, 1752,† to 2000 inclusive.

Instructions: First look in the table for the year desired (Leap years underlined). At the right under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures that head the seven calendars below.

Example: To find the day of the week of July 4, 1924, look in the table of years for 1924, and on the same line under July is the figure 3, which directs below to calendar 3 in which it will be seen that July 4 occurred on Friday.

*Leap years February has 29 days. †1752 same as 1758 from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31.

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ACCIDENTS TO SOLDIERS

The United States lost 11,500 men in uniform through accidents in 1941.

ECLIPSES FOR 1946—Cont.

Arctic regions and the extreme northern part of Europe and Asia.

5. A partial eclipse of the Sun, November 23, visible in the United States, except the western part, Canada, Greenland, Yucatan and the extreme northern part of South America. The maximum magnitude of the eclipse, visible in Greenland, will be .776.

The most favorable view in the United States of this eclipse will be in New England, where about .35 of the Sun's face will be hid at noontime. Elsewhere in the United States

the eclipse will occur a short time earlier, beginning in late morning, and will be smaller in size, tapering off to zero in the southwestern states.

6. A total eclipse of the Moon, December 8. The beginning will be visible in the northwestern part of North America, New Zealand, Australia, Asia, Europe and Africa. The ending will be visible in the extreme northwestern part of North America, Australia, Asia, Europe and Africa. No part of the eclipse will be visible in the United States.

COMETS

"Stellae cometae," meaning "hairy stars," is a name formerly given to **comets**. For many years these objects were considered as omens of ill luck and were regarded with awe and a feeling of unrest by superstitious people. Now we know that the comets are not sent by a wrathful god but are objects moving under the same well established principles which govern the motions of the planets and, indeed, all terrestrial as well as celestial phenomena.

On the average five or six are discovered each year. Some years have added none while 1932 gave us the maximum number for any year—13 new comets. About 1,000 comets have been observed. Most of these are seen only in the telescope; only about one in five becomes bright enough to be seen with the naked eye. Occasionally, such as Halley's for example, they become bright enough to be seen in full sunlight.

Their origin is uncertain. We have no evidence that any comet has come from interstellar space; most of them are definitely a part of our solar system.

When first discovered a comet is a hazy patch of light, moving on a background of stars; as it comes nearer the earth a brighter central portion—the nucleus—appears; a tail may also develop. These features increase in prominence until the comet reaches perihelion when the nucleus and tail begin to fade and the object disappears as a fuzzy ball. Since

the tail is composed of particles ejected from the comet by the pressure of the sun's light, it is always directed away from the sun. The nucleus is generally a few hundred miles in diameter but may be as large as several thousand; the tail, usually a few million miles long, may be many millions.

The amount of matter in comets must be exceedingly small, for they pass near planets without affecting their motion. The objects are so tenuous that stars can be seen through them without being appreciably diminished in brightness. The total amount of material in comets must certainly be less than one millionth that in the earth, nevertheless the comets may weight as much as a million tons.

By studying the light from these objects we have found that they shine mostly by their own light. They send us only a little reflected sunlight. The nature of the light tells us that they are composed of compounds of carbon and also that they contain iron, magnesium and sodium.

There is only a negligible possibility of a comet striking the earth. It would not happen more than once in fifteen million years, but if such a catastrophe should occur it would destroy life and land for many miles around the point of impact. The earth would probably receive a scar similar to Meteor Crater in Arizona, which seems to have been formed by a small comet or large meteor.

METEORS

Meteors can be seen on almost any clear night as swiftly moving streaks of light. We call the faint ones **shooting stars**, popularly, and the bright ones **fire balls**. The brightest fire balls are sometimes bright enough to cast shadows.

Meteors are not stars but merely small stones or rocks swept up by the earth as it revolves about the sun. Friction with the air raises the temperature of the surface of a meteor high enough to make it self-luminous. Most of them burn up completely before striking the earth's surface. Occasionally one of these stones reaches the ground; such an object is then called a **meteorite**.

It is estimated that if we could watch the whole sky we could count several million naked eye meteors each day. With the telescope many more can be seen that are too faint to be seen with the eye alone.

The shooting stars begin to glow at an altitude of about 80 miles and burn out at about 50 miles. The limits of altitude for fire balls are from 100 to 10 miles. Velocities of meteors range from 10 to 50 miles per second.

Practically all random meteors are from interstellar space but many others come in showers and are definitely a part of the solar system. **Meteor showers** result from the

earth's passage through a swarm of meteoric material revolving about the sun. The trails of those meteors belonging to showers diverge radially from a point in the sky. The shower is usually given a name corresponding to the constellation in which this point, the **Radiant**, lies. Some showers are associated with comets and some are known to have originated from the disintegration of comets. The following is a list of the dates of the principal meteor showers:

Quadrantids	Jan.	20	Orionids	Oct.	20	G
Lyrids	Apr.	20	Leonids	Nov.	14	G
Aquarids I.	May	6	Andromedes	Nov.	24	G
Aquarids II.	July	28	Geminids	Dec.	10	G
Perseids	Aug.	12				

The amount of material added to the earth by meteors per day is less than one hundred tons. At this rate one million years would be required to give a layer one inch thick all over the earth. The effect of this on the length of the year or day would be negligible.

The faint **zodiacal light** is also connected with the subject of meteors because it is caused by the reflection of sunlight from meteoric material distributed along the ecliptic.

THE EQUATION OF TIME

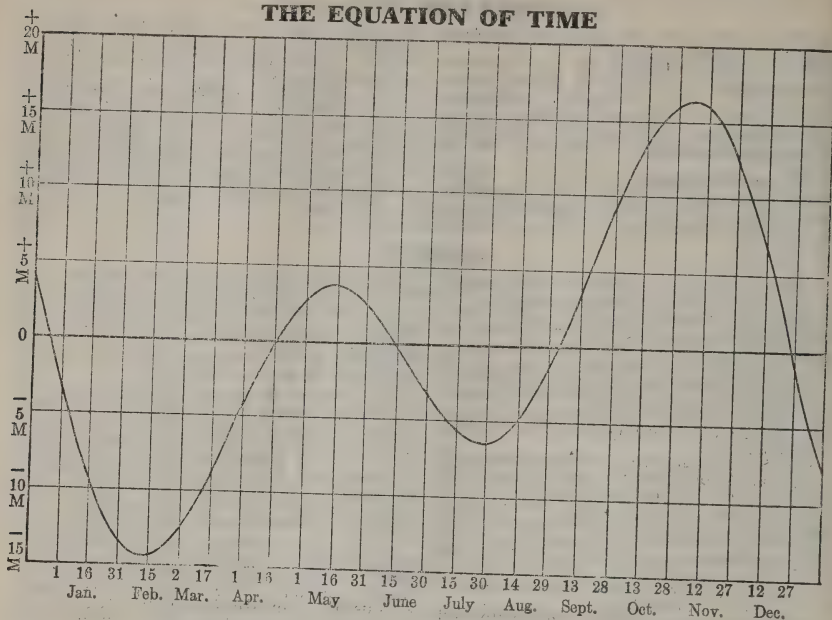


TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS

In the calendar pages of the almanac the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in local civil time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astronomical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian whose time governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus for Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east

of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The corrections to be applied to local time for conversion to standard time are shown in the following table. The abbreviations are E. for eastern, C. for central, M. for mountain and P. for Pacific time. Add or subtract as indicated by the sign.

Albuquerque, N. M....C.	+ 6	Helena, Mont. ....C.	+28	Philadelphia, Pa.....E.	+ 1
Albany, N. Y.....E.	- 5	Houston, Tex. ....C.	+22	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....E.	+20
Atlanta, Ga. ....C.	-22	Indianapolis, Ind. ....C.	-15	Portland, Ore. ....P.	+11
Austin, Tex. ....C.	+31	Jacksonville, Fla. ....E.	+27	Portland, Me. ....E.	-19
Baltimore, Md. ....E.	+ 6	Jefferson City, Mo....C.	+ 9	Providence, R. I.....E.	-14
Baton Rouge, La.....C.	+ 4	Kansas City, Mo....C.	+18	Quebec, Canada ....E.	-15
Bismarck, N. D.....C.	+43	Knoxville, Tenn. ....C.	-24	Raleigh, N. C.....E.	+15
Boise, Idaho ....M.	+45	Lexington, Ky. ....C.	-22	Richmond, Va. ....E.	+10
Boston, Mass. ....E.	-16	Little Rock, Ark....C.	+ 8	Rock Island, Ill....C.	+ 3
Buffalo, N. Y.....E.	+16	Los Angeles, Cal....P.	- 7	Salt Lake City, Utah..M.	+23
Charleston, S. C.....E.	+20	Louisville, Ky. ....C.	-17	San Antonio, Tex....M.	+34
Cheyenne, Wyo. ....C.	- 1	Madison, Wis. ....C.	- 2	San Francisco, Cal....P.	+10
Chicago, Ill. ....C.	-10	Memphis, Tenn. ....E.	0	Savannah, Ga. ....E.	+24
Cincinnati, O. ....E.	+38	Milwaukee, Wis. ....C.	- 8	Shreveport, La. ....C.	+15
Columbus, O. ....E.	+32	Minneapolis, Minn....C.	+13	Spokane, Wash. ....P.	-10
Columbia, S. C.....E.	+24	Mobile, Ala. ....C.	- 8	Springfield, Ill. ....C.	- 2
Dallas, Tex. ....C.	+27	Montreal, Canada ....E.	- 6	St. Louis, Mo.....C.	+ 1
Denver, Col. ....M.	0	Nashville, Tenn. ....C.	-13	St. Paul, Minn....C.	+12
Des Moines, Iowa....C.	+14	New Orleans, La....C.	0	Syracuse, N. Y.....E.	+ 5
Detroit, Mich. ....E.	+32	New York, N. Y.....E.	- 4	Tampa, Fla. ....E.	+30
Duluth, Minn. ....C.	+ 8	Norfolk, Va. ....E.	+ 5	Toledo, O. ....E.	+34
Flagstaff, Ariz. ....M.	+26	Omaha, Neb. ....C.	+24	Topeka, Kan. ....C.	+23
Flint, Mich. ....C.	-25	Ottawa, Canada ....E.	+ 3	Toronto, Canada ....E.	+16
Fort Wayne, Ind....C.	-19	Pensacola, Fla. ....C.	-11	Trenton, N. J.....E.	- 1
Galveston, Tex. ....C.	+19	Phoenix, Ariz. ....M.	+29	Washington, D. C....E.	+ 8
Harrisburg, Pa. ....E.	+ 7	Pierre, S. D....C.	+41	Wilmington, Del. ....E.	+ 2

The Solar System

The **Solar System** is the assemblage of asteroids, comets, meteoric material, and planets with their attendant satellites which form a family of objects intimately connected with the sun and practically isolated from the other stars.

We have three chief theories of the origin of the solar system: (1) La Place's **Nebular Hypothesis** supposed the sun to have been a huge gaseous nebula large enough to include all the planets. This nebula then contracted, leaving rings of material which condensed to form the planets. This theory has been largely abandoned in favor of (2) the **Planetesimal Hypothesis** of Chamberlin and Moulton or the similar (3) **Tidal Theory** of Jeans. Both later theories assume another star passed very near the sun; tides, due to the attraction of the other star, were strong enough to cause material to be ejected from the sun. In the planetesimal hypothesis the ejected matter was left in swarms of solid particles from which the planets formed by accretion. The tidal theory assumes the planets to have been almost of their present mass from the time of origin and to have condensed from the original gaseous masses torn from the sun. Neither of these theories is adequate to explain all the characteristics of the solar system; in fact there is no sound theory at present. To explain satisfactorily the origin of the solar system the theory must account for these general characteristics:

- (1) All the planets revolve about the sun in the same direction.
- (2) The orbits of all the planets are nearly circular and lie nearly in the same plane.
- (3) The distances of the planets from the sun.

(4) The sun rotates in the direction of the planets and its equator is almost in the plane of their orbits.

(5) The massive planets are of the lowest density.

(6) The largest planets rotate most rapidly.

(7) The satellites revolve in the direction in which the planets rotate.

(8) The orbits of the satellites are nearly circular and in the plane of the equator of their planet.

In addition the theory must be able to explain certain special characteristics as:

- (1) The asteroids.
- (2) Comets and meteoric swarms.
- (3) The ring system of Saturn.
- (4) The high inclinations of the orbits, and retrograde motion of certain satellites.
- (5) One of the moons of Mars rotates faster than the planet.

The bright planets have been known to man from remote antiquity so that we have no record of their discovery. For the telescopic planets we have the record below, which includes planet, computer, discoverer and discovery date:

Uranus—No computer, William Herschel, Mar. 13, 1781.

Neptune—Adams and Leverrier, Galle, Sept. 23, 1846.

Pluto—Lowell, Tombaugh, Mar. 13, 1930.

The principles of celestial mechanics show that there is no danger of the planets falling into the sun or colliding with each other. The great age of the solar system testifies to its stability, but mutual perturbations will ultimately change the details of the motions of the planets.

DIMENSIONS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Object	Mean Distance from Sun (Millions of Miles)	Period of Revolution Referred to Stars (Years)	Period of Revolution Referred to Sun (Days)	Period of Rotation	Diameter in Miles	Density Compared to Water	Mass Compared to Earth	Volume Compared to Earth	Force of Gravity at Surface Compared to Earth	Semidiameter†	Number of Satellites
Sun.....				25.38d	864,000	1.41	333,434	1,300,000	28.0	959".63	9
Moon.....	238,857*	27d.32.1661†	29.53	29d 12h 44m 2.8s	2,153	3.34	0.0123	0.0203	0.16	932.58	0
Mercury.....	36.0	0.24085	115.88	88d	3,000	5.73	0.037	0.055	0.26	5".45	0
Venus.....	67.2	0.61521	583.92	225d	7,600	3.21	0.826	0.876	0.90	30.40	0
Earth.....	92.9	1.00004	.....	23h 56m 4.100s	7,927	5.52	1.000	1.000	1.00	.....	1
(Equatorial)											
Earth (Polar)					7,900	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	..
Mars.....	141.5	1.88089	779.94	24h 37m 22.654s	4,200	3.94	0.108	0.151	0.38	8.94	2
Jupiter.....	483.3	11.86223	398.88	9h 50m 30.003s	88,700	1.34	318.4	1312	2.64	23.43	9
(Equatorial)											
Jupiter (Polar)				9h 55m 40.632s	82,800	.....	.....	.....	2.67	21.87	..
Saturn.....	886.1	29.45771	378.09	10h 14m	75,100	0.69	95.2	763	1.13	9.76	9
(Equatorial)											
Saturn (Polar)					67,200	.....	.....	.....	1.15	8.73	..
Uranus.....	1783	84.01529	396.66	10.8h	30,900	1.36	14.6	59	0.96	1.88	4
Neptune.....	2793	164.78822	367.49	15h 40m	33,000	1.32	17.3	72	1.00	1.26	1
Pluto.....	3666	247.6968	366.74	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	..

*The distance given for the moon is the mean distance from the earth in miles.

†The sidereal period given for the moon is in days.

†The semidiameters are for the following distances: for the sun and moon, mean distance; for the planets, mean least distance.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1946**Central Standard Time****Earth**

Perihelion—Jan. 2, 12 noon.	Autumnal Equinox—Sept. 23, 9:41 A.M.
Aphelion—July 3, 12:59 A.M.	Autumn begins.
Vernal Equinox—Mar. 20, 11:33 P.M.	Winter Solstice—Dec. 22, 4:54 A.M.
Spring begins.	Winter begins.
Summer Solstice—June 21, 6:45 P.M.	
Summer begins.	

Venus

Superior Conjunction—Feb. 1.	Brightest—Oct. 13, Dec. 23.
Greatest Elongation East—Sept. 8.	Stationary—Oct. 28.
	Inferior Conjunction—Nov. 17.

Mars

Nearest Earth—Jan. 1.	Stationary—Feb. 21.
Opposition—Jan. 13.	

Jupiter

Stationary—Feb. 11, June 15.	Conjunction—Oct. 31.
Opposition—Apr. 12.	

Saturn

Opposition—Jan. 11.	Conjunction—July 21.
Stationary—Mar. 19.	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1946**Morning Stars**

MERCURY—A few days before and after April 23, August 20 and December 9.	JUPITER—January 1 to April 12 and October 31 to December 31.
VENUS—January 1 to February 1 and November 17 to December 31.	SATURN—January 1 to 12 and July 21 to December 31.
MARS—January 1 to 13.	

Evening Stars

MERCURY—A few days before and after March 9, July 5 and October 31.	MARS—January 13 to December 31.
VENUS—February 1 to November 17.	JUPITER—April 12 to October 31.
	SATURN—January 12 to July 21.

Brightest or Best Seen

MERCURY—As an Evening Star March 2 to 16, setting about an hour after the Sun near the sunset point of the horizon; also, as a Morning Star August 13 to 27, rising about an hour before the Sun near the sunrise point of the horizon.	and December 23 as a Morning Star.
VENUS—October 13 as an Evening Star	MARS—In January when shining all night.
	JUPITER—In April when opposite the Sun and shining all night.
	SATURN—In January when shining as an all night star.

Dim or Invisible

MERCURY—At all other times than those given above.	JUPITER—October 15 to November 15.
VENUS—February 1 and November 17, when in line with the Sun.	SATURN—In July.
MARS—In December.	URANUS, NEPTUNE and PLUTO—At all times to the naked eye.

ECLIPSES

The fewest possible number of eclipses for any one year is two, both solar; the largest number is seven, five of the sun and two of the moon. Although solar eclipses occur more frequently than lunar ones, they are seen by very few people because the path of totality for a solar eclipse is only about 60 or 70 miles wide. On the other hand a lunar eclipse may be viewed by inhabitants of over half the globe. The maximum duration of a total eclipse of the sun is about seven minutes; a lunar eclipse may be total for as long as an hour and 40 minutes.	
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The Magnetic Poles

Pole	Date	Lat.	Long.	Pole	Date	Lat.	Long.
North.....	1903	70°36'N	95°30'W	South.....	1909	72°25'S	154°0'E

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS IN 1946

		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
		Place Right Ascension Hours	Rises Morn. H. M.	Place Right Ascension Hours	Rises Eve. H. M.	Place Right Ascension Hours	Rises Morn. H. M.	Place Right Ascension Hours	Rises Eve. H. M.
Jan.	1 11 21	XVIII XIX XX	6 56 Sets Eve.	VIII VIII VIII	5 57 Sets Morn.	XIV XIV XIV	1 22 12 47 12 11	VIII VIII VIII	5 39 Sets Morn.
Feb.	1 11 21	XXI XXII XXIII	5 10 5 35 5 38	VII VII VII	6 8 5 20 4 37	XIV XIV XIV	Eve. 10 52 10 11	VIII VIII VII	5 59 5 15 4 36
Mar.	1 11 21	XXIII XXIV I	6 17 6 40 7 4	VII VII VII	4 6 3 30 2 58	XIV XIV XIV	9 39 8 57 8 12	VII VII VII	4 3 3 23 2 43
Apr.	1 11 21	II II III	7 30 7 53 8 17	VIII VIII VIII	2 28 1 59 1 33	XIV XIV XIII	7 22 Sets Morn.	VII VII VII	2 0 1 22 12 45
May	1 11 21	IV VI VI	8 41 9 3 9 18	IX IX IX	1 7 12 43 12 17	XIII XIII XIII	4 18 3 37 2 55	VIII VIII VIII	12 8 0 00 10 56
June	1 11 21	VII VIII IX	9 33 9 45 9 47	X X X	Eve. 11 34 10 59	XIII XIII XIII	2 10 1 30 12 51	VIII VIII VIII	10 17 9 41 9 6
July	1 11 21	IX X XI	9 42 9 33 9 21	XI XI XI	10 33 10 8 9 42	XIII XIII XIII	12 12 Eve. 10 56	VIII VIII VIII	8 32 Rises Morn.
Aug.	1 11 21	XII XII XIII	9 6 8 48 8 31	XII XII XIII	9 13 8 48 8 23	XIII XIII XIV	10 15 9 40 9 4	VIII VIII VIII	4 17 3 44 3 11
Sept.	1 11 21	XIV XIV XV	8 11 7 50 7 31	XIII XIII XIV	7 56 7 32 7 8	XIV XIV XIV	8 25 7 51 7 15	IX IX IX	2 35 2 2 1 26
Oct.	1 11 21	XV XVI XVI	7 10 6 46 6 16	XIV XV XV	6 46 6 25 6 5	XIV XIV XIV	6 42 6 8 Rises	IX IX IX	12 52 Eve. 11 41
Nov.	1 11 21	XVI XVI XV	Rises Morn. 6 34	XVI XVI XVII	5 46 5 29 5 16	XV XV XV	Morn. 6 0 5 31	IX IX IX	11 0 10 21 9 42
Dec.	1 11 21	XV XV XV	5 24 4 36 4 8	XVII XVIII XVIII	5 4 4 54 4 47	XV XV XV	5 3 4 34 4 5	IX IX IX	9 3 8 22 7 40

NOTE:—To make use of the above table in connection with the chart of the heavens proceed as follows: Suppose the position of Venus for May 11 is desired. Right ascension for that date is V hours. Locate that point on the outer margin of the chart and upon connecting this point, by a straight edge, as a ruler or envelope edge, with the north star, the line will cross the "ecliptic circle" at a point north of the Belt of Orion, where she may be found at that time; or Mars close to Regulus, in the Sickle of Leo, June 1. Civil time is used. Proceed in same manner with the use of the Planet Chart.

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS?

Conditions on the planet Jupiter and planets farther from the sun are such as to preclude the possibility of the existence of life upon them. The Moon and Mercury do not possess atmospheres and are under conditions of temperature which would not permit life. Venus and Mars are the only globes in our planetary system, other than the earth, which could support life as we know it, but we have no conclusive evidence that

life exists on either. Neither have we proof that it does not exist, but the latter conclusion is the more favored. Astronomers do not speculate on the possibility of life existing in some unknown form.

No thinking astronomer is contemplating trips to the moon or other members of the solar system or has any reliance in any of the modes of transportation vaguely outlined in popular literature.

CANADA'S LAKE AREA

Canada's lakes have a greater area than all the land in New Zealand.

FINDING STANDARD TIME

To find the standard time for any place on the list below add or subtract the time interval as indicated by the (+) or (-) sign from Central Standard Time.

Example: If it is 6 P.M., C.S.T. Monday the time at Hong Kong is 14 hours later, which will be 8 A.M. Tuesday.

h. m. s.		h. m. s.		h. m. s.	
Alaska, west coast.	- 5	Friendly Islands.	+ 18 19 12	Norway.	+ 7
Alaska, eastern		Germany.	+ 7	*Nova Scotia.	+ 2
wing.	- 3	Gibraltar.	+ 6	*Ontario (eastern).	+ 1
Algeria.	+ 6	Gilbert Islands.	+ 18	*Ontario (western).	0
*Argentina.	+ 2	Gold Coast Colony.	+ 6	Palestine.	+ 8
Ascension Islands.	+ 5 3	*Great Britain.	+ 6	Panama Canal Zone.	+ 1
Austria.	+ 7	Greece.	+ 8	Paraguay.	+ 2
Azores.	+ 4	Greenland.	+ 3	Peru.	+ 1
Bahamas.	+ 1	Grenada.	+ 2	Philippine Islands.	+ 14
Barbados.	+ 2	Guadeloupe.	+ 2	Poland.	+ 7
*Belgium.	+ 6	Guatemala.	0	Port Arthur.	+ 14
Bermuda.	+ 2	Haiti.	+ 1	*Portugal.	+ 6
Bolivia.	+ 1 27	Hawaiian Islands.	- 4 30	Puerto Rico.	+ 2
Brazil (central).	+ 2	*Holland.	+ 6 19 32.1	*Quebec (eastern).	+ 2
Brazil (eastern).	+ 3	Honduras.	0	Quebec (western).	+ 1
Brazil (western).	+ 1	Hong Kong.	+ 14	Rhodesia.	+ 8
British Columbia.	- 2	Hungary.	+ 7	Rumania.	+ 8
British Guiana.	+ 2 15	Iceland.	+ 5	Russia (western).	+ 9
Bulgaria.	+ 8	Indo China		Russia (central).	+ 10
Burma.	+ 12 30	(French).	+ 13	Russia (eastern).	+ 11
Calcutta.	+ 11 53 20.8	India (except		Salvador.	0
Canada (eastern).	+ 2	Calcutta).	+ 11 30	Samoa.	- 5
Canada (western).	- 3	Ireland.	+ 6	Sardinia.	+ 7
Canary Islands.	+ 5	Italian Somaliland.	+ 9	Saskatchewan	
Cape Verde Islands.	+ 4	Italy.	+ 7	(southeast).	0
Caroline Islands		Ivory Coast.	+ 6	Saskatchewan (ex-	
(eastern)	+ 17	Jamaica.	+ 1	cept southeast).	- 13
Caroline Islands		Japan.	+ 15	Siam.	+ 13
(western).	+ 15	Java.	+ 13 30	Siberia (western).	+ 11
Ceylon.	+ 11 30	Korea.	+ 15	Siberia (eastern).	+ 19
Chile.	+ 2	*Labrador.	+ 2 30	Sicily.	+ 7
China (coast).	+ 14	Latvia.	+ 8	South Africa	
Christmas Island.	+ 13	Liberia.	+ 5 16	(Union of).	+ 8
Colombia.	+ 1	Liechtenstein.	+ 7	South Australia.	+ 15 30
*Corsica.	+ 6	Lithuania.	+ 7	Spain.	+ 6
Costa Rica.	0	Lower California.	- 2	St. Helena.	+ 5 37
Cuba.	+ 1	*Luxembourg.	+ 6	Sumatra (northern).	+ 12 30
Czechoslovakia.	+ 7	Madagascar.	+ 9	Sumatra (southern).	+ 13
Dahomey.	+ 6	Madeira.	+ 5	Sweden.	+ 7
Danzig.	+ 7	Malta.	+ 7	Switzerland.	+ 7
Denmark.	+ 7	Manchuria (eastern).	+ 15	Syria.	+ 8
Dominica Island.	+ 2	Manitoba.	0	Tasmania.	+ 16
Dominican Repub-		Martinique.	+ 2	Trinidad.	+ 2
lic.	+ 1 20	Mauritania.	+ 5	Turkey.	+ 8
Ecuador.	+ 1	Mauritius.	+ 10	Uruguay.	+ 2 30
Egypt.	+ 8	Mexico.	0	Venezuela.	+ 1 30
Estonia.	+ 8	*Monaco.	+ 6	Victoria (Australia).	+ 16
*Falkland Islands.	+ 2	Morocco.	+ 6	Western Australia.	+ 14
Fiji Islands.	+ 18	New South Wales.	+ 16	Windward Islands.	+ 2
Finland.	+ 8	*New Zealand.	+ 17 30	Yugoslavia.	+ 7
Formosa.	+ 14	Newfoundland.	+ 2 30	Yukon.	- 3
*France.	+ 6	Nicaragua.	0	Zanzibar.	+ 8 45

*Daylight saving time used during summer months.

Positions of the Moon, 1946

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest.	16	12	11	8	5	1-29	26	22	19	16	12	10
Lowest.	3-30	26	26	22	19	16	13	9	5	3-30	26	24
Ascending Node.	15	11	10	6	4-31	27	25	21	17	14	10	8
Descending Node.	2-29	25	24	20	18	14	11	7	3	1-23	24	21
Perigee.	14	9	6	3	2-30	27	25	22	16	13	10	8
Apogee.	26	22	22	19	16	12	10	6	3	1-29	25	22

THE MOON IN DAYTIME

In the following calendar the time of moonrise or moonset is given only if it happens during the night hours. To find the approximate time of moonrise (or moonset) during the daylight hours take the difference between the time when the moon was on the meridian and the time of moonset (or moonrise) and apply the difference to the time of moon in the meridian in the reverse direction.

STARS

The accompanying chart shows the positions and configurations of several hundred of the brightest stars in the constellations visible in northern latitudes. Over the whole sky there are about 10,000 stars which can be seen with the naked eye; only about one-third of these can be seen at any one time. Through the telescope a great many more stars are found. Almost a billion stars can be photographed with the one-hundred inch telescope at Mount Wilson. It is estimated that in our Milky Way System there are in all about thirty-thousand million stars.

The stars are classed according to the amount of light we receive from them. The brightest ones seen by the naked eye are zero and first magnitude stars and the faintest ones the eye can see are of the sixth or seventh magnitude. With the 100-inch telescope stars of the twenty-first magnitude can be photographed. The 200-inch telescope will be able to photograph stars to the twenty-second or twenty-third magnitude and will increase the number of stars observable to about one and one-half billion. All the stars taken together give us only as much light as about eleven hundred standard first magnitude stars; this is one-hundredth the light of the full moon.

The stars are also classified according to the quality of the light they emit. This classification is carried out by examining the **spectrum** formed from the light of the star. Stars are placed in arbitrary spectral classes designated by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N, R, and S which in that order correspond to decreasing temperatures of the stellar atmospheres.

Each one of these millions of stars is similar in character to our sun which is itself a typical star. Most of the stars we see are actually very bright, but appear faint merely because of their tremendous distances. One of the main problems of present day astronomers is devising methods of determining how bright stars actually are intrinsically so that the stellar distances can be calculated.

Stars vary considerably in the density of their constituent material, in temperature, and in brightness but are remarkably little different in the amount of matter they contain. The brightest stars are a hundred million times brighter than the faintest; the temperatures of their atmospheres range from 4000° F. to 36,000° F., but the "heaviest" is only about two hundred times heavier than the "lightest." It is not correct to speak of stars as being "heavy" or "light" because these terms refer to the weight of objects on the earth. We cannot weigh the stars in this sense so we must say that the ratio of the quantity of matter or **mass** of these stars is one to two hundred. The temperatures at the centers of the stars may be as high as 40,000,000 degrees.

The stars are so very remote that it is convenient to express their distances in terms of the time required for their light to reach us. Light travels 186,000 miles in one second but with this tremendous velocity four and two-tenths light years are required for the

light to come from the nearest known star, Proxima Centauri. Therefore we say that it is four and two-tenths **light years** distant. The average distance to the faintest stars visible to the naked eye is three-hundred light years.

Visual examination of many of the stars with large telescopes has revealed a large number of **double stars**—two stars which are held together by their mutual force of gravity and revolve forever about their common center of gravity in the same manner that the planets revolve about the sun. One great catalogue lists over seventeen thousand double stars most of which are physically connected. The spectra of still more stars examined with the spectrograph attached to large telescopes have shown many more stars which cannot be seen double to be actually of that nature. Over 1,000 of these **spectroscopic binaries** have been discovered. About one star in eighteen is a visual double star and about one in five a spectroscopic binary.

The diameters of some of the largest nearby stars have been successfully measured with the interferometer, and the huge, cool, red **giant** star, Antares, in Scorpio has been found to have a diameter 430 times the radius of the sun or larger than that of the orbit of Mars.

The Dog Star, Sirius, has a very faint companion star known as a **white dwarf**; its diameter must be less than that of the planet Neptune and the average density of its material is fifty thousand times that of water. A cubic inch of this matter on the earth would weigh two tons.

There are several thousand **variable** stars—stars which do not always send us the same amount of light. The light from some of these stars changes with a regular period so that the brightness at any future date can be determined for these **regular variables**. The interval between times of two successive brightest stages may be anywhere from half a day to two or more years.

Besides the regular variables we also find **irregular variables** and occasionally a **nova** or temporary star. The latter is a star which suddenly increases enormously in brightness and then more slowly reverts to a faint star more or less constant in its light. The increase in brightness of a nova may be ten thousand to one million times its original value. It is impossible to predict when a nova may appear so that astronomers, professional and amateur, are always on the lookout for a new star in the sky.

For the layman the stars can be considered fixed as we see them in the sky. Careful measurements made over a number of years show that the stars move very slightly with respect to each other. These **proper motions** will not change the configurations of the stars for thousands of years. Studies of these motions gave astronomers, many years ago, the information that the sun is moving with its planets toward the constellation Hercules at a velocity of thirteen miles per second.

Corn Harvest Calendar

January—New South Wales.
March and April—Argentina.
April and May—South Africa.

Sept.—Oct.—All European countries.
October—Crop of the United States is principally harvested in this month.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE STAR CHART

To use the chart, face south, hold the chart over your head with the appropriate date at the bottom. In this position the chart shows the relative positions of the constellations as seen at nine o'clock in the evening. For an earlier hour turn the chart clockwise, for a later hour counterclockwise (each space marked by a month corresponds to two hours). The constellations at the top of the diagram will not be visible because they are below the northern horizon.

Most of the stars on the accompanying list appear on the chart and may be identified from their right ascensions, declinations, and magnitudes.

Right ascension is measured clockwise around the diagram through twenty-four hours starting with the Vernal Equinox. Declination is measured from the circle marked "Equator" along a line through the North Pole—toward the pole if positive (+), away from the pole if negative (—).

The planets may be found by taking their right ascensions for the appropriate date from the table. Imagine a line from the north pole to the point on the right ascension circle which reads the right ascension of the planet. The planet will lie near the point where this line crosses the circle marked "Ecliptic."



COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Source: Physics of the Air, by Dr. William J. Humphreys

Element	By Volume	By Weight ¹	Boiling Point ²	Element	By Volume	By Weight ¹	Boiling Point ²
Nitrogen.....	78.08	.....	-195.814	Neon.....	465,000	544	-246.300
Oxygen.....	20.94	.....	-182.963	Helium.....	4200,000	5125	-268.980
Argon.....	30.93	.....	-185.840	Krypton.....	41,000,000	5173	-152.900
Hydrogen.....	10,000	.....	-252.540	Xenon.....	11,000,000	51,208	-107.100

¹Tons. ²Centigrade. ³Per cent. ⁴One part in. ⁵One pound in.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS

Astronomical Designation	Proper Name	Mag.	Right Ascension		Declination	On Meridian at 9:00 P.M.
			Hrs.	Min.	Deg. Min.	
α Andromedae	Alpheratz	2.2	0	5	+28 45	Nov. 8
β Cassiopeiae	Caph	2.4	0	6	+58 48	Nov. 8
γ Pegasi	Algenib	2.9	0	10	+14 50	Nov. 9
α Phoenixis	.....	2.4	0	23	-42 39	Nov. 12
α Cassiopeiae	Schedir	2.1, 2.6	0	37	+56 12	Nov. 16
β Ceti	Difda	2.2	0	40	-18 20	Nov. 17
γ Cassiopeiae	.....	2.2	0	53	+60 23	Nov. 20
β Andromedae	Mirach	2.4	1	6	+35 18	Nov. 23
α Eridani	Achernar	0.6	1	35	-57 33	Nov. 30
α Ursae Minoris	Polaris	2.1	1	41	+88 58	Dec. 2
β Arietis	Sharatán	2.7	1	51	+20 30	Dec. 5
γ Andromedae	Almack	2.3	2	0	+42 2	Dec. 7
α Arietis	Hamal	2.2	2	4	+23 10	Dec. 8
α Ceti	Mira	2.0, 9.6	2	16	-3 26	Dec. 11
α Ceti	Menkar	2.8	2	59	+3 51	Dec. 22
β Persei	Algol	2.3, 3.5	3	4	+40 43	Dec. 23
α Persei	Marfak	1.9	3	20	+49 39	Dec. 27
γ Tauri	Alcyone	3.0	3	44	+23 55	Jan. 2
α Tauri	Aldebaran	1.1	4	32	+16 23	Jan. 14
β Orionis	Rigel	0.3	5	12	-8 16	Jan. 24
α Aurigae	Capella	0.2	5	12	+45 56	Jan. 24
γ Orionis	Bellatrix	1.7	5	22	+6 18	Jan. 27
β Tauri	El Nath	1.8	5	22	+28 33	Jan. 27
δ Orionis	Mintaka	2.5	5	29	-0 21	Jan. 28
ε Orionis	Alnilam	1.8	5	33	-1 14	Jan. 29
ζ Orionis	Alnitak	2.0	5	38	-1 58	Jan. 31
κ Orionis	Saiph	2.2	5	45	-9 41	Feb. 2
α Orionis	Betelgeuse	0.5, 1.1	5	52	+7 24	Feb. 3
β Aurigae	Menkalinan	2.1	5	55	+44 57	Feb. 4
α Argus	Canopus	-0.9	6	23	-52 40	Feb. 11
γ Geminorum	Alhena	1.9	6	34	+16 27	Feb. 14
ε Canis Majoris	Sirius	-1.6	6	42	-16 38	Feb. 16
α Canis Majoris	Adara	1.6	6	56	-28 53	Feb. 19
α Geminorum	Castor	1.6	7	31	+32 2	Feb. 28
α Canis Minoris	Procyon	0.5	7	36	+5 23	Mar. 1
α Geminorum	Pollux	1.2	7	42	+28 11	Mar. 3
β Cancri	Al Tarf	3.8	8	13	+9 23	Mar. 11
α Hydrae	Alphard	2.2	9	25	-8 23	Mar. 14
α Leonis	Regulus	1.3	10	5	+12 16	Apr. 8
β Ursae Majoris	Merak	2.4	10	58	+56 43	Apr. 22
α Ursae Majoris	Dubhe	2.0	11	0	+62 5	Apr. 22
β Leonis	Denebola	2.2	11	46	+14 55	May 4
α Crucis	.....	1.1	12	23	-62 45	May 13
α Ursae Majoris	Mizar	2.2	13	21	+55 15	May 28
α Virginis	Spica	1.2	13	22	-10 50	May 28
η Ursae Majoris	Alkaid	1.9	13	45	+49 37	June 3
β Centauri	Agena	0.9	13	59	-60 4	June 7
α Bootis	Arcturus	0.2	14	13	+19 30	June 10
α Centauri	.....	0.1	14	35	-60 35	June 16
α Librae	.....	2.9	14	47	-15 47	June 19
β Ursae Minoris	Kochab	2.2	14	51	+74 25	June 20
α Coronae Borealis	Alphecca	2.3	15	32	+26 55	June 30
α Serpentis	.....	2.8	15	41	+6 37	July 3
β Scorpii	Graffias	2.9	16	2	-19 38	July 8
α Scorpii	Antares	1.2	16	26	-26 18	July 14
β Herculis	.....	2.8	16	28	+21 37	July 15
γ Draconis	Eltanin	2.4	17	55	+51 30	Aug. 6
α Lyrae	Vega	0.1	18	35	+38 43	Aug. 16
α Sagittarii	.....	2.1	18	51	-26 23	Aug. 20
α Aquilae	Altair	0.9	19	48	+8 42	Sept. 3
α Capricorni	Algedi	3.8	20	15	-12 44	Sept. 10
γ Cygni	Sadr	2.3	20	20	+40 3	Sept. 11
α Cygni	Deneb	1.3	20	39	+45 3	Sept. 16
α Cephei	Alderamin	2.6	21	17	+62 19	Sept. 26
β Aquarii	Sadalsuud	3.1	21	28	-5 51	Sept. 29
ε Pegasi	Enif	2.5	21	41	+9 35	Oct. 2
α Gruis	Al Na'ir	2.2	22	4	-47 16	Oct. 8
α Piscis Austrini	Fomalhaut	1.3	22	54	-29 57	Oct. 20
α Pegasi	Markab	2.6	23	2	+14 52	Oct. 22

TYPES OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES

Underground coal mines are divided into three classes, according to the method of access. The three classes are shaft mines, slope mines and drift mines.

WORLD-FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND OBSERVATORIES

Telescopes are of two types: The refractors, in which the light is transmitted through and brought to a focus by a lens or combination of lenses; and the reflectors, in which the light is reflected from and brought to a focus by a concave mirror or combination

of mirrors. The image formed at the focus of the lens or mirror is real and may be magnified by an eye piece or photographed. The following list, largely from the United States Naval observatory, gives the largest and best known of both types:

Observatory	Location	Institution	Date Estab.	—Refractors—	
				Size of Lens in Inches	Focal Lgth. in Ft.
Yerkes	Williams Bay, Wis.	University of Chicago	1897	40.0	63.5
Lick	Mount Hamilton, Cal.	University of California	1888	36.0	57.8
Meudon	Meudon, France	Government	1876	32.5	52.5
Astrophysical	Potsdam, Germany	Prussian government	1874	31.5	39.4
Imperial	Pulkova, Russia	Government	1839	30.0	46.3
Nice	Nice, France	Government	1881	29.9	52.6
Allegheny	Pittsburgh, Pa.	University of Pittsburgh	1859-60	29.9	46.3
Royal	Greenwich, England	Government	1675	28.0	46.3
Lamont-Hussey	Blomfontein, Africa	University of Michigan	1928	27.0	40.0
Vienna	Vienna, Austria	University of Vienna	1765	26.8	34.4
Leander McCormick	Charlottesville, Va.	University of Virginia	1883	26.0	

Observatory	Location	Institution	Date Estab.	Ref's Diam. of Mirror in Inches
Cal. Institute of Tech*	Pasadena, Cal.	California Inst. of Tech.		*200.0
Mount Wilson	Mt. Wilson, Cal.	Carnegie Institution	1904	100.0
University of Michigan		University of Michigan		85.0
McDonald*	Mount Locke, Texas	Univ's of Chicago and Tex.	1933	82.0
David Dunlap	Toronto, Canada	University of Toronto	1932	74.0
Birr Castle	Parsonstown, Ireland	Lord Rosse	1845	72.0
Dominion Astrophysical	Victoria, B. C.	Government	1918	72.0
Perkins	Delaware	Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan universities	1924	69.0
Harvard	Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard university	1839	61.0
National	Cordoba, Argentina	Government	1870	60.0
Harvard	Mazelspoort, Africa	Harvard university	1927	60.0
Berlin-Babelsberg	Germany	University	1835	48.5
Lowell	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Percival Lowell	1894	42.0
United States Naval	Washington, D. C.	Government	1844	40.0

*Under construction.

THE MOON

The earth's only satellite is at a mean distance of 238,857 miles. At **perigee** when the moon is nearest the earth the distance is only 221,463 miles and at **apogee** when it is farthest away the distance is 252,710 miles.

The moon is a sphere of lifeless rock 2,160 miles in diameter, whose surface is seen through a telescope to be pitted with small and large craters somewhat resembling volcanic craters on the earth; mountain ranges, lofty peaks and other markings are also seen. The moon has no water or atmosphere. The regions which appear dark to the unaided eye are actually very smooth compared to the lighter areas, the difference in appearance is due to the amount of sunlight reflected. Very unlike the sun, the moon gives off no light of its own but is seen only by the sunlight it reflects to us. We receive from the sun 465,000 times as much visible light as we get from the moon. If the whole sky were as bright as the full moon we would receive only one-fifth as much light as from the sun.

Besides giving us moonlight and causing tides, the moon also produces slight changes in atmospheric pressure and definite changes in terrestrial magnetism and radio reception. Although numerous experiments have been made to detect an effect of the moon on the weather, no such effect has been found, and the many popular beliefs in the effect of the moon on the weather and the various conditions of life are certainly unverified.

The **Harvest Moon** is the full moon which occurs nearest the time of the **Autumnal Equinox** and the **Hunter's Moon** is the next following one. The peculiarity of the harvest moon is that the moon rises but little later each night at this time of year.

When the moon is new or full, that is when the sun, earth, and the moon are nearly in line we have the greatest tides called the **spring tides**; when the moon is at **quadrature**, that is, when the sun, earth, and moon make a right angle, we have the least or **neap tides**. The water is rising at **flood tide** and falling at **ebb tide**. Successive high waters come at intervals of 12½ hours or half the moon's period of revolution. Since time is required for the large mass of water in the **tidal wave** to flow, there is a lag called the **establishment of port** which amounts to about six hours between the passage of the moon across the meridian and the time of high water. The sun's tide raising influence is nearly five-elevenths that of the moon.

The moon turns on its axis once during its revolution so that the same face is always towards the earth. This is not strictly true because of certain geometrical and physical characteristics of the earth-moon system which permit us to see 59 per cent of the moon's surface. The remaining 41 per cent never has been seen.

THE SUN

The sun is a gaseous body with characteristics typical of the other stars in the heavens. The sun is self-luminous; that is, it is visible to us by radiation generated within itself. There are several theories for the origin of the sun's radiant energy, but the only theory which is in keeping with the probable age of the sun as derived from the geological age of the earth is that the radiation is maintained by an actual loss of the sun's mass. Theory indicates that the sun could liberate energy at its present rate of 580,000,000,000,000 horsepower for one million million years and lose only 7 per cent of its mass.

The outer layers of gas surrounding the sun are extremely rarified and relatively cool; as we go deeper into the sun's interior the pressure and temperature increase enormously. At the center of the sun the temperature is probably as high as 35,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit and the pressure 1,300,000,000 times as great as the air pressure at the surface of the earth, while just above the **photosphere**, the portion which we see, the temperature is about 11,000 degrees Fahrenheit and the pressure less than one ten-thousandth that of the atmospheric pressure here on earth.

Spectroscopic study has shown that of the 92 elements in the periodic table all but 34 can be detected in the solar atmosphere. It is most probable that all the others are present in the sun but cannot be detected for various reasons.

The atmosphere of the sun is in a constant state of agitation due to storms, which may

be considered somewhat similar to cyclones and hurricanes on the earth. With this condition of disturbance hot columns of gas rise in vortical motion; due to an increase in velocity as the gases approach the surface the centers of the vortices are much cooled and appear dark against the sun's surface, although they are at temperatures of 8,800 degrees Fahrenheit. These cooler areas we call **sun spots** and they may be as large as 150,000 miles in diameter with the central darkest portion 50,000 miles across. Almost always a few small ones can be seen through a telescope. The largest ones can be seen with the unaided eye. Sun spots occur in a cycle of between 11 and 12 years. The year 1946 is approaching a sun spot maximum.

All of us are familiar with the rising and setting of the sun due to the daily rotation of the earth. Some few of us may not realize that it is because the sun is higher at noon in summer than in winter that we get the regular succession of the seasons, and still more of us may not know that the sun contributes five-elevenths as much tidal action as the moon. The sun also affects man in other ways not so obvious. Sun spots have been shown to exhibit electrical and magnetic properties and it has been shown that magnetic storms on the earth correspond to the 11-year sun spot cycle. The magnetic storms on the earth often interfere with radio, telegraph and telephone communication and also are intimately connected with auroral displays. The sun is the ultimate source of all our energy.

EXTRA-GALACTIC SYSTEMS

The only naked eye objects which do not belong to our galaxy are the two **Magellanic Clouds**, which are seen as detached portions of the Milky Way in southern latitudes, and the Great Nebula in Andromeda (see star chart for its location). The former are the nearest objects without our galaxy and the Andromeda nebula at a distance of nine-hundred thousand light years is one of the next nearest systems.

The Magellanic Clouds are **irregular extra-galactic nebulae** and the Andromeda Nebula is typical of the **spiral nebulae**. Both types of objects are composed of stars, star clusters, and obscuring clouds of gas such as are found in our galaxy. The Magellanic Clouds are about one-tenth and the Andromeda Nebula about one-half the size of our galaxy which seems to be larger than any such system known.

The most distant known spiral nebula is over one-hundred million light years away.

It is found that the light of the spiral nebulae presents a characteristic which can be interpreted as being due to the velocity of these objects. On these grounds it is found that the distant galaxies are all moving away from our galaxy and the speeds with which they recede are proportional to their distances. This has led to the theory of the **expansion of the universe**.

Astronomers at Mount Wilson have concluded that the extra-galactic nebulae are quite uniformly distributed in space. There are, however, definite local clusters in which hundreds of nebulae can be found. Near the galactic poles, in which direction there is a minimum of obscuring matter, 1780 of these nebulae can be found per square degree. This would mean that over the whole sky seventy-five million would be within reach of the 100-inch telescope were it not for obscuring matter in the direction of the Milky Way.

PLANETARIA OF THE U. S.

The first planetarium, the invention of Dr. Walter Bauersfeld of Jena, was erected in Munich in 1925. Six other German cities followed the Munich plan the next year. The Adler Planetarium in Chicago, the gift of Max Adler, was the first to be erected in the United States. Three years later the second American planetarium was erected.

It is named for Samuel S. Fels and located in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. The third is in Griffith park, Los Angeles, and is the gift of Gov. Griffith J. Griffith of California. The fourth is the Hayden Planetarium in New York city, made possible by the gift of \$150,000 from Charles Hayden.

THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS

The "seven liberal arts" according to educators in the middle ages were usually classified as grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. In modern universities the arts are distin-

guished from divinity, law, medicine and science. The terms "bachelor of arts" and "master of arts" originated from the old classifications.

THE TWO-HUNDRED INCH TELESCOPE

Dr. George Ellery Hale, honorary director of the Mount Wilson observatory and chairman of the Observatory council of the California Institute of Technology is building for the third time the world's greatest telescope. It was through his efforts that the Yerkes and Mount Wilson observatories were built and he served as the first director of each.

The 200-inch telescope is being built from a grant of \$6,000,000 provided in 1928 by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Several years were spent in experimenting with fused quartz before it was finally decided to make the world's largest piece of glass out of Pyrex. Dr. George V. McCauley directed the work of making the huge disc which was poured Dec. 2, 1934. It was then kept in an annealing kiln until Dec. 8, 1935, during which time the molten glass, originally at a temperature of 2800° F., gradually cooled to room temperature. The disc was shipped from Corning March 26, 1936, on a special train. The train took a carefully planned route and travelled with a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour. It arrived in Pasadena April 10, 1936.

The design and construction of astronomical telescopes requires the finest of the mechanics' and opticians' skill. The building of a large telescope, especially one of the proportions of the 200-inch, also taxes the resourcefulness of the engineer.

The delicate operation of grinding and polishing the front surface of the disc to a paraboloidal surface within a tolerance of one millionth of an inch is in progress at the optical shop of the California Institute of Technology. In the final stages of polishing the work must go very slowly, because it is necessary to test the mirror after each few minutes of polishing. Before testing

several hours are required for the glass to come to uniform temperature after the heating caused by the polishing operation.

The back of the mirror is honeycombed to reduce the weight of the disc, to provide the most rapid temperature equalization, and to accommodate the elaborate support system which prevents the mirror from sagging under its own weight.

The mounting of the 200-inch was built by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company. The U-shaped upper bearing of the telescope is 46 feet in outside diameter and weighs 175 tons, the 57 foot tube weighs 88 tons, and the whole mounting will weigh about 450 tons. The mirror itself weighs 20 tons.

It is expected that the telescope will be completed in 1946. Meanwhile the work of designing and building auxiliary apparatus is under way.

The site of the telescope is Palomar Mountain, 93 miles south of Pasadena and 50 miles north of San Diego.

The purpose of building a larger telescope is not to obtain higher magnification in order to see the moon and planets in greater detail. The maximum usable magnification is limited by currents in our atmosphere and we already have many telescopes which could use much higher magnification than the state of the atmosphere will permit. The 200-inch is being built so that the astronomers will be able to collect more light from the faint objects which they observe. Having twice the aperture of the 100-inch the 200-inch will make stars appear four times as bright and will render observable a volume of space 27 times that of the Mount Wilson telescope.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

The latitude of a place on the earth is the number of degrees the place lies north or south of the equator.

The longitude of a place is the number of degrees measured east or west along the equator from the meridian of Greenwich to the meridian of the place.

The simplest way to get a rough value of the latitude or longitude of a place is to read it from any good map. The latitude and longitude may be determined quite accurately astronomically by the following methods:

The altitude of the pole is equal to the latitude of the observer; this gives a simple way to get the latitude. As may be seen from the table of bright stars, the North Star, Polaris, has a declination of +88° 58'. By subtracting this from 90° 0' we see that Polaris is 1° 2' from the pole. Consequently, each sidereal day Polaris describes a circle of radius 1° 2' about the pole. If the altitude of the North Star is measured when Polaris is at the lowest part of this circle and we add 1° 2' to that angle, the latitude is the result. If the altitude is measured when Polaris is at the top of the circle the 1° 2' must be subtracted.

Polaris is at the lowest part of its circle 20 minutes after γ Ursae Majoris is above the pole on the meridian and at the upper part of its circle 48 minutes after γ Cassiopeia is on the meridian. Therefore if we wait until one of these stars is directly above the pole, without knowing the time, we know that Polaris is near the bottom or top of its circle. It will be helpful to find these stars on the chart.

The difference between the local time, be

it mean or sidereal, gives the difference between the longitudes of any two places on the earth. One hour on either time system corresponds to 15 degrees in longitude.

If we have a watch set to read standard time and note the time when the sun is on the meridian we have the **Standard Mean Time of Local Apparent Noon**. If we obtain the equation of time for the date from the graph and subtract it with its proper sign (+ or -) from 12 hours, which is the **Apparent Solar Time**, we get the **Local Mean Time** of the location. The difference between the local mean time and the standard time gives the number of minutes from the standard meridian. If the local time is greater than the standard the station is east of the standard meridian. If the local time is less the station is west.

Examples:

The altitude of Polaris at upper culmination was found to be	38°	26'
The polar distance of Polaris	1°	2'
Therefore, the latitude is	37°	24'
June 30 the equation of time is	-3m	
Therefore the local mean time is subtracting -3m)	12h	3m
The sun was observed to be on the meridian at (Eastern Standard Time)	12h	16m
Therefore the observer is west of the standard meridian by		13m
The difference of 13 minutes corresponds to	3¼°	
The longitude of the Eastern Standard Meridian is	75°	
Therefore, the observer's location is at longitude	78¼°	
west of Greenwich.		

UNITED STATES

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Birmingham, Ala.	33°25'N	86°45'W	St. Paul, Minn.	44°55'N	93° 0'W
Mobile, Ala.	30°40'N	88° 6'W	Jackson, Miss.	32°17'N	90° 9'W
Flagstaff, Ariz.	35°15'N	111°42'W	St. Louis, Mo.	38°36'N	90°18'W
Phoenix, Ariz.	33°28'N	112° 4'W	Helena, Mont.	46°39'N	112°17'W
Little Rock, Ark.	34°45'N	92°13'W	Omaha, Neb.	41°23'N	96° 1'W
Los Angeles, Calif.	34° 3'N	118°18'W	Santa Fe, N. M.	35°39'N	106° 2'W
Sacramento, Calif.	38°32'N	121°30'W	New York, N. Y.	40°45'N	74° 0'W
San Francisco, Calif.	37°47'N	122°25'W	Charlotte, N. C.	35°17'N	81°39'W
Denver, Colo.	39°48'N	105° 5'W	Bismarck, N. D.	46°48'N	100°42'W
Pueblo, Colo.	38°15'N	104°40'W	Cincinnati, Ohio.	39° 3'N	84°24'W
Washington, D. C.	38°52'N	77° 3'W	Oklahoma City, Okla.	35°27'N	97°30'W
Jacksonville, Fla.	30°19'N	81°51'W	Portland, Ore.	45°31'N	122°45'W
Miami, Fla.	25°45'N	80°14'W	Pittsburgh, Pa.	40°30'N	79°55'W
Atlanta, Ga.	33°42'N	84°26'W	Charleston, S. C.	32°49'N	79°57'W
Boise, Idaho.	43°36'N	116°18'W	Pierre, S. D.	44°27'N	100°30'W
Chicago, Ill.	41°53'N	87°40'W	Memphis, Tenn.	35° 9'N	90° 0'W
Indianapolis, Ind.	39°46'N	86° 6'W	Amarillo, Tex.	35°20'N	101°51'W
Des Moines, Iowa.	41°32'N	93°30'W	El Paso, Tex.	31°45'N	106°29'W
Wichita, Kans.	37°45'N	97°23'W	Dallas, Tex.	32°46'N	96°48'W
Louisville, Ky.	38°13'N	85°41'W	San Antonio, Tex.	29°28'N	98°28'W
New Orleans, La.	30° 0'N	90° 0'W	Salt Lake City, Utah.	40°48'N	112° 5'W
Baltimore, Me.	43°40'N	70°20'W	Lynchburg, Va.	37°18'N	79°10'W
Baltimore, Md.	39°30'N	76°30'W	Seattle, Wash.	47°40'N	122°25'W
Boston, Mass.	42°21'N	71° 3'W	Milwaukee, Wis.	43° 2'N	87°51'W
Detroit, Mich.	42°21'N	83° 5'W	Cheyenne, Wyo.	41°10'N	104°47'W

WORLD

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Alexandria, Egypt.	31°12'N	29°53'E	Madrid, Spain.	40°25'N	3°43'W
Berlin, Germany.	52°34'N	13°20'E	Manila, Philippine Islands.	14°34'N	120°58'E
Bermuda.	32°30'N	64°45'W	Maranhao, Brazil.	2°31'S	44° 0'W
Bern, Switzerland.	46°55'N	7°25'E	Marseilles, France.	43°17'N	5°22'E
Bordeaux, France.	44°50'N	0°31'W	Melbourne, Australia.	37°49'S	144°59'E
Brussels, Belgium.	50°52'N	4°22'E	Mexico, Mexico.	19°25'N	99° 5'W
Budapest, Hungary.	47°30'N	19° 3'E	Montevideo, Uruguay.	34°53'S	56°10'W
Buenos Aires, Argentina.	36°30'S	60° 0'W	Montreal, Quebec.	45°31'N	73°35'W
Calcutta, India.	22°34'N	88°25'E	Nice, France.	43°44'N	7°14'E
Canton, China.	23°12'N	113°17'E	Paris, France.	48°50'N	2°20'E
Capetown, Cape Colony.	33°56'S	18°27'E	Pekin, China.	39°53'N	116°29'E
Cayenne, French Guiana.	4°59'N	52°13'W	Petrograd, Russia.	59°58'N	30°26'E
Constantinople, Turkey.	41° 0'N	28°59'E	Poona, India.	18°29'N	73°53'E
Copenhagen, Denmark.	55°40'N	12°35'E	Prague, Czechoslovakia.	50° 5'N	14°26'E
Dublin, Ireland.	53°23'N	6°20'W	Quito, Ecuador.	0°15'S	78°45'W
Edinburgh, Scotland.	55°57'N	3°11'W	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	22°57'S	43° 7'W
Florence, Italy.	43°47'N	11°14'E	Rome, Italy.	41°54'N	12°29'E
Geneva, Switzerland.	46°12'N	6° 9'E	Smyrna, Asia.	38°26'N	27° 7'E
Genoa, Italy.	44°23'N	8°55'E	Stockholm, Sweden.	59°17'N	18° 3'E
Havana, Cuba.	23°10'N	82°22'W	Sydney, Australia.	33°52'S	151°11'E
Iceland.	63° 0'N	18° 0'W	The Hague, Netherlands.	52° 3'N	4°18'E
Jerusalem, Palestine.	31°47'N	35°14'E	Valparaiso, Chile.	33° 5'W	71°40'W
Lima, Peru.	12° 3'S	77° 0'W	Venice, Italy.	45°26'N	12°20'E
Lisbon, Portugal.	38°42'N	9° 8'W	Vienna, Austria.	48°12'N	16°23'E
London, England.	51°32'N	0° 5'W			

THE MILKY WAY

The **Milky Way** as we see it in the sky is the projection of our **Galaxy** on the celestial sphere. It is a faintly luminous band of light which passes through the following constellations which can be seen from northern latitudes: Aquila, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Auriga, between Orion and Gemini, to Sagittarius and Scorpio. This path may be easily traced on the celestial chart in an earlier part of this Almanac. Even a small telescope shows this band to be composed of a very large number of faint stars. All the stars we can see with the naked eye together with the telescopic stars form a gigantic system shaped like a watch which we call our **Milky Way System**.

This system has a diameter as determined from the distances to globular star clusters of about two hundred and fifty thousand light years, a thickness of fifty thousand, and the sun is about fifty thousand light

years from the center which lies in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius. Other data give a size of about one half these proportions.

It has already been mentioned that this system is composed of great numbers of stars of widely varying brightnesses, temperature, size, and density. Within it there are in addition to these stars many groups of stars—**star clusters**—some of which are densely packed, almost spherical aggregations while others occur in looser irregular groups. **Galactic Nebulae** which are dark and bright clouds of gas and dust may be found especially in the direction of the Milky Way. This whole assemblage is permeated by veiling clouds of almost imperceptible interstellar gases and cosmic dust which prevent us from seeing objects far in the interior of our galaxy.

Weather

STORM-WARNING SIGNALS

Source: Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning—A red pennant above a square red flag with black center displayed by day or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northeast.

Southeast Storm Warning—A red pennant below a square red flag with black center displayed by day or one red lantern displayed by night indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southeast.

Southwest Storm Warning—A white pennant below a square red flag with black

center displayed by day or a white lantern below a red lantern displayed by night indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southwest.

Northwest Storm Warning—A white pennant above a square red flag with black center displayed by day or a white lantern above a red lantern displayed by night indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northwest.

Hurricane or Whole Gale Warning—Two square flags, red with black centers; one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the great lakes.

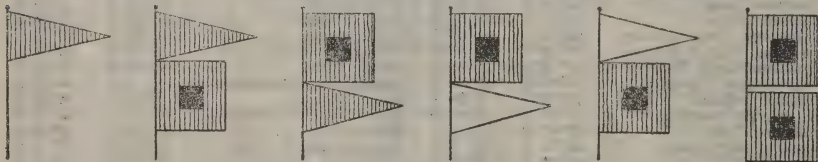
Scale of Wind Force

The following Beaufort wind scale is used in expressing weather bureau forecasts:

Design't'n	Mi. per hr.	Design't'n	Mi. per hr.	Design't'n	Mi. per hr.	Design't'n	Mi. per hr.
Calm.....	Less than 1	Moderate.....	13 to 18	Strong.....	25 to 38	Whole gale.....	55 to 75
Light.....	1 to 7	Fresh.....	19 to 24	Gale.....	39 to 54	Hurricane.....	Above 75
Gentle.....	8 to 12						

Storm-Warning Signals—Day

Storm-warning flags are displayed during the day and lanterns at night at a large number of stations along the coasts and on the great lakes. Explanations of these displays follow:



Small craft N. E. storm S. E. storm S. W. storm N. W. storm Hurricane or whole gale

WEATHER REPORTS AND FORECASTS

The forecast operations of the Weather bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are based upon observations of the weather taken at more than 300 points of observation, at the same moment of time, in the United States, Canada, Alaska, the West Indies and Mexico, on ships at sea, and from airplanes that are sent aloft for observational purposes. In addition, small free-air balloons are released at a large number of places for the observation of wind direction and velocity.

The observations from all sources are telegraphed, sent by teletype, or otherwise collected at distributing stations, and thence sent to all points where they will be of assistance in serving the various interests and in the formulating of the official weather forecasts. They give data relative to barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds, clouds, visibility, and miscellaneous weather phenomena, and are entered on outline charts of the United States, the northern hemisphere, and the surrounding waters. From these charts the forecaster formulates his

weather forecasts. The forecasts are issued twice daily for every state in the Union and the Great Lakes and coastal waters from six district forecast centers, situated at Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Washington, D. C., and these take care of the regular weather and temperature forecasts for the general public, including special storm, small craft, frost, cold wave, and many special kinds of forecasts for various interests.

In addition, there are 11 special collecting and distributing centers for service in the interest of aviation. That service includes the issue of flying forecasts every six hours, and many special intermediate forecasts covering trips by air over various routes at irregular hours. These centers are situated at Arlington, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Burbank, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Fort Worth, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Newark, N. J.; Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

COMPARISON OF CLIMATE IN LARGER CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Source: U. S. Weather bureau

	Normals		Per Cent of Possible Sunshine	Temperature Extremes		Average Number of Days									
	Temperature	Precipitation		Highest	Lowest	With 90° or Higher	With 32° or Lower	With 0° or Lower	With Precipitation	With Snow	With Dense Fog	Clear	Part Cloudy	Cloudy	
New York	52.3°	42.99"	60%	102°	-14°	6	92	*	126	35	20	105	135	125	
Chicago	49.1	32.86	58	105	-23	10	108	8	123	58	11	117	124	124	
Philadelphia	54.4	40.41	58	106	-11	13	79	*	124	29	8	114	121	130	
Detroit	48.5	32.05	51	105	-24	7	126	5	137	38	11	100	128	137	
Los Angeles	62.4	15.23	72	109	28	14	1	0	37	*	27	179	130	56	
Cleveland	49.2	33.82	50	100	-17	4	113	4	157	34	5	92	122	151	
St. Louis	55.9	37.44	59	110	-22	32	80	3	112	31	10	139	123	103	
Baltimore	55.4	42.56	58	107	-7	22	76	*	126	13	15	121	126	118	
Boston	49.6	40.14	57	104	-18	9	106	3	125	42	14	118	118	129	
Pittsburgh	52.8	36.17	50	103	-20	15	100	3	150	63	22	86	130	149	
San Francisco	56.1	22.02	66	101	27	1	0	0	67	*	18	167	115	83	
Milwaukee	46.1	30.08	57	105	-25	7	127	13	123	35	17	110	121	134	
Buffalo	47.0	36.00	49	97	-20	1	128	4	164	97	11	74	132	159	
Washington	55.0	42.16	58	106	-15	24	86	*	124	10	12	129	121	115	
Minneapolis	44.5	27.66	56	108	-34	13	147	31	107	69	8	106	116	143	
New Orleans	69.3	57.46	59	102	7	50	5	0	120	*	18	124	141	100	
Cincinnati	53.2	38.55	58	108	-17	23	88	1	131	36	10	112	121	132	
Kansas City	54.4	37.11	64	111	-22	31	95	4	106	33	7	153	114	98	
Seattle	51.0	34.03	43	98	3	1	22	0	151	15	28	76	111	178	
Indianapolis	52.7	39.90	57	106	-25	19	100	4	131	22	6	103	126	136	
Rochester	47.6	32.83	50	102	-22	7	132	4	167	94	1	85	114	166	
Louisville	57.0	43.26	58	107	-20	32	68	1	124	28	9	119	119	127	
Portland	53.1	41.62	45	105	-2	5	28	*	153	14	22	92	102	171	
Houston	69.1	47.05	62	108	5	81	9	0	99	*	16	136	129	100	

*Less than one.

WIND BAROMETER TABLE

Source: U. S. Weather bureau

The wind and barometer indications for the United States are generally summarized in the following table:

Wind Direction	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level	Character of Weather Indicated
SW. to NW.	30.10 to 30.20 and steady	Fair, with slight temperature changes, for 1 to 2 days.
SW. to NW.	30.10 to 30.20 and rising rapidly	Fair, followed within 2 days by rain.
SW. to NW.	30.20 and above and stationary	Continued fair, with no decided temperature change.
SW. to NW.	30.20 and above and falling slowly	Slowly rising temperature and fair for 2 days.
S. to SE.	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slowly	Rain within 24 hours.
S. to SE.	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapidly	Wind increasing in force, with rain within 12 to 24 hours.
SE. to NE.	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slowly	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
SE. to NE.	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapidly	Increasing wind, and rain within 12 hours.
E. to NE.	30.10 and above and falling slowly	In summer, with light winds, rain may not fall for several days. In winter, rain within 24 hours.
E. to NE.	30.10 and above and falling rapidly	In summer, rain probable within 12 to 24 hours. In winter, rain or snow, with increasing winds, will often set in when the barometer begins to fall and the wind sets in from the NE.
SE. to NE.	30.00 or below and falling slowly	Rain will continue 1 to 2 days.
SE. to NE.	30.00 or below and falling rapidly	Rain, with high wind, followed, within 36 hours, by clearing, and in winter by colder.
S. to SW.	30.00 or below and rising slowly	Clearing within a few hours, and fair for several days.
S. to E.	29.80 or below and falling rapidly	Severe storm imminent, followed, within 24 hours, by clearing, and in winter by colder.
E. to N.	29.80 or below and falling rapidly	Severe northeast gale and heavy precipitation; in winter, heavy snow, followed by a cold wave.
Going to W.	29.80 or below and rising rapidly	Clearing and colder.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere serves as a protecting layer to shield us from harmful rays of the sun and to help equalize the temperature through the day and night. If it were of the same density throughout as it is at the surface of the earth the air would extend to a height of only five miles, but we know the pressure and density decrease markedly with altitude. Observations of meteors show that the air must extend at least to an altitude of 120 miles. Beyond this height the air is extremely rarefied.

At the surface of the earth the air contains about 76 per cent nitrogen, 20 per cent oxygen, 2.6 per cent water vapor, 1 per cent argon, and small amounts of carbon dioxide, hydrogen, helium, and other rare gases.

Dust particles in the atmosphere scatter the blue light from the sunlight and permit the red to pass. This explains why the sky appears blue and the direct rays of the setting sun are red.

Within the **isothermal region**, more popularly known as the **stratosphere**, the temperature is approximately constant.

The height at which the stratosphere begins depends upon the latitude; it is about six miles and the temperature about -50° F. at latitude 60° north; the corresponding figures for the equator are nine miles and -95° F.

The highest man has ascended into the stratosphere is 72,395 feet or 13.71 miles.

This record was set on November 11, 1935 by Major Albert W. Stevens and Captain Orvil A. Anderson in the flight of the Explorer II sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the United States Army Air Corps.

The **Aurora Borealis**, or **Northern Lights**, and the similar aurora in the southern hemisphere are atmospheric phenomena. This light has been found to be due to corpuscles ejected by the sun which ionize the upper atmosphere and cause it to emit light similar to that produced by electrical discharge in the laboratory.

The auroral arch begins at a height of about 50 miles and streamers often rise to 200 miles; they have been measured to heights of 500 or 600 miles.

Sounding balloons sent up in our atmosphere show that the penetrating **cosmic rays** increase in intensity with altitude. Measurements made below the surface of lakes show the intensity of these rays to decrease with depth. Such experiments prove that these rays are not generated within the earth. Evidence at present points to the conclusion that the rays permeate our whole galactic system and measurements have even been made which have verified other work on the rotation of the galaxy. The nature of these rays is unknown, though part of this radiation is of corpuscular nature, some of it behaves like light of very short wave-length.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SKY IN 1946

Although there will be six eclipses this year, four of the Sun and two of the Moon, only one will be visible in the United States, and this of no particular interest. The most favorable location for viewing this partial eclipse of the Sun on November 23 will be in the New England States, where about .35 of the Sun's face will be hid at noon. Elsewhere in the United States the eclipse will be smaller in size, tapering off to zero in the southwestern states.

Always of interest to celestial observers are the colorful showers of meteors that occur throughout the year. The more notable of these are the Quadrantids, Jan 2-3; Lyrids, April 20-22; Gamma Aquarids, May 6; Delta Aquarids, July 25-30; Perseids, Aug. 10-12; Orionids, Oct. 18-20; Leonids, Nov. 13-15; and Geminids, Dec. 10-12. In each group, the name indicates the constellation from which the meteors will appear to emanate. The best time for observation is after midnight.

This year several close groupings of planets and close approaches to the Moon will afford spectacles worth observing. During January Mars and Saturn will be shining all night quite close together, only 4° separating them on the 22nd, when in conjunction (same longitude). Again on March 18 they will be in conjunction, this time only 3°

apart. After that they separate, as Mars moves rapidly eastward and Saturn remains almost stationary. On April 9, an interesting sight will be the very close approach of Mars to the Moon, which at some points will be seen as an occultation (planet passes behind the Moon). Still more colorful will be the close conjunction of the brilliant evening star Venus with the Moon on June 1. This also will be seen as an occultation from some points. Eleven days later Saturn will be less than 2° from Venus, with Venus the brighter of the two.

In early fall the three brightest evening Stars, Venus, Mars and Jupiter, will be closely grouped. On August 9 Venus and Mars will be about half a degree apart low in the western sky after sunset, and on September 3 Venus and Jupiter will be in conjunction near the same point. Three weeks later Jupiter and Mars will be in conjunction (about 1° apart), with Venus a short distance to the southeast, affording an excellent opportunity to compare the brightness of these three planets. Venus, showing a thin crescent through a small telescope, will be the most brilliant, then comes giant Jupiter, half a billion miles away, and third, Mars, the closest of the planets and the one that many persons think to be inhabited.

Storm-Warning Signals—Night

N. E. storm—
Red light
Red light

S. E. storm—
Red light

S. W. storm—
Red light
White light

N. W. storm—
White light
Red light

Hurricane—
Red light
White light
Red light

FLAG OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Westminster Abbey has its own flag adopted 1931 as the official ensign of the dean. It incorporates the red and white roses of the

Tudors, the cross and five gold martlets of St. Edward the confessor and the royal arms.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 1946

January

1-3. Storm period. Blizzards on the western plains will damage stock and cause much suffering. Wind storms in the lower Mississippi valley.

4-7. Fair weather. Clearing skies and colder in the north Atlantic states. Heavy frosts in the southeast. Snow flurries in the northern Rockies.

8-11. Local storms. Generally fair and warmer in the Great Lakes sections, with scattered snowfalls. Rain storms along the California coast.

12-15. Danger period. Severe gales along the New England coast, while inland in the northern states furious snow storms may be expected. Rains along the Gulf of Mexico.

16-19. Cold wave. Fair weather in most areas as temperatures fall. Strong winds will bring the cold south to the citrus areas of California, Texas and Florida. Warmer on the 19th.

20-23. Unsettled spell. Blustery and unpleasant in the Missouri River valley, as a low pressure area develops in the northwest. Scattered rains in Oregon and Washington. Dry and cool on the southern plains.

24-27. Changeable period. Fair at first and colder in the Alleghany Mountain region and Ohio Valley. Wind storms will develop on Saturday, as dangerous storms spread over the northwestern states. Heavy fogs along the south Atlantic coast.

28-31. Storm period. A violent storm area will move eastward across the country, bringing heavy snows in the north and rains in the south. Highways will be blocked in many sections. Gales along the Pacific coast will delay shipping and damage property. Precipitation normal for the month, temperatures below the average.

February

1-3. Storm period. Severe gales will lash the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to the Canadian border. On the northern plains blizzards will cause great snow drifts. Fair and sunny in California.

4-7. Unsettled period. Continued stormy in most sections. Strong winds in the Great Lakes area will make conditions most disagreeable. Colder on the 7th in the Missouri River valley.

8-11. Changeable spell. Fair at first, followed by clouding skies and rising temperatures. Severe storms in the upper Mississippi valley the first of the week, accompanied by strong winds and blinding snowfalls.

12-15. Cold wave. Clearing skies and much colder. Freezing winds will swoop deep into the south, where killing frosts will endanger citrus trees and truck crops.

16-19. Local storms. Unsettled and rainy in the lower Mississippi valley, with blustery squalls at many points. Snow flurries on the central plateau. Fogs along the Gulf coast.

20-23. Fair weather. Clear and cooler in New England states and St. Lawrence River valley. Delightful in the southwest, where days will be sunny and nights cool. Warmer the last of the week.

24-28. Storm period. Rain in the southeastern states and blustery. Gales along the coast of Oregon and Washington. Snow storms in the Ohio River valley and Great Lakes area.

Precipitation and temperatures will be average this month.

MARCH

1-3. Windy weather. Blustery squalls in

some sections, although conditions in general will be fair with lower temperatures. Occasional snow flurries in the Appalachian mountains.

4-7. Local storms. Scattered rains and snows on the western plains will bring needed precipitation to that area. Brisk showers in California.

8-11. Storm period. Severe storms in the upper Mississippi valley and along the Missouri River will cause heavy snowfall. Rain storms in the lower Atlantic states.

12-15. Cold wave. Fair and much colder in the Great Lakes area and Ohio River valley. Chilling winds in New England with occasional snow flurries.

16-19. Unsettled spell. Threatening conditions on Saturday and Sunday will be followed by sudden, swift storms in many sections. Rain storms in the Gulf States. Fogs along the Pacific coast.

20-23. Variable weather. Squally at some points, pleasant elsewhere. Local rains in the Ozarks and snow flurries in the northern Rockies.

24-27. Stormy period. Heavy rains in the lower Mississippi valley up to mid-week, when skies will clear. Scattered snow storms on the northern plains.

28-31. Changeable spell. Fair at first, becoming unsettled and blustery on the 30th in the northern states. Pleasant in the southeast, with scattered showers.

Precipitation for the month above normal, temperatures average.

April

1-3. Fair weather. Pleasant in most sections on the 1st and 2nd, with threatening conditions developing in the Missouri River valley on the 3rd. Showers in Oregon and Washington.

4-7. Danger period. A severe storm area will spread east and south over the country, bringing heavy rains and strong winds. Floods may be expected in the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys.

8-11. Fair spell. Clearing skies on the 8th in the western states, and further east a day or two later. Fine planting weather in the south.

12-15. Local storms. Scattered rains in the Great Lakes area and eastward to New England. Much warmer in the southwest.

16-19. Changeable period. Fair at first, becoming overcast and unsettled on the western plains on the 18th. Blustery squalls in California, with scattered showers.

20-23. Stormy weather. Rain storms in the eastern states will delay spring plowing. Along the Gulf of Mexico, violent squalls will hit many sections.

24-27. Pleasant spell. Clear and cool up to the 26th, when local storms will appear in the northwestern states. Warmer in the lower Mississippi valley, with scattered thunder storms.

28-30. Disagreeable period. Overcast and chilly in the northeastern states, with frequent showers. Wind storms on the upper Pacific coast will delay shipping. Rains in the southeast.

Precipitation average for the month, temperatures below normal.

May

1-3. Danger period. A storm of unusual severity will spread eastward over the Missouri River valley, with strong winds, reaching the upper Mississippi valley by the 3rd.

Threatening conditions in the Ohio River valley.

4-7. Changeable spell. The storm area will move rapidly east and southeast to the Atlantic coast, with heavy rains. Clearing in the west by the 5th, and in most other areas by the 7th.

8-11. Local storms. Pleasant quite generally. Local storms in the Great Lakes region and St. Lawrence River valley. Thunder storms on the southern plains will bring needed rainfall.

12-15. Fair period. Clear and cool in the northeastern states. Fine weather for the farmers to plow and plant. Dry and warmer in California. Fogs along the New England coast.

16-19. Storm period. Brisk rains on the northern plains will be most welcome. Blustery squalls in the Gulf states. Wind storms in the northern Rockies.

20-23. Unsettled spell. Heavy rains at many points may be expected at this time. Gales along the Pacific coast.

24-27. Variable period. Disagreeable at first, becoming clear and delightful on Sunday. Rising temperatures in most sections. Hot in the southeast.

28-31. Windy weather. Violent storms and strong winds will make this a most unpleasant period. Hail in many places.

Temperatures for the month will be average, precipitation above normal.

June

1-3. Fair weather. Clear skies and much warmer in the Mississippi valley. Hot and sultry in the Ohio River valley, with occasional thunder storms.

4-7. Unsettled spell. Local storms along the Missouri River will bring little rainfall. Very dry in California and much warmer.

8-11. Changeable period. Fair up to the 10th, when violent thunder storms in the southeastern states will begin the rainy season. Scattered showers in New England and cooler.

12-15. Storm period. Sudden, swift storms of unusual violence may be expected in many sections. Strong winds in the northern Rockies will do much damage.

16-19. Disagreeable period. Cool in the Great Lakes area, with frequent showers. Very hot in the Gulf states, where daily thunder storms will occur.

20-23. Fair period. Clear and delightful on the western plains. Sultry in the lower Mississippi valley, with frequent thunder storms. Pleasant in Oregon and Washington.

24-27. Stormy weather. Fierce gales along the Atlantic coast will do much damage to small boats and coastal property. Sand storms in the southwestern states. Strong winds quite generally.

28-30. Fair spell. Clearing on the 28th, followed by fine weather. Much warmer in the Ohio River valley, where scattered thunder storms will bring rain and hail.

Precipitation below normal for the month, temperatures above the average.

July

1-3. Unsettled period. Local storms in the Missouri River valley will bring considerable rainfall to that area. Scattered windstorms in many sections.

4-7. Fair weather. Clear and warmer in the upper Mississippi valley. Fine growing conditions for summer crops. Hot and dry in the southwestern states.

8-11. Stormy spell. Widespread thunder storms in the southeastern states and west-

ward along the Gulf. Violent squalls and cloudbursts in the Allegheny mountains.

12-15. Clear spell. Fair and hot in most sections. Occasional thunder storms on the northern plains, but very dry further south. Delightful in New England with cool northeasterly winds.

16-19. Local storms. Sudden squalls on the Great Lakes may be expected at this time, endangering small boats. Showers in the southern Rockies.

20-23. Storm period. Violent thunder storms in some northeastern states will be accompanied by damaging hail. Heavy rains in the Gulf states. This will be a tornado period.

24-27. Windy spell. Blustery squalls on the 24th and 25th, to be followed by fair and cooler weather. However, strong winds will continue to blow in many sections.

28-31. Unsettled period. Dangerous gales may be expected along the California coast but little rain will fall. Frequent rains in the lower Mississippi valley.

Precipitation and temperatures for the month will be average.

August

1-3. Heat wave. Very high temperatures quite generally will cause much suffering in the big cities. Fine vacation weather. Very dry on the southern plains.

4-7. Storm period. Violent thunder storms will bring relief from the heat in the Ohio River valley. Blustery squalls along the Atlantic seaboard.

8-11. Fair weather. Clear skies and cooler in the Great Lakes area, where strong northerly winds will blow. Very pleasant in Oregon and Washington.

12-15. Local storms. Thunder storms will bring heavy rains to the southeastern states. Dense fogs along the California coast. Showers in the Allegheny Mountains.

16-19. Danger period. Conditions on the 16th and 17th will presage severe storms that will develop the first of the following week and spread eastward to the upper Mississippi valley. A hurricane will threaten the southeastern states.

20-23. Varied spell. The storm area will move slowly into the eastern states, with frequent rains and strong winds, while in the west conditions will moderate and skies clear.

24-27. Unsettled period. Hot, sultry weather on the southern plains will be broken by violent thunder storms. Scattered showers in New England.

28-31. Clear skies. Fair weather in most sections at this time, with occasional thunder storms, but little rain. Hot and dry in the southwest.

Temperatures for the month above the average, precipitation below.

September

1-3. Storm period. Unsettled and rainy in the north Atlantic states, with lower temperatures. Hot and dry in the southeast. Dense fog along the coast of Oregon and Washington.

4-7. Fair spell. Delightful fall weather in the upper Mississippi valley. Early frosts on the northern plateau.

8-11. Danger period. Severe storms and heavy rains in many sections. A tropical hurricane will threaten the Gulf states and Florida. Violent gales on the Great Lakes.

12-15. Unsettled spell. Milder weather in the west, but still wet and blustery. In the eastern areas, severe storms will cause much

damage.

16-19, Changeable period. Unsettled at first, with skies clearing on the 18th in the Ohio River valley and northeastward to New England.

20-23, Blustery weather. Very windy in the lower Mississippi valley with scattered rains. On the California coast, sudden squalls will endanger small craft and wreck waterfront property.

24-27, Fair period. Clear skies and cooler. Fine harvest weather for the farmers. Chilly nights on the northern plains, with heavy frosts in low places.

28-30, Stormy weather. Rain storms and unpleasant in the Missouri River valley. Snow flurries in the northern Rockies. Fogs along the north Pacific coast.

Precipitation for the month above the average, temperatures below normal.

October

1-3, Fair weather. Lower temperatures in the upper Mississippi valley, with clear skies. Heavy frosts in New England. Light snows on the northern plateau.

4-7, Local storms. Unsettled in the Great Lakes area, where chilly north winds will bring cold rains and high waves. Rains in the Ozarks.

8-11, Clear spell. Fair weather, as a Harvest Moon lights the night sky. Lower temperatures will reach far into the south, bringing cool weather. Unsettled on the 10th and 11th in the northwestern states.

12-15, Storm period. Severe gales will strike the California coast, causing much damage to shipping and coastal property. Rains in the southeastern states. Clearing on the 15th.

16-19, Variable spell. Fair up to Friday, when local storms will bring scattered rains to the Missouri River valley. Blustery squalls along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to the Canadian border.

20-23, Windy weather. Generally fair, but cold northerly winds of unusual violence will make conditions unpleasant. Sand storms in the southwest may be expected.

24-27, Unsettled period. Sudden, swift storms will strike many sections. Early blizzards on the northern plains.

28-31, Cold wave. Fair weather and much lower temperatures. Killing frosts in the Ohio River valley. Snow flurries in the Allegheny Mountains.

Precipitation and temperatures for the month will be normal.

November

1-3, Local storms. Warmer in the upper Mississippi valley, with scattered rains. Snow flurries in the northern Rockies. Heavy fogs along the Atlantic coast.

4-7, Changeable period. Fair at first, becoming unsettled and blustery in the northern states on the 6th. Severe storms in the

lower Mississippi valley on the 7th. Gales along the coast of Oregon and Washington.

8-11, Stormy weather. Heavy rains in the Ohio River valley. Sleet and rain in New England, turning to snow on the 10th, as temperatures fall.

12-15, Cold wave. Clear skies and much colder. Heavy frosts in the southeastern states. Warmer and unsettled on the 15th.

16-19, Fair period. Clear skies in most sections, but at some points snow flurries or rain squalls will occur. Overcast on the 19th.

20-23, Unsettled spell. Chilling winds will blow down from the north in the Great Lakes area, endangering late shipping and causing much discomfort. Severe gales may be expected on the Atlantic coast.

24-27, Fair weather. Clear and colder. Light snows on the northern plains. Showers in California on the 27th.

28-30, Local storms. Sleet and snow storms in the northwestern states and along the Missouri River valley. Unsettled on the southern plains, but little rain.

Precipitation normal for the month, temperatures above the average.

December

1-3, Variable spell. Fair at first, becoming overcast and threatening on the 3rd in the upper Mississippi valley. Warmer in most areas.

4-7, Danger period. Severe storms will bring heavy snows to the Ohio River valley by mid-week, and eastward to the Atlantic by Saturday. Violent storms along the Pacific coast.

8-11, Local storms. Fair and colder at most points, but in some sections sudden swift storms will do much damage. Delightful weather in the Gulf states and Florida.

12-15, Cold wave. Skies will clear on the 13th, as temperatures fall rapidly. Cold northerly winds will sweep the western plains and reach deep into Texas. Frosts in the Gulf states.

16-19, Storm period. Threatening on the 16th in the Missouri River valley, followed by violent blizzards, as a storm area moves southeasterly across the country.

20-23, Changeable spell. Stormy in the Mississippi valley on the 20th, the Great Lakes area on the 21st, and in the eastern states a day or two later. Clearing in the west on the 23rd.

24-27, Fair weather. Pleasant quite generally, with snow flurries bringing a white Christmas to many points in the north. Clear and sunny in the south.

28-31, Storm period. Fair up to the 30th, when heavy snow storms may be expected in the Great Lakes area. Blizzards in the St. Lawrence River valley. Rains in California.

Precipitation for the month above the average, temperatures below normal.

RUDOLPH HERING MEDAL

Awards of the Rudolph Hering medal, sponsored by the Sanitary Engineering division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, have been:

1927—Harris P. Eddy
1931—Samuel A. Greeley and W. D. Hatfield
1935—John H. Gregory, Orrie Bonney and Robert A. Allton

1936—No award
1937—W. W. Horner and F. L. Flynt
1939—A. J. Schafmayer and B. E. Grant
1940—J. W. Ellms

1941—Thomas H. Wiggin
1942—Robert T. Regester
1943—George J. Schroeffer
1944—No award
1945—Langdon Pearse

WEIGHT OF RAISINS

According to Crops and Markets, monthly publication on the United States Department of Agriculture, one ton of dried raisins is equivalent to four tons of fresh grapes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Standard Scales Used in the United States

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS

1. LENGTH

Basic Units

A meter (m) is a unit of length equal to the distance between the defining lines on the International Prototype Meter when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equal to $\frac{3600}{3937}$ of a meter.

Multiples and Submultiples

- 1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters.
- 1 hectometer (hm) = 100 meters.
- 1 dekameter (dkm) = 100 meters.
- 1 decimeter (dm) = 0.1 meter.
- 1 centimeter (cm) = 0.01 meter.
- 1 millimeter (mm) = 0.001 meter.
- 1 micron (μ) = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
- 1 millimicron (m μ) = 0.00000001 meter = 0.001 micron.
- 1 angstrom (A) = $\begin{cases} = 0.0000001 \text{ millimeter.} \\ = 0.0001 \text{ micron.} \\ = 0.1 \text{ millimicron.} \end{cases}$
- 1 statute mile = $\begin{cases} = 8 \text{ furlongs} = 320 \text{ rods.} \\ = 1,760 \text{ yards} = 5,280 \text{ feet.} \end{cases}$
- 1 furlong = $\frac{1}{8}$ mile = 40 rods = 220 yards = 660 feet.
- 1 rod = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards = $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet = 25 links.
- 1 foot = $\frac{1}{3}$ yard = 12 inches.
- 1 hand = 4 inches.
- 1 inch = $\frac{1}{36}$ yard = $\frac{1}{12}$ foot.
- 1 line (button) = $\frac{1}{40}$ inch.
- 1 point (printers) = $\frac{1}{72}$ inch.
- 1 mil = $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.
- 1 chain (Gunter's) = 4 rods = 22 yards = 66 feet = 100 links.
- 1 link (Gunter's) = $\frac{1}{100}$ chain = 7.92 inches.
- 1 U. S. nautical mile = 1,853.248 meters
- 1 sea mile = 6,080.20 feet.
- 1 geographical mile = 1,852 meters = 6,076.10 feet.
- 1 international nautical mile = 1,852 meters = 6,076.10 feet.
- 1 fathom = 6 feet = 8 spans.
- 1 span = $\frac{1}{8}$ fathom = 9 inches.

2. AREA

Basic Units

A square meter (m^2) is a unit of area equal to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard (sq yd) is a unit of area equal to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples

- 1 square kilometer (km^2) = 1,000,000 square meters.
- 1 hectare (ha), or square hectometer (hm^2) = 10,000 square meters.
- 1 are (a), or square dekameter (dkm^2) = 100 square meters.
- 1 centare (ca) = 1 square meter.
- 1 square decimeter (dm^2) = 0.01 square meter.
- 1 square centimeter (cm^2) = 0.0001 square meter.
- 1 square millimeter (mm^2) = 0.000001 square meter.
- 1 square mile (sq mi) = 640 acres = 102,400 square rods. = 3,097,600 square yards = 27,878,400 square feet.
- 1 acre (acre) = 10 square chains = 160 square rods = 4,840 square yards. = 43,560 square feet.

- 1 square chain (sq ch) = 16 square rods = 484 square yards = 4,356 square feet. = 10,000 square links
- 1 square link (sq li) = 0.0001 square chain = 0.0484 square yard. = 0.4356 square foot = 62.7264 square inches.
- 1 square rod (sq rd) = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
- 1 square foot (sq ft) = $\frac{1}{9}$ square yard = 144 square inches.
- 1 square inch (sq in) = $\frac{1}{1296}$ square yard = $\frac{1}{144}$ square foot.

3. VOLUME

Basic Units

A cubic meter (m^3) is a unit of volume equal to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard (cu yd) is a unit of volume equal to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples

- 1 cubic kilometer (km^3) = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
- 1 cubic hectometer (hm^3) = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
- 1 cubic dekameter (dkm^3) = 1,000 cubic meters.
- 1 stere (s) = 1 cubic meter.
- 1 cubic decimeter (dm^3) = 0.001 cubic meter.
- 1 cubic centimeter (cm^3) = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
- 1 cubic millimeter (mm^3) = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
- 1 cubic foot (cu ft) = $\frac{1}{27}$ cubic yard.
- 1 cubic inch (cu in) = $\frac{1}{46656}$ cubic yard = $\frac{1}{1728}$ cubic foot.
- 1 board foot (fbm) = 144 cubic inches = $\frac{1}{12}$ cubic foot.
- 1 cord (cd) = 128 cubic feet.

4. CAPACITY

Basic Units

A liter (liter) is a unit of capacity equal to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon (gal) is a unit of capacity equal to the volume of 231 cubic inches. It is used for the measurement of liquid commodities only.

A bushel (bu) is a unit of capacity equal to the volume of 2,150.42 cubic inches. It is used in the measurement of dry commodities only.

This is the so-called stricken or struck bushel. A heaped bushel for apples of 2,747.715 cubic inches was established by the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals Feb. 15, 1912, in United States v. Weber (No. 757). A heaped bushel, equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ stricken bushels, is also recognized.

Multiples and Submultiples

- 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters.
- 1 dekaliter (dkl) = 10 liters.
- 1 deciliter (dl) = 0.1 liter.
- 1 centiliter (cl) = 0.01 liter.
- 1 milliliter (ml) = 0.001 liter = 1.000027 cubic centimeters.

- 1 liquid quart (liq qt) = $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
 1 liquid pint (liq pt) = $\frac{1}{8}$ gallon = $\frac{1}{2}$ liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
 1 gill (gi) = $\frac{1}{16}$ gallon = $\frac{1}{4}$ liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
 1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = $\frac{1}{128}$ gallon = $\frac{1}{16}$ liquid pint.
 1 fluid dram (fl dr) = $\frac{1}{32}$ fluid ounce = $\frac{1}{128}$ liquid pint.
 1 minim (min or m) = $\frac{1}{60}$ fluid dram = $\frac{1}{480}$ fluid ounce.
 1 peck (pk) = $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
 1 dry quart (dry qt) = $\frac{1}{32}$ bushel = $\frac{1}{8}$ peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
 1 dry pint (dry pt) = $\frac{1}{64}$ bushel = $\frac{1}{2}$ dry quart = 33.6003125 cubic inches.
 1 barrel, for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, other than cranberries² = 7.056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.
 1 barrel for cranberries = 5,826 cubic inches.³

²As fixed by United States standard barrel act (United States Code, title 15, ch. 6, sec. 234).

³As computed from dimensions fixed by United States standard barrel act, see above.

5. MASS

Basic Units

A kilogram (kg) is a unit of mass equal to the mass of the International Prototype Kilogram.

A gram (g) is a unit of mass equal to one-thousandth of the mass of the International Prototype Kilogram.

An avoirdupois pound (lb. avdp) is a unit of mass equal to 0.4535924277 kilogram.

A troy pound (lb t) is a unit of mass equal to $\frac{5760}{7000}$ of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples

- 1 metric ton (t) = 1,000 kilograms.
 1 hectogram (hg) = 100 grams.
 1 dekagram (dkg) = 10 grams.
 1 decigram (dg) = 0.1 gram.
 1 centigram (cg) = 0.01 gram.
 1 milligram (mg) = 0.001 gram.
 1 metric carat⁴ (c) = 200 milligrams = 0.2 grams.
 1 avoirdupois ounce (oz avdp) = $\frac{1}{16}$ avoirdupois pound = 437.5 grains.
 1 avoirdupois dram (dr avdp) = $\frac{1}{256}$ avoirdupois pound = $\frac{1}{16}$ avoirdupois ounce.
 1 grain (grain) = $\frac{1}{7000}$ avoirdupois pound = $\frac{1}{5760}$ troy pound.
 1 apothecaries' pound (lb. ap) = 1 troy pound = $\frac{5760}{7000}$ avoirdupois pound.
 1 apothecaries' or troy ounce (oz ap or ʒ) = $\frac{1}{12}$ troy pound = $\frac{480}{7000}$ avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
 1 apothecaries' dram (dr ap or ʒ) = $\frac{1}{96}$ apothecaries' pound = $\frac{1}{8}$ apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
 1 pennyweight, (dwt) = $\frac{1}{20}$ troy ounce = 24 grains.
 1 apothecaries' scruple (s ap or ʒ) = $\frac{1}{48}$ apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
 1 short hundredweight (sh cwt) = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
 1 long hundredweight (1 cwt) = 112 avoirdupois pounds.
 1 short ton (sh tn) = 2,000 avoirdupois pounds.
 1 long ton (1 tn) = 2,240 avoirdupois pounds.

⁴See Bureau of Standards Circular C43, The Metric Carat, for a discussion of the metric carat and tables of the relations of the metric carat to the old carat of 205.3 milligrams in use in this country previous to July 1, 1913.

TIME MEASURE

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
 60 minutes = 1 hour
 24 hours = 1 day

- 365 (or 366) days = 1 year
 100 years = 1 century

INTERRELATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Source: National Bureau of Standards

1. UNITS OF LENGTH

Units	Inches	Links	Feet	Yards	Rods	Chains	Miles	Centi-meters	Meters
1 inch =	1	0.126 263	0.083 333	0.027 777	0.005 050	0.001 262	0.000 015	2.540	0.025 400
1 link =	7.92	1	0.66	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.000 125	20.116	0.201 168
1 foot =	12	1.515 152	1	0.333 333	0.060 606	0.015 151	0.000 189	30.480	0.304 800
1 yard =	36	4.545 45	3	1	0.181 818	0.045 454	0.000 568	91.440	0.914 401
1 rod =	198	25	16.5	5.5	1	0.25	0.003 125	502.921	5.029 210
1 chain =	792	100	66	22	4	1	0.0125	2011.684	20.116 84
1 mile =	63 360	8000	5280	1760	320	80	1	160 934.72	1609.3472
1 cent. =	0.3937	0.049 709	0.032 808	0.010 936	0.001 988	0.000 497	0.000 006	1	0.01
1 meter =	39.37	4.970 960	3.280 833	1.093 611	0.198 838	0.049 709	0.000 621	100	1

2. UNITS OF AREA

Units	Square Inches	Square links	Square feet	Square yards	Square rods	Square chains
1 sq. inch =	1	0.015 942 3	0.006 944 44	0.000 771 605	0.000 025 507 6	0.000 001 594 23
1 sq. link =	62.7264	1	0.4356	0.0484	0.0016	0.0001
1 sq. foot =	144	2.295 684	1	0.111 111 1	0.003 673 09	0.000 229 568
1 sq. yard =	1296	20.6612	9	1	0.035 057 85	0.002 066 12
1 sq. rod =	39 204	625	272.25	30.25	1	0.0625
1 sq. chain =	627 264	10 000	4356	484	16	1
1 acre =	6 272 640	100 000	43 560	4840	160	10
1 sq. mile =	4 014 489 600	64 000 000	27 778 400	3 097 600	102 400	6400
1 sq. cent. =	0.154 999 7	0.002 471 04	0.001 076 387	0.000 119 598 5	0.000 003 953 67	0.000 000 247 104
1 sq. meter =	1549.9969	24.7104	10.763 87	1.195 985	0.039 536 7	0.002 471 04
1 hectare =	15 499 969	247 104	107 638.7	11 959.85	395.367	24.7104

2. UNITS OF AREA (Concluded)

Units	Acres	Square miles	Sq. centimeters	Square meters	Hectares
1 sq. inch. =	0.000 000 159 423	0.000 000 000 249 1	6.451 626	0.000 645 162 6	0.000 000 064 516
1 sq. link =	0.000 01	0.000 000 015 625	404.6873	0.040 468 73	0.000 004 046 87
1 sq. foot =	0.000 022 956 8	0.000 000 035 870 1	929.0341	0.092 903 41	0.000 009 290 34
1 sq. yard =	0.000 206 612	0.000 000 322 831	8361.307	0.836 130 7	0.000 083 613 1
1 sq. rod =	0.006 25	0.000 009 765 625	252 929.5	25.292 95	0.002 529 295
1 sq. chain =	0.1	0.000 156 25	4 046 873	404.687 3	0.040 468 7
1 acre =	1	0.001 562 5	40 468 726	4046.873	0.040 468 7
1 sq. mile =	640	1	25 899 984 703	2 589 998	258.9998
1 sq. cent. =	0.000 000 024 710 4	0.000 000 000 038 610 06	1	0.0001	0.000 000 01
1 sq. meter =	0.000 247 104	0.000 000 386 100 6	10 000	1	0.000 1
1 hectare =	2.471 04	0.003 861 006	109 000 000	10 000	1

3. UNITS OF VOLUME

Units	Cubic inches	Cubic feet	Cubic yards	Cubic centimeters	Cubic decimeters	Cubic meters
1 cubic inch. =	1	0.000 578 704	0.000 021 433	16.387 162	0.016 387	0.000 016 387
1 cubic foot =	1728	1	0.037 037 0	28 317.016	28.317 016	0.028 317 016
1 cubic yard =	46 656	27	1	764 559.4	764.5594	0.764 559 4
1 cubic cent. =	0.061 023 38	0.000 035 314	0.000 001 307	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 cubic deci. =	61.023 38	0.035 314 45	0.001 307 943	1 000	1	0.001
1 cubic meter =	61 023.38	35.314 45	1.307 942 8	1 000 000	1000	1

4. UNITS OF CAPACITY LIQUID MEASURE

Units	Minims.	Fluid drams	Fluid ounces	Gills	Liquid pints
1 minim =	1	0.016 666	0.002 038 33	0.009 520 833	0.000 130 208
1 fluid dram =	60	1	0.125	0.031 25	0.007 812 5
1 fluid ounce =	480	8	1	0.25	0.0625
1 gill =	1920	32	4	1	0.25
1 liquid pint =	7680	128	16	4	1
1 liquid quart =	15 360	256	32	8	2
1 gallon =	61 440	1024	128	32	8
1 milliliter =	16.2311	0.270 518	0.038 814 7	0.008 453 68	0.002 113 42
1 liter =	16 231.1	270.518	33.8147	8.453 68	2.113 42
1 cubic inch =	265.974	4.432 90	0.554 113	0.138 528	0.034 632 0

4. UNITS OF CAPACITY LIQUID MEASURE (Concluded)

Units	Liquid quarts	Gallons	Milliliters	Liters	Cubic inches
1 minim =	0.000 065 104	0.000 016 276	0.061 610	0.000 061 610	0.003 759
1 fluid dram =	0.003 906 25	0.000 976 562	3.696 61	0.003 696 61	0.225 586
1 fluid ounce =	0.031 25	0.007 812 5	29.5729	0.029 572 9	1.804 69
1 gill =	0.125	0.031 25	118.292	0.118 292	7.218 75
1 liquid pint =	0.5	0.125	473.167	0.473 167	28.875
1 liquid quart =	1	0.25	946.333	0.946 333	57.75
1 gallon =	4	1	3785.332	3.785 332	231
1 milliliter =	0.001 056 71	0.000 264 178	1	0.001	0.061 025
1 liter =	1.056 71	0.264 178	1000	1	61.0250
1 cubic inch =	0.017 316 0	0.004 329 00	16.3867	0.016 386 7	1

5. UNITS OF CAPACITY DRY MEASURE

Units	Dry pints	Dry quarts	Pecks	Bushels	Liters	Dekaliters	Cubic inches
1 dry pint =	1	0.5	0.0625	0.015 625	0.550 599	0.055 060	33.600 312 5
1 dry quart =	2	1	0.125	0.031 25	1.101 198	0.110 120	67.200 625
1 peck =	16	8	1	0.25	8.809 58	8.880 958	537.605
1 bushel =	64	32	4	1	35.2383	3.523 83	2150.42
1 liter =	1.816 20	0.908 102	0.113 513	0.028 378	1	0.1	61.0250
1 dekaliter =	18.1620	9.081 02	1.135 13	0.283 78	10	1	610.250
1 cubic inch =	0.029 701	0.014 880	0.001 800	0.000 465	0.016 386	0.001 638	1

CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds	= 1 minute	1 degree	= 60 nautical miles
60 minutes	= 1 degree	1 nautical (geographic) mile	= 1.15155
90 degrees	= 1 quadrant	1 nautical (geographic) mile	= 1.15155
4 quadrants	= 1 circumference	statute miles	
360 degrees	= 1 circle	1 degree of equator.	= 69.733 statute miles

6. UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS

Units	Grains	Apothecaries' scruples	Pennyweights	Avoirdupois drams	Apothecaries' drams	Avoirdupois ounces
1 grain =	1	0.05	0.041 666 67	0.036 571 43	0.016 666 7	0.002 285 71
1 ap. scr. =	20	1	0.833 333 3	0.731 428 6	0.333 333	0.045 714 3
1 pennywt. =	24	1 1/2	1	0.877 714 3	0.4	0.054 857 1
1 av. d. =	27.343 75	1.367 187 5	1.139 323	1	0.455 729 2	0.0625
1 ap. d. =	60	3	2.5	2.194 286	1	0.137 142 9
1 av. oz. =	437.5	21.875	18.229 17	16	7.291 66	1
1 ap. or ty. oz. =	480	24	20	17.554 28	8	1.097 142 9
1 ap. or ty. lb. =	5760	288	240	210.6514	96	13.165 714
1 av. lb. =	7000	350	291.6667	256	116.6667	16
1 mill. =	0.015 432	0.000 771 618	0.000 643 014	0.000 564 383	0.000 257 205	0.000 035 273
1 gram =	15.432 356	0.771 618	0.643 014 85	0.564 383 3	0.257 205 9	0.035 273 96
1 kilo. =	15 432.356	771.6178	643.014 85	564.383 23	257.205 94	35.273 96

6. UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS (Concluded)

Units	Apothecaries' or troy ounces	Apothecaries' or troy pounds	Avoirdupois pounds	Milligrams	Grams	Kilograms
1 grain =	0.002 083 33	0.000 173 611	0.000 142 857	64.798 918	0.064 798 918	0.000 064 798
1 ap. scr. =	0.041 666 7	0.003 472 222	0.002 857 143	1295.9784	1.295 978 4	0.001 295 978
1 pennywt. =	0.05	0.004 168 667	0.003 428 571	1555.1740	1.555 174 0	0.001 555 174
1 av. d. =	0.056 966 146	0.004 747 178	0.003 906 25	1771.8454	1.771 845 4	0.001 771 845
1 ap. d. =	0.125	0.010 416 667	0.008 571 429	3887.9351	3.887 935 1	0.003 887 935
1 av. oz. =	0.911 458 3	0.075 954 861	0.0625	28 349.527	28.349 527	0.028 349 53
1 ap. or ty. oz. =	1	0.083 333 33	0.068 571 43	31 103.481	31.103 481	0.031 103 48
1 ap. or ty. lb. =	12	1	0.822 857 1	373 241.77	373.241 77	0.373 241 77
1 av. lb. =	14.583 333	1.215 277 8	1	453 592.4277	453.592 4277	0.453 592 427
1 mill. =	0.000 032 150	0.000 002 679	0.000 002 204	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 gram =	0.032 150 74	0.002 679 23	0.002 204 62	1000	1	0.001
1 kilo. =	32.150 742	2.679 228 5	2.204 622 341	1 000 000	1000	1

7. UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES

Units	Avoirdupois ounces	Avoirdupois pounds	Short hundred-weights	Short tons	Long tons	Kilograms	Metric tons
1 av. oz. =	1	0.0625	0.000 625	0.000 031 25	0.000 027 901	0.028 349	0.000 028 349
1 av. lb. =	16	1	0.01	0.0005	0.000 446 428	0.453 592	0.000 453 592
1 sh.cwt. =	1600	100	1	0.05	0.044 642 86	45.359 243	0.045 359 243
1 sh. t. =	32 000	2000	20	1	0.892 857 1	907.184 86	0.907 184 86
1 lg. ton =	35 840	2240	22.4	1.12	1	1016.047 04	1.016 047 04
1 kilo. =	35.273 957	2.204 622 34	0.022 046 223	0.001 102 311	0.000 984 206	1	0.001
1 met. =	35 273.957	2204.622 34	22.046 223	1.102 311 2	0.984 206 40	1000	1

Foreign Weights and Measures

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

1. Metric system (compulsory in France, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Rumania, Spain, Portugal and most of the South American republics; optional in Great Britain, the United States and Russia):

1 meter (m.) = 443.296 Paris lignes = 3.280899 English feet = 3.18620 Prussian feet = 1.00000301 mètres des archives.

1 kilometer (km.) = 10 hectometers (hm.) = 0.6214 English mile = 0.1328 Prussian mile = 0.9375 Russian verst = 0.5390 nautical mile.

1 lieu (France) = 1 myriameter = 10 kilometers.

1 German mile = 7 1/2 km. = 0.996 Prussian mile = 4.66 English miles.

1 hectare (ha.) = 100 acres (a.) = 10,000 sq. m. = 0.01 sq. km. = 2.471 English acres.

1 liter (l.) = 0.001 cu. m. = 1,000 cc. = 0.2201 gallon.

1 hectoliter (hl.) = 0.1 cu. m. = 100.1 = 22.01 gallons.

1 kilogram (kg.) = 1000 g. = weight of 1 liter of water at + 4° C. = 2 German and Swiss pounds (Zollfund) = 0.999999842 kilogram prototype = 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois = 1.7857 Austrian pounds = 2.3511 Swedish pounds = 2.4419 Russian pounds.

1 gram (g.) = 15.432 grains (English).

1 quintal = 100 kg. = 196.84 lb. avoirdupois = 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 0.84 lb.

1 metric ton = 1000 kg. = 0.9842 English ton = 1.1023 American short tons (at 2000 pounds).

2. Great Britain and Ireland:

1 foot = 0.3047943 m.

1 inch = 25.3995 mm.

1 yard = 3 feet = 0.9143835 m.

1 fathom = 2 yards = 1.829 m.

1 rod (pole, perch) = 5 1/2 yards = 5.029-109 m.

1 chain = 22 yards. 80 chains = 1 mile.

- 1 statute mile = 8 furlongs = 320 poles
= 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 1.6093 kilo-
meters (km.).
1 nautical mile = 6080.20 feet = 1854.96
m.
1 acre = 4 roods = 160 poles = 0.40467
ha. = 43,560 square feet = 4047 square
meters.
1 square mile = 640 acres = 258.989
ha.
1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 277.274
cubic inches = 4.536 liters.
1 gallon = 10 lb. water = 70,000 grains
= 4.535924 kg. water.
1 cubic foot = 1728 cubic inches = 28.-
31531.
1 cubic inch = 16.3862 cc.
1 quarter = 8 bushels = 32 pecks = 64
gallons = 2.903 hl.
1 bushel = 8 gallons = 0.3628 hl.
1 fluid ounce = $\frac{1}{160}$ pint = 28.413 cc.
1 pound avoirdupois (lb.) = 16 ounces
(oz.) = 7000 grains = 0.4535924 kg.
1 ounce avoirdupois = 427½ grains =
28.35 g.
1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 4 quarters
(qr) = 8 stones = 112 lb. = 50.8024 kg.
1 ton = 20 cwt. = 2240 lb. = 1016.648
kg.
Apothecaries' weight:
1 pound troy = 12 ounces troy = 96
drams = 288 scruples = 5760 grains = 373-
24195 g.
1 ounce troy = 8 drams = 24 scruples =
480 grains = 31.1035 g.
1 ounce troy (for gold and precious
stones) = 20 pennyweight (dwt.) = 480
grains = 31.1035 g.
1 pennyweight (dwt.) = 1.552 g.
1 grain (common to avoirdupois and
troy weight) = 0.06479895 g.
3. Denmark and Norway employ as unit of
measure, the Prussian foot; as unit of
weight the units of the metric system,
viz., kilos, etc.
4. Russia:
1 foot = 1 English foot.
1 sashehn = 7 feet = 3 arshin = 12 tchet-
vert = 48 vershok = 2.13357 m.
1 verst = 500 sashehn = 1066.78 m.
1 dessatine = 2400 square sashehns =
10,925 sq. m.
1 vedro = 10 krushky (stoof) = 12.2991.
1 tchetvert = 1 osmini = 4 payok = 8
tcheverik = 209.91.
1 pound = 32 loth = 96 solotnik = 9216
doli = 0.9028 English pound = 409.531 g.
1 berkovets = 10 pud = 400 puds =
163.81 kg.
1 pud = 40 pounds = 36.112 English
pound = 16.3805 kg.
5. Sweden:
1 foot = 10 zoll (inches) = 100 lines =
0.97408 English foot = 0.296901 m.
1 famn (fathom) = 3 alnars (ells) = 6
feet = 5.58445 English feet = 1.7814 m.
1 mile = 6000 fathoms = 6.6417 English
statute miles = 10.6884 km.
1 kanne = 100 cubic inches = 0.57694
English gallon = 2.617 l.
1 skålpund = korn (at 100 art) = 0.9378
English pound = 425.3395 g.
1 centner = 100 skålpund.
1 skipsbund = 20 liesbund = 400 skål-
pund.
6. Switzerland:
Metric measure and weight and the fol-
lowing are sometimes still employed:
1 fuss = 0.3000 m. = 0.9843 English foot
1 juchart = 36 are = 0.88956 English
acre.
1 maass = 1.51 l.
1 saum = 100 maass = 151 l.
7. South American (Bolivia, Chile, Colomb-
ia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras,
Nicaragua, Peru, San Salvador, Vene-
zuela):
1 quintal = 46.0093 kg.
- | Country | Quintal | kg. |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Argentina | 1 | 45.9367 |
| Brazil | 1 | 58.752 |
| Paraguay | 1 | 46.008 |
| Uruguay | 1 | 45.94 |
- Square Feet, Square Meter:
1 square meter (sq. m.) = 10.764 square
feet (English and Russian) = 10.008
square feet (Austrian) = 10.152 square
feet (Prussian and Danish) = 11.344 square
feet (Swedish).
1 square foot (English and Russian) =
0.09290 square meter.
Cubic Feet, Cubic Meter:
1 cubic meter (cu. m.) = 35.316 cubic
feet (English and Russian).
1 cubic meter (cu. m.) = 31.66 cubic
feet (Austrian).
1 cubic meter (cu. m.) = 32.346 cubic
feet (Prussian and Danish).
1 cubic meter (cu. m.) = 38.209 cubic feet
(Swedish).
1 cubic foot (English and Russian) =
0.028315 cubic meter.
1 kilogram per running meter = 0.6719
English pound per running foot = 0.6277
zollpfund per Prussian foot.
1 English pound per 1 English foot =
1.4882 kg. per running meter.
1 kilogram per square centimeter (for
steam pressure) = 14.223 English pounds per
square inch = 13.681 zollpfund per Prussian
square inch = 13.878 zollpfund per Austrian
square inch.

BIBLE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

A day's journey equals 33½ U. S. miles.
A Sabbath day's journey, 1 U. S. mile.
Ezekiel's reed, 11 feet (approximately).
Cubit, Hebrew, 22 in. (approximately).
Cubit, Greek, 18 in. (approximately).
A finger's breadth, 1 in. (approximately).
A shekel of silver, 62½ cents.
A shekel of gold, \$8.09.
A talent of silver, \$1,518.32.
A talent of gold, \$23,309.
A piece of silver, 13 cents.
A farthing, 3 cents.

A gerah, 2½ cents.
A mite, 1½ mills.
A homer (dry measure), 11½ bushels.
A homer (liquid measure), 76 gallons and
5 pints.
An ephah or bath, 7 gallons and 4 pints.
A hin, a gallon and two pints.
A firkin, 7 pints.
An omer, 6 pints.
A cab, 3 pints.
A log, ¼ pint.

MISCELLANEOUS

3 inches = 1 palm
4 inches = 1 hand
2½ feet = 1 military pace

HORSEPOWER (PER SECOND)

Kg.-m.	Austria foot-pounds	Prussia foot-pounds	England foot-pounds	Sweden foot-pounds	Russia foot-pounds
75	474.53	477.93	542.47	593.90	600.85
76.041	481.11	484.56	550	602.14	609.19

75 kilogram-meters taken as unit, 550 English foot-pounds taken as unit = 1 Admiralty horsepower per second; or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM

The present basis of the metric system of weights and measures may be summarized as follows: (1) a material standard of length, the international prototype meter, preserved in a special underground vault of the International Bureau; (2) a material standard of mass, the international prototype kilogram, kept in the same place; (3) a standard of volume, the cubic decimeter, derived from the unit of length; and (4) a standard of mass, the liter, derived from the unit of mass.

Before 1875 the meter was defined as one

ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, the liter as a cube one-tenth meter on a side, and the kilogram as the mass of a cubic decimeter, or liter, of pure water when at the temperature of its maximum density, 4 degrees C. The change to the present system was made because of difficulty in determining the accuracy of volumes; the International Bureau of Weights and Measures under the direction of an International committee was established by a treaty signed by 17 leading nations.

FORMATION OF MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES

The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

Prefixes	Meaning		Units
milli-	= one thousandth	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0.001
centi-	= one hundredth	$\frac{1}{100}$	.01
deci-	= one tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1
Unit	= one	1	1
deka-	= ten	10	10
hecto-	= one hundred	100	100
kilo-	= one thousand	1,000	1,000

STATIONERS' TABLE

25 sheets = 1 quire = 20 quires = 1 ream

COMMON EQUIVALENTS

Weights	Liquid
Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.	Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.	Centiliter (.01 liter) = .338 fluid ounce.
Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.	Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
Gram = 15.432 grains.	Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
Decagram (10 grams) = .3527 ounce.	Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
Hectogram (100 grams) = 3.5274 ounces.	Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2.2046 pounds.	Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.	Length
Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.	Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.	Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
	Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
	Meter = 39.37 inches.
	Decameter (10 meters) = 39.37 feet.
	Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 feet.
	Kilometer (1,000 meters) = .62137 mile.
	Myriameter (10,000 meters) = 6.2137 miles.
	Surface
Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.	Centare (1 square meter) = 1,550 sq. in.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.	Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.	Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.
Liter = .908 quart.	
Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.	
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.	
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.	

DISTANCE EQUIVALENTS

Since Nov. 22, 1932, all distances for track Athletic union have been measured by the events under the jurisdiction of the Amateur metric table.

Basis 1 meter = 39.37 inches = 3.2808 feet = 1.0936 yds.
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters = 0.621370 mile

TRACK EVENTS

Yards	Meters	Meters	Yards
40 =	36.58	50 =	34.68
50 =	45.72	60 =	65.62
60 =	54.86	65 =	71.08
70 =	64.01	80 =	87.49
75 =	68.58	100 =	109.36
100 =	91.44	110 =	120.30
110 =	100.58	200 =	218.72
120 =	109.73	300 =	328.08
220 =	201.17	400 =	437.44
300 =	274.32	500 =	546.81
440 =	402.34 = $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.	600 =	656.16
600 =	548.64	800 =	874.89
880 =	804.67 = $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	1,000 =	1,093.61
1,000 =	914.40	1,500 =	1,640.42
1,320 =	1,207.01 = $\frac{3}{4}$ mi.	1,600 =	1,749.78

Miles	Meters	Meters	Miles	Yards and inches	Miles (approx.)
1 =	1,609.3	2,000 =	1	427 8	1.24
2 =	3,218.7	2,400 =	1	864 24	1.49
3 =	4,828.0	3,000 =	1	1,520 30	1.86
4 =	6,437.4	3,200 =	1	1,739 20	1.99
5 =	8,046.7	5,000 =	3	188 2	3.11
6 =	9,656.1	6,000 =	3	1,281 24	3.73
7 =	11,265.4	10,000 =	6	376 4	6.21
8 =	12,874.8	15,000 =	9	564 6	9.32
9 =	14,484.1	20,000 =	12	752 8	12.43
10 =	16,093.5	25,000 =	15	940 10	15.53
15 =	24,140.2	30,000 =	18	1,128 12	18.64
20 =	32,186.9	50,000 =	31	120 20	31.07
25 =	40,233.7				
26 mi. and 385 yd. =	42,195.1				

FIELD EVENTS

Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Inches	Meter	Fractions of an inch	Meter
1 =	0.305	60 =	18.288	1 =	0.025	$\frac{1}{8}$ =	0.003
2 =	.610	70 =	21.336	2 =	.051	$\frac{3}{8}$ =	.006
3 =	.914	80 =	24.384	3 =	.076	$\frac{1}{2}$ =	.010
4 =	1.219	90 =	27.432	4 =	.102	$\frac{5}{8}$ =	.013
5 =	1.524	100 =	30.480	5 =	.127	$\frac{3}{4}$ =	.016
6 =	1.829	200 =	60.960	6 =	.152	$\frac{7}{8}$ =	.019
7 =	2.134	300 =	91.440	7 =	.178	$1 =$	.022
8 =	2.438	400 =	121.920	8 =	.203		.025
9 =	2.743	500 =	152.400	9 =	.229		
10 =	3.048	600 =	182.880	10 =	.254		
20 =	6.096	700 =	213.360	11 =	.279		
30 =	9.144	800 =	243.840	12 =	.305		
40 =	12.192	900 =	274.321				
50 =	15.240						

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT

Material	Weight	Material	Weight	Material	Weight	Material	Weight
Metals—		Lead	710	Miscellaneous—		Sandstone	145
Wrought iron ..	480	Gold (pure) ...	1,200	age	63.5	Stone	180
Cast iron	451	Magnesium	109	Cement	78	Soapstone	170
Cast steel	490	Mercury	846	Cellulose	7.5	Soft coal	55
Nickel steel ...	491	Nickel	548	Concrete	130	Hard coal	60
Brass	520	Platinum	1,347	Granite	170	Ice	56
M a n g a n e s e		Silver	655	Gypsum	140	Fresh water ...	62.5
bronze	535	Tin	458	Limestone	180	Salt water	64
Copper	550	Zinc	436	Marble	170	Crude oil, aver-	
Aluminum	160			Sand	110		

BOARD FEET MEASUREMENTS

To find the number of board feet in a piece of lumber one inch or less in thickness multiply the length in feet by the width in feet.

For lumber more than an inch in thickness, multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the thickness in inches.

COMPARISON OF METRIC & CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 9**1. LENGTH**

Inches (in.)	Milli- meters (mm)	Feet (ft.)	Meters (m)	Yards (yd)	Meters (m)	Rods (rd)	Meters (m)	U.S. miles (mi)	Kilometers (km)
1 = 25.4001		1 = 0.304 801		1 = 0.914 402		1 = 5.029 21		1 = 1.609 347	
2 = 50.8001		2 = 0.609 601		2 = 1.828 804		2 = 10.058 42		2 = 3.218 694	
3 = 76.2002		3 = 0.914 402		3 = 2.743 205		3 = 15.087 63		3 = 4.828 042	
4 = 101.6002		4 = 1.219 202		4 = 3.657 607		4 = 20.116 84		4 = 6.437 389	
5 = 127.0003		5 = 1.524 003		5 = 4.572 009		5 = 25.146 05		5 = 8.046 736	
6 = 152.4003		6 = 1.828 804		6 = 5.486 411		6 = 30.175 26		6 = 9.656 083	
7 = 177.8004		7 = 2.133 604		7 = 6.400 813		7 = 35.204 47		7 = 11.265 431	
8 = 203.2004		8 = 2.438 405		8 = 7.315 215		8 = 40.233 68		8 = 12.874 773	
9 = 228.6005		9 = 2.743 205		9 = 8.229 616		9 = 45.262 89		9 = 14.484 125	
0.039 37 = 1		3.280 83 = 1		1.093 611 = 1		0.198 838 = 1		0.621 370 = 1	
0.078 74 = 2		6.561 67 = 2		2.187 222 = 2		0.397 677 = 2		1.242 740 = 2	
0.118 11 = 3		9.842 50 = 3		3.280 833 = 3		0.596 515 = 3		1.864 110 = 3	
0.157 48 = 4		13.123 33 = 4		4.374 444 = 4		0.795 354 = 4		2.485 480 = 4	
0.196 85 = 5		16.404 17 = 5		5.468 056 = 5		0.994 192 = 5		3.106 850 = 5	
0.236 22 = 6		19.685 00 = 6		6.561 667 = 6		1.193 030 = 6		3.728 220 = 6	
0.275 59 = 7		22.965 83 = 7		7.655 278 = 7		1.391 869 = 7		4.349 590 = 7	
0.314 96 = 8		26.246 67 = 8		8.748 889 = 8		1.590 707 = 8		4.970 960 = 8	
0.354 33 = 9		29.527 50 = 9		9.842 500 = 9		1.789 545 = 9		5.592 380 = 9	

2. AREA

Square inches (sq in.)	Square centimeters (cm ²)	Square feet (sq ft)	Square meters (m ²)	Square yards (sq yd)	Square meters (m ²)	Acres (acre)	Hectares (ha)	Square miles (sq mi)	Square kilometers (km ²)
1 = 6.452		1 = 0.092 90		1 = 0.8361		1 = 0.4047		1 = 2.5900	
2 = 12.903		2 = 0.185 81		2 = 1.6723		2 = 0.8094		2 = 5.1800	
3 = 19.355		3 = 0.278 71		3 = 2.5084		3 = 1.2141		3 = 7.7700	
4 = 25.807		4 = 0.371 61		4 = 3.3445		4 = 1.6187		4 = 10.3600	
5 = 32.258		5 = 0.464 52		5 = 4.1807		5 = 2.0234		5 = 12.9500	
6 = 38.710		6 = 0.557 42		6 = 5.0168		6 = 2.4281		6 = 15.5400	
7 = 45.161		7 = 0.650 32		7 = 5.8529		7 = 2.8328		7 = 18.1300	
8 = 51.613		8 = 0.743 23		8 = 6.6890		8 = 3.2375		8 = 20.7200	
9 = 58.065		9 = 0.836 13		9 = 7.5252		9 = 3.6422		9 = 23.3100	
0.155 00 = 1		10.764 = 1		1.1960 = 1		2.471 = 1		0.3861 = 1	
0.310 00 = 2		21.528 = 2		2.3920 = 2		4.942 = 2		0.7722 = 2	
0.465 00 = 3		32.292 = 3		3.5880 = 3		7.413 = 3		1.1583 = 3	
0.620 00 = 4		43.055 = 4		4.7839 = 4		9.884 = 4		1.5444 = 4	
0.775 00 = 5		53.819 = 5		5.9799 = 5		12.355 = 5		1.9305 = 5	
0.930 00 = 6		64.583 = 6		7.1759 = 6		14.826 = 6		2.3166 = 6	
1.085 00 = 7		75.347 = 7		8.3719 = 7		17.297 = 7		2.7027 = 7	
1.240 00 = 8		86.111 = 8		9.5679 = 8		19.768 = 8		3.0888 = 8	
1.395 00 = 9		96.875 = 9		10.7639 = 9		22.239 = 9		3.4749 = 9	

3. VOLUME

Cubic inches (cu in.)	Cubic centimeters (cm ³)	Cubic feet (cu ft)	Cubic meters (m ³)	Cubic yards (cu yd)	Cubic meters (m ³)	Cubic inches (cu in.)	Liters (liter)	Cubic feet (cu ft)	Liters (liter)
1 = 16.3872		1 = 0.028 317		1 = 0.7646		1 = 0.016 386 7		1 = 28.316	
2 = 32.7743		2 = 0.056 634		2 = 1.5291		2 = 0.032 773 4		2 = 56.633	
3 = 49.1615		3 = 0.084 951		3 = 2.2937		3 = 0.049 160 2		3 = 84.949	
4 = 65.5486		4 = 0.113 268		4 = 3.0582		4 = 0.065 546 9		4 = 113.265	
5 = 81.9358		5 = 0.141 585		5 = 3.8228		5 = 0.081 933 6		5 = 141.581	
6 = 98.3230		6 = 0.169 902		6 = 4.5874		6 = 0.098 320 3		6 = 169.898	
7 = 114.7101		7 = 0.198 219		7 = 5.3519		7 = 0.114 707 0		7 = 198.214	
8 = 131.0973		8 = 0.226 536		8 = 6.1165		8 = 0.131 093 8		8 = 226.530	
9 = 147.4845		9 = 0.254 853		9 = 6.8810		9 = 0.147 480 5		9 = 254.846	
0.061 02 = 1		35.314 = 1		1.3079 = 1		61.025 = 1		0.035 315 = 1	
0.122 05 = 2		70.629 = 2		2.6159 = 2		122.050 = 2		0.070 631 = 2	
0.183 07 = 3		105.943 = 3		3.9238 = 3		183.075 = 3		0.105 946 = 3	
0.244 09 = 4		141.258 = 4		5.2318 = 4		244.100 = 4		0.141 262 = 4	
0.305 12 = 5		176.572 = 5		6.5397 = 5		305.125 = 5		0.176 577 = 5	
0.366 14 = 6		211.887 = 6		7.8477 = 6		366.150 = 6		0.211 892 = 6	
0.427 16 = 7		247.201 = 7		9.1556 = 7		427.175 = 7		0.247 208 = 7	
0.488 19 = 8		282.516 = 8		10.4635 = 8		488.200 = 8		0.282 523 = 8	
0.549 21 = 9		317.330 = 9		11.7715 = 9		549.225 = 9		0.317 839 = 9	

COUNTING

12 things	= 1 dozen	12 gross	= 1 great gross
12 dozen	= 1 gross	20 things	= 1 score

COMPARISON OF METRIC & CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 9

4. CAPACITY, LIQUID MEASURE

U. S. fluid drams (fl dr)	Milliliters (ml)	U. S. fluid ounces (fl oz)	Milliliters (ml)	U. S. liquid pints (pt)	Liters (liter)	U. S. liquid quarts (qt)	Liters (liter)	U. S. gallons (gal)	Liters (liter)
1=	3.6966	1=	29.573	1=	0.473 17	1=	0.946 33	1=	3.785 33
2=	7.3932	2=	59.146	2=	0.946 33	2=	1.892 67	2=	7.570 66
3=	11.0898	3=	88.719	3=	1.419 50	3=	2.839 00	3=	11.356 00
4=	14.7865	4=	118.292	4=	1.892 67	4=	3.785 33	4=	15.141 33
5=	18.4831	5=	147.865	5=	2.365 83	5=	4.731 67	5=	18.926 66
6=	22.1797	6=	177.437	6=	2.839 00	6=	5.678 00	6=	22.711 99
7=	25.8763	7=	207.010	7=	3.312 17	7=	6.624 33	7=	26.497 33
8=	29.5729	8=	236.583	8=	3.785 33	8=	7.570 66	8=	30.282 66
9=	33.2695	9=	266.156	9=	4.258 50	9=	8.517 00	9=	34.067 99
0.270 52=	1	0.033 815=	1	2.1134=	1	1.056 71=	1	0.264 18=	1
0.541 04=	2	0.067 629=	2	4.2268=	2	2.113 42=	2	0.528 36=	2
0.811 55=	3	0.101 444=	3	6.3403=	3	3.170 13=	3	0.792 53=	3
1.082 07=	4	0.135 259=	4	8.4537=	4	4.226 84=	4	1.056 71=	4
1.352 59=	5	0.169 074=	5	10.5671=	5	5.283 55=	5	1.320 89=	5
1.623 11=	6	0.202 888=	6	12.6805=	6	6.340 26=	6	1.585 07=	6
1.893 63=	7	0.236 703=	7	14.7939=	7	7.396 97=	7	1.849 24=	7
2.164 14=	8	0.270 518=	8	16.9074=	8	8.453 68=	8	2.113 42=	8
2.434 66=	9	0.304 333=	9	19.0208=	9	9.510 39=	9	2.377 60=	9

5. CAPACITY, DRY MEASURE

U. S. dry quarts (qt)	Liters (liter)	U. S. pecks (pk)	Liters (liter)	U. S. pecks (pk)	Dekaliters (dkl)	U. S. bushels (bu)	Hectoliters (hl)	U. S. bushels per acre	Hectoliters per hectare
1=	1.1012	1=	8.810	1=	0.8810	1=	0.352 38	1=	0.8708
2=	2.2024	2=	17.619	2=	1.7619	2=	0.704 77	2=	1.7415
3=	3.3036	3=	26.429	3=	2.6429	3=	1.057 15	3=	2.6123
4=	4.4048	4=	35.238	4=	3.5238	4=	1.409 53	4=	3.4830
5=	5.5060	5=	44.048	5=	4.4048	5=	1.761 92	5=	4.3538
6=	6.6072	6=	52.857	6=	5.2857	6=	2.114 30	6=	5.2245
7=	7.7084	7=	61.667	7=	6.1667	7=	2.466 68	7=	6.0953
8=	8.8096	8=	70.477	8=	7.0477	8=	2.819 07	8=	6.9660
9=	9.9108	9=	79.286	9=	7.9286	9=	3.171 45	9=	7.8368
0.9081=	1	0.113 51=	1	1.1351=	1	2.8378=	1	1.1484=	1
1.8162=	2	0.227 03=	2	2.2703=	2	5.6756=	2	2.2969=	2
2.7243=	3	0.340 54=	3	3.4054=	3	8.5135=	3	3.4453=	3
3.6324=	4	0.454 05=	4	4.5405=	4	11.3513=	4	4.5937=	4
4.5405=	5	0.567 56=	5	5.6756=	5	14.1891=	5	5.7421=	5
5.4486=	6	0.681 08=	6	6.8108=	6	17.0269=	6	6.8906=	6
6.3567=	7	0.794 59=	7	7.9459=	7	19.8647=	7	8.0390=	7
7.2648=	8	0.908 10=	8	9.0810=	8	22.7026=	8	9.1874=	8
8.1729=	9	1.021 61=	9	10.2161=	9	25.5404=	9	10.3359=	9

6. MASS

Grains (grain)	Grams (g)	Apothe- caries' drams (dr ap or 3)	Grams (g)	Troy ounces (oz t)	Grams (g)	Avoirdupois ounces (oz avdp)	Grams (g)	Avoirdupois pounds (lb avdp)	Kilo- grams (kg)
1=	0.064 799	1=	3.8879	1=	31.103	1=	28.350	1=	0.453 59
2=	0.129 598	2=	7.7759	2=	62.207	2=	56.699	2=	0.907 18
3=	0.194 397	3=	11.6638	3=	93.310	3=	85.049	3=	1.360 78
4=	0.259 196	4=	15.5517	4=	124.414	4=	113.398	4=	1.814 37
5=	0.323 995	5=	19.4397	5=	155.517	5=	141.748	5=	2.267 96
6=	0.388 794	6=	23.3276	6=	186.621	6=	170.097	6=	2.721 55
7=	0.453 592	7=	27.2155	7=	217.724	7=	198.447	7=	3.175 15
8=	0.518 391	8=	31.1035	8=	248.828	8=	226.796	8=	3.628 74
9=	0.583 190	9=	34.9914	9=	279.931	9=	255.146	9=	4.082 33
15.4324=	1	0.257 21=	1	0.032 151=	1	0.035 274=	1	2.204 62=	1
30.8647=	2	0.514 41=	2	0.064 301=	2	0.070 548=	2	4.409 24=	2
46.2971=	3	0.771 62=	3	0.096 452=	3	0.105 822=	3	6.613 87=	3
61.7294=	4	1.028 82=	4	0.128 603=	4	0.141 096=	4	8.818 49=	4
77.1618=	5	1.286 03=	5	0.160 754=	5	0.176 370=	5	11.023 11=	5
92.5941=	6	1.543 24=	6	0.192 904=	6	0.211 644=	6	13.227 73=	6
108.0265=	7	1.800 44=	7	0.225 055=	7	0.246 918=	7	15.432 36=	7
123.4589=	8	2.057 65=	8	0.257 206=	8	0.282 192=	8	17.636 98=	8
138.8912=	9	2.314 85=	9	0.289 357=	9	0.317 466=	9	19.841 60=	9

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS & POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM 1 TO 9 UNITS)

Troy pounds	Avoirdupois pounds	Kilograms	Short tons	Long tons	Metric tons
1	0.822 857	0.373 24	0.000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0.746 48	0.000 822 86	0.000 734 69	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1.119 73	0.001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1.492 97	0.001 645 71	0.001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1.866 21	0.002 057 14	0.001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2.239 45	0.002 468 57	0.002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00	2.612 69	0.002 880 00	0.002 571 43	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86	2.985 93	0.003 291 43	0.002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3.359 18	0.003 702 86	0.003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0.453 59	0.0005	0.000 446 43	0.000 453 59
2.430 56	2	0.907 18	0.0010	0.000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3.645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0.001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1.814 37	0.0020	0.001 785 71	0.001 814 37
6.076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0.002 232 14	0.002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0.0030	0.002 678 57	0.002 721 55
8.506 94	7	3.175 15	0.0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9.722 22	8	3.628 74	0.0040	0.003 571 43	0.003 628 74
10.937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0.004 017 86	0.004 082 33
2.679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0.001
5.358 46	4.409 24	2	0.002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8.037 69	6.613 87	3	0.003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.003
10.716 91	8.818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13.396 14	11.023 11	5	0.005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16.075 37	13.227 73	6	0.006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18.754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21.433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24.113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.009
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.892 86	0.907 18
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
12 152.78	10 000	4535.92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
14 583.33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
17 013.89	14 000	6350.29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
19 444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
21 875.00	18 000	8164.66	9	8.035 71	8.164 66
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.048 14
10 888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.064 19
13 611.11	11 200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055.56	15 680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777.78	17 920	8128.38	8.96	8	8.128 38
24 500.00	20 160	9144.42	10.08	9	9.144 42
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.102 31	0.984 21	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2.952 62	3
10 716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
13 396.14	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
16 075.37	13 227.73	6000	6.613 87	5.905 24	6
18 754.60	15 432.36	7000	7.716 18	6.889 44	7
21 433.83	17 636.98	8000	8.818 49	7.873 65	8
24 113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

MEASUREMENT OF CIRCLES AND SPHERES

To find:

Diameter of a circle..... Multiply circumference by .31831

Circumference of a circle..... Multiply diameter by 3.1416

Area of a circle..... Multiply square of diameter by .7854

Surface of a ball..... Multiply square of diameter by 3.1416

Cubic inches of a ball..... Multiply cube of diameter by .5236

OFFICIAL ABBREVIATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL METRIC UNITS

These abbreviations are used by the Bureau of Standards conformably to the principle followed in the abbreviations adopted by the International Committee on Weights and Measures, Oct. 2, 1879. Metric abbreviations

are simply the initial letters of the respective units combined with the initial letters of the prefixes set solid in lower case, and without period.

PREFIXES

k kilo-
h hecto-
dk* deka-
d deci-
c centi-
m milli-

UNITS

m meter
g gram
l liter
a are

LINEAR (length)

km kilometer
hm hectometer
dkm dekameter

m decimeter
cm centimeter
mm millimeter

μ micron (=0.001 mm)

MASS†
(weight)

kg kilogram
hg hectogram
dkg dekagram
g gram
dg decigram
cg centigram
mg milligram

SQUARE (area)

km² square kilometer
hm² square hectometer
dkm² square dekameter
m² square meter
dm² square decimeter
cm² square centimeter
mm² square millimeter
 μ^2 square micron

SURFACE
(land area)

ha hectare

a

ca centare

CUBIC (volume)

km³ cubic kilometer
hm³ cubic hectometer
dkm³ cubic dekameter
m³ cubic meter
dm³ cubic decimeter
cm³ cubic centimeter
mm³ cubic millimeter
 μ^3 cubic micron

CAPACITY
(of containers)

kl kiloliter
hl hectoliter
dkl dekaliter
l liter
dl deciliter
cl centiliter
ml milliliter

Note: A similar plan is used for abbreviations of cgs units and others: mf millifarad (m milli, f farad); μ f microfarad; m μ a thou-

sandth of a micron, and $\mu\mu$ one millionth of a micron.

* "dk" suggested and used by bureau to distinguish from "d."

† "t" = 1,000 kg = metric ton.

SPECIAL TABLES

HUNDREDTHS OF AN INCH TO MILLIMETERS

From 1 to 99 hundredths

Hundredths of an inch	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
10.....	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20.....	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30.....	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40.....	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50.....	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14.478	14.732	14.986
60.....	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70.....	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80.....	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90.....	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

MILLIMETERS TO DECIMALS OF AN INCH

From 1 to 99 units

Milli-meters	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
10.....	0.03937	0.07874	0.11811	0.15748	0.19685	0.23622	0.27559	0.31496	0.35433	
20.....	0.39370	.43307	.47244	.51181	.55118	.59055	.62992	.66929	.70866	.74803
30.....	.78740	.82677	.86614	.90551	.94488	.98425	1.02362	1.06299	1.10236	1.14173
40.....	1.18110	1.22047	1.25984	1.29921	1.33858	1.37795	1.41732	1.45669	1.49608	1.53543
50.....	1.57480	1.61417	1.65354	1.69291	1.73228	1.77165	1.81102	1.85039	1.88976	1.92913
60.....	1.96850	2.00787	2.04724	2.08661	2.12598	2.16535	2.20472	2.24409	2.28346	2.32283
70.....	2.36220	2.40157	2.44094	2.48031	2.51968	2.55905	2.59842	2.63779	2.67716	2.71653
80.....	2.75590	2.79527	2.83464	2.87401	2.91338	2.95275	2.99212	3.03149	3.07086	3.11023
90.....	3.14960	3.18897	3.22834	3.26771	3.30708	3.34645	3.38582	3.42519	3.46456	3.50393
	3.54330	3.58267	3.62204	3.66141	3.70078	3.74015	3.77952	3.81889	3.85826	3.89763

MEASUREMENT OF VOLUME AND WEIGHT

One cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs about 53 pounds; bituminous, 47 to 50 pounds.

A gallon of water (U. S. Standard) weighs 8.33 pounds and contains 231 cubic inches.

A pint of distilled water is equivalent to 1.04 pounds avoirdupois.

A cubic foot of water contains 7.5 gallons, 1.728 cubic inches; weight, 62.5 pounds.

A standard liquor gallon in the United States, effective July 1, 1934, was set at 231 cubic inches at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. This applies to whisky, rum, gin, brandy and other distilled spirits.

Mathematical Tables

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

To multiply any number in Column 1 vertical by any number on Column 1 horizontal, find the number where the two columns meet; for instance, the sum of 5×5 is 25. To divide any number in the main portion of

the chart by any number in Column 1 vertical, find the number on a parallel line and the answer will be the number in the same line in Column 1 horizontal. For instance, 30 divided by 6 is 5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	2
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	3
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	4
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	5
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	6
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	7
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	8
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	9
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	10
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	11
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	12
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	13
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	14
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	15
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320	336	352	368	384	400	16
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	17
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360	378	396	414	432	450	18
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	19
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	20
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252	273	294	315	336	357	378	399	420	441	462	483	504	525	21
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	22
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	253	276	299	322	345	368	391	414	437	460	483	506	529	552	575	23
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	480	504	528	552	576	600	24
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	25
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		

SQUARES, CUBES, SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS

No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root
1	1	1	1.000	1.000	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
7	49	343	2.645	1.913	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	73	5320	389017	8.544	4.179
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
21	441	9261	4.582	2.758	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
22	484	10648	4.690	2.802	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	61	3721	226981	7.810	3.936	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	62	3844	238328	7.874	3.957	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
										100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION

1.....	1	15.....	16384	29.....	268435456	43.....	4398046511104
2.....	2	16.....	32768	30.....	536870912	44.....	8796093022208
3.....	4	17.....	65536	31.....	1073741824	45.....	17592186044416
4.....	8	18.....	131072	32.....	2147483648	46.....	35184372088832
5.....	16	19.....	262144	33.....	4294967296	47.....	70368744177664
6.....	32	20.....	524288	34.....	8589934592	48.....	140737488355328
7.....	64	21.....	1048576	35.....	17179869184	49.....	281474976710656
8.....	128	22.....	2097152	36.....	34359738368	50.....	562949953421312
9.....	256	23.....	4194304	37.....	68719476736	51.....	1125899906842624
10.....	512	24.....	8388608	38.....	137438953472	52.....	2251799813685248
11.....	1024	25.....	16777216	39.....	274877906944	53.....	4503599627370496
12.....	2048	26.....	33554432	40.....	549755813888	54.....	9007199254740992
43.....	4096	27.....	67108864	41.....	1099511627776	55.....	18014398509481984
11.....	8192	28.....	134217728	42.....	2199023255552	56.....	36028797018963968

Trade and Commerce

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF MERCHANDISING UNITS OF VEGETABLES

Source: U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop	Unit	Approximate Net Weight	Crop	Unit	Approximate Net Weight
Artichokes—box		40 lb.	Cucumbers—bushel		48 lb.
Asparagus—crate		24 lb.	Eggplant—bushel		33 lb.
Beans, lima—bushel		32 lb.	Lettuce—western crate		75 lb.
Beans, snap—bushel		30 lb.	Onions—sacks		100 lb.
Beets—bushel		52 lb.	Peas—bushel		30 lb.
Cabbage—bushel		52 lb.	Peppers—bushel		25 lb.
Cantaloupe—crate		60 lb.	Potatoes, early Irish—bushel		60 lb.
Carrots—bushel		50 lb.	Spinach—bushel		18 lb.
Cauliflower—crate (1½ bu.)		39 lb.	Strawberries—crate (24 qt.)		36 lb.
Celery—2/3 crate		90 lb.	Tomatoes—bushel		53 lb.
Corn, sweet—ear		780 lb. per 1,000			

WEIGHT OF BALES OF COTTON

In South Carolina the average weight of a bale of cotton is 355 pounds, in Florida 375 pounds and in Georgia 407 pounds. Sea island bales average slightly less than 400 pounds each. Round bales which weigh about 250 lbs. are counted as half bales. In foreign countries the weight of a bale of cotton varies from 220 pounds in Iran (Persia) to 750 pounds in Egypt.

LOAVES OF BREAD FROM BARREL OF FLOUR

One barrel of flour is considered sufficient for an average of 270 one-pound loaves of bread. About four and six-tenths bushels of wheat are used in milling the grain into flour, but patent flours require one-fifth more wheat for a barrel, by millers' estimates.

COMPOSITION OF COAL

ULTIMATE

Kind of Coal	Percentage of				
	Carbon	Hydrogen	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Oxygen
Anthracite	81.45	2.63	0.54	0.79	4.78
Semi-bituminous	79.81	4.70	1.59	1.27	4.65
Bituminous	77.16	5.27	1.06	1.47	8.50

PROXIMATE

Kind of Coal	Percentage of			
	Moisture	Volatiles	Fixed Carbon	Ash
Anthracite	2.93	4.55	82.71	9.81
Semi-bituminous	2.50	19.31	70.27	7.92
Bituminous	2.48	33.70	57.28	6.54

COAL COMBUSTION

The British Thermal Unit (B.t.u.) is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 62 degrees to 63 degrees Fahrenheit, or 11180 of the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water from 32 degrees (the freezing point) to 212 degrees (the boiling point) If combustion is complete, the following is the result:

1 pound of Carbon burned to Carbon Dioxide 14,600 B.t.u.
1 pound of Carbon burned to

Carbon Monoxide 4,450 B.t.u.
1 pound of Carbon burned from Carbon Monoxide to Carbon Dioxide 10,150 B.t.u.
1 pound of Hydrogen burned to Water 62,000 B.t.u.
1 pound of Methane (CH₄) burned to Carbon Dioxide and Water 23,550 B.t.u.
1 pound of Sulphur burned to Sulphur Dioxide 4,050 B.t.u.

HEATING VALUE AND OTHER FACTS ABOUT COAL

Source: World Atlas of Commercial Geology

	Anthracite	Semi-Anthracite	Semi-Bituminous	Bituminous	Sub-Bituminous	Lignite
*Fuel Ratio....	80-10	10-6.5	7-3	Below 3	Below 2	Below 2
†Analysis (Ash-Free):						
Fixed carbon.	96%	84%	79%	54%	42%	38%
Volatile matter.....	1%	10%	17%	40%	34%	19%
Moisture.....	3%	6%	4%	6%	24%	43%
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Heating value (Ash-Free)....	14,400 B.T.U.	14,900 B.T.U.	15,400 B.T.U.	13,900 B.T.U.	9,700 B.T.U.	7,400 B.T.U.
Physical Character.....	Hard	Hard but friable	Friable	Soft to hard or dull	Soft to hard or dull	Soft
Color.....	Black, lustrous	Black, lustrous	Black, lustrous	Black, lustrous or dull	Black, lustrous or dull	Brown, dull
Fracture or Texture.....	Conchoidal fracture	Conchoidal fracture	Often very friable; prismatic cleavage	Usually cubical cleavage	Conchoidal or cubical fracture	Woody or clay-like
Weathering....	Chemically and physically resistant	Very resistant	Resistant but may disintegrate into prismatic fragments	Not affected chemically but may disintegrate	Slacks into thin plates	Slacks very quickly in air; forms powder or thin plates
Flame.....	Very short	Very short	Short	Medium to long	Long	.....
Smoke.....	Smokeless	Nearly smokeless	Nearly smokeless	Smoky	Smoky	Smoky
Adaptability to Storage.....	Stores well	Stores well, slight disintegration on re-handling	Stores well except for physical disintegration	Fairly well	Difficult, flakes, liable to spontaneous combustion	Difficult, flakes or powders and is liable to spontaneous combustion

*Ratio of fixed carbon to volatile matter.

†These analyses are for types only and blend into one another imperceptibly.

WORKING QUALITIES OF WOOD

Source: Wood Handbook, Forest Products laboratory

Softwoods	Cypress, southern	Hardwoods	Difficult to work
Easy to work	Fir, balsam	Easy to work	Ash, commercial white
Cedar, incense	Fir, white	Alder, red	Beech
Cedar, northern white	Hemlock, eastern	Basswood	Birch
Cedar, Port Orford	Hemlock, western	Butternut	Cherry
Cedar, southern white	Pine, lodgepole	Chestnut	Elm
Cedar, western red	Redwood	Poplar, yellow	Hackberry
Pine, northern white	Spruce, eastern	Medium to work	Hickory, true and pecan
Pine, ponderosa	Spruce, Sitka	Birch, paper	Honeylocust
Pine, sugar	Difficult to work	Cottonwood	Locust, black
Pine, western white	Douglas fir	Gum, black	Maple
Medium to work	Larch, western	Gum, red	Oak, commercial, red
Cedar, eastern red	Pine, southern yellow	Gum, tupelo	Oak, commercial, white
		Magnolia	
		Sycamore	
		Walnut, black	

WHAT CANNEL COAL IS

Cannel coal, produced in the United States chiefly in Cannelburg, Ind., and in the Jellico district in Kentucky, has an unusually high percentage of volatile matter—around 50 per cent. It ignites easily and burns with a luminous flame, and for this reason is much

used in open fireplaces, but its principal value is in the gas industry for enriching gas made from other coal. The name "cannel" is a corruption of "candle" by which the coal was originally designated. Cannel coal was formed from plant spores.

MOTHERS' DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mothers' Day was established in 1907 by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, whose mother died in 1906. She took up the task of dedicating the second Sunday in May to the memory of American mothers. Philadelphia first observed it May 10, 1908. Many states have followed, and in 1913 a joint resolution

was passed by Congress to make the second Sunday of May a national holiday, "dedicated to the memory of the best mother in the world, you mother." In 1913 it began to be observed also in England. Its badge is the white carnation.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL

Source: Questionnaire answered by state departments of state or agriculture

In the states omitted from the list, Arizona, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Utah and Washington, and in the District of Columbia, commodities are sold by 100-pound measures, there being no statutory stipulations regarding weight per bushel (1938).

	Apples	Apples, dried	Barley	Beans, castor	Beans, dried	Beets	Blue grass seed	Bran	Buckwheat	Carrots	Clover Seed	Corn on cob	Corn, shelled	Corn meal	Flax seed	Hemp seed	Hungarian grass seed	Millet seed	Oats	Onions	Peaches, dried	Peas, dried	Potatoes, Irish	Potatoes, sweet	Rye	Timothy seed	Turnips	Wheat	
Alabama	50	24	48	46	60	50	14	20	50	50	60	70	56	48	56	44	48	50	32	57	33	60	60	55	56	45	55	60	
Arkansas	50	24	48		60		14	20	52	50	60	70	56	48	56			50	32	57	33	60	60	50	56	60	57	60	
California			50						40										32						54			60	
Colorado			48		60		14		52		60	70	56	50		44			32	57			60			56	45	60	
Connecticut	48	25	48		60	50		20	48	50	60				50	55			32	52	33	60	60	54	56		50	60	
Delaware													56	48														60	
Florida	48	24	48	48	60			20				70	56	48				50	32	56	24		60	56	56		54	60	
Georgia		24	47		60		14	20	52		60	70	56	48	56	44			32	57	33	60	60	55	56	45	55	60	
Idaho	48	24	48	46	60	56	14		50	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	57	33	60	60	55	56	45	55	60	
Illinois	47	24	48	46	60	60	14	20	52	50	60	70	56	48	56	44	50	50	32	57	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60	
Indiana	48	25	48		60	60	14	20	50	50	60	70	56	50	56	44			50	32	57	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60
Iowa	48	24	48	50	60	56	14	20	48	50	60	70	56	48	56	44	50	50	32	52	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60	
Kansas	48	24	48	46	60	56	14		48	50	60	70	56		56	44			50	32	55	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60
Kentucky		24	47	45	60		14	20	56		60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	57	39	60	60	55	56	45	55	60	
Louisiana	50	25	48	50	60	60	13	20	48	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	45		50	32	57	33	60	60	56	56	45	52	60
Maine	44	25	48		60	60		20	48	50					50	56		735	32	52	33	828	60	54	56	45	960	60	
Maryland	50	28			60				50			70	56	48					54	32			60	60			60	60	
Michigan	48	22	48	46	60	56	14		48	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	54	28	60	60	56	56	45	58	60	
Minnesota	50	28	48		10 60	50	14		50	45	60	11 70	56		56	50	48	48	32	52	28	60	60	55	56	45	55	60	
Mississippi			60	46	60		14	20	48		60	72	56	48	56	44	50	50	32	57			60	60	54	56	45	55	60
Missouri	48	24	48	46	60		14	20	52	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	48	50	32	57	33	60	60	56	56	45	42	60	
Montana	45		48		60	50	14	20	52	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50		32	57			60	60		56	45	50	60
Nebraska	48	24	48	50	60	56	18	20	50	50	60	70	56	48		44		50	32	57	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60	
Nevada	48	24	48	46	60	56	12	20	50	50	60	70	56	48	56	48	50	50	32	57	33	56	60	50	56	45	56	60	
New Hampshire		25	48		60	60		20	48	50					56			735	32	33	28	60	54		56		55	60	
New Mexico	45	24	48	46	60	56	14	20	52	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	57	33	60	60	50	56	45	56	60	
New York		48					20	48		60			50	55					32						57	45		60	
North Carolina		24	48	46	60	50	14	20	50	50	60		56	48	56	44	48	50	32	57	25	60	56	56	56	45	50	60	
North Dakota	50	28	48	55	60	60	14	20	42	45	60	70	56		56	50	48	50	32	52	28	60	60	46	56	45	60	60	
Ohio	48	24	48		60	56			50	50	60	68	56	48	56	44	50	50	32	56	33	60	60	50	56	45	60	60	
Oklahoma	48	24	48	46	60	60	14	20	52	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	48	50	32	57	33	60	60	55	56	45	42	60	
Oregon	60	24	48		60		14	20	48		60	70	56	48	56	44			50	32	57		60	60	56	56	45	55	60
Pennsylvania	45	25	48	46	60	56	14	20	48	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	50	433	60	60	54	56	45	56	60	
Rhode Island	48	25	48	46	60	50		20	48	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	50	33	60	60	54	56	45	50	60	
South Carolina	50	24		46	60	50	14	20	50	50	60	70	56	48	56		48	50	32	56	25	60	60	50	56	45	50	60	
South Dakota	48	24	48	50	60	56	14		48	50	60	70	56	50	56	44	50	50	32	52	33	60	60		56	45	55	60	
Tennessee	50	24	48		60	50	14	20	50	50	60	70	56	48	56	44	48	50	32	56	25	60	60	50	56	45	56	60	
Texas	50	28	48	46	60	60	14	20	52	50	60	13 72	56	48	56	44	48	50	32	57	28	60	60	50	56	45	55	60	
Vermont	44	25	48		60	60			48	50	60	70	56	50	55		50	50	32	52	48		60	54	56	45	60	60	
Virginia	48	28	48	46	60	56	14	20	48	50	60	70	56	48	56	44	48	50	32	32	1432	60	60	56	56	45	55	60	
West Virginia	48	24		46	60	56	14	20	48	50	60	15 72	56	48	56	44	50	50	32	55	33	60	60	50	56	45	55	60	
Wisconsin	44		48	46	60	50	14	20	50	50	60		56	50	56	44	48	50	32	50			60	60		56	45	42	60
Wyoming			48	46	60	56				50		70	56		56				32	57			60	50	56		55	60	

¹Table size, 60 for Mangelwurzel, ²in the pod, 26, ³summer; 55 for rutabaga, ⁴unpeeled; 38 for peeled, ⁵until Dec. 1; 68 afterwards, ⁶from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; 68 afterwards, ⁷Japanese, ⁸unshelled, ⁹rutabaga; 50 for English, ¹⁰navy; 56 for lima, 47 for broad Windsor, 50 for scarlet or white runner pole, ¹¹October and November, 80; December and January, 72, ¹²native, 22 for English, ¹³70 after Dec. 1, ¹⁴unpeeled; 40 for peeled, ¹⁵green; 68 for dry.

By a joint congressional resolution of June 2, 1905, 42 cubic inches, was adopted as standard, 1836 the Winchester bushel, containing 1 ar.

MISCELLANEOUS HANDY FACTS

Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

Double riveting is from 16 to 20 per cent stronger than single.

To get the pressure in pounds per square inch of a column of water multiply height of inches in feet by 434.

SHIPPING MEASURE

1 register ton = 100 cubic feet
1 United States shipping ton = 40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels

1 British shipping ton = 42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

Financial Tables

COMPUTATION TABLE FOR INTEREST DATES

To determine the date on which interest for a given number of days will become due, or to ascertain the number of days between two given dates within two years. Applicable only to ordinary years. One day should be added to each number of days after Feb. 28 of leap years.

Day mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	132	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335		366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	233	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336		367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	334	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337		368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	435	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338		369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	536	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339		370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	637	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340		371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	738	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341		372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	839	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342		373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	940	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343		374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	1041	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344		375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	1142	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345		376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	1243	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346		377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	1344	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347		378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	1445	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348		379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	1546	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349		380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	1647	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350		381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	1748	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351		382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	1849	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352		383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	1950	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353		384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	2051	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354		385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	2152	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355		386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	2253	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356		387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	2354	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357		388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	2455	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358		389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	2556	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359		390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	2657	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360		391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	2758	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361		392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	2859	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362		393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	2960	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363		394	425	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	3061	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364		395	426	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	3162	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365		396	427	455	486	516	547	577	608	669	700	730	

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE FOR \$100 FOR A 360-DAY YEAR

Time	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	5½%	6%	7%
1 day...	.0069	.0083	.0097	.0111	.0125	.0139	.0153	.0167	.0194
2 days...	.0139	.0167	.0194	.0222	.0250	.0278	.0306	.0333	.0389
3 days...	.0208	.0250	.0292	.0333	.0375	.0417	.0458	.0500	.0583
4 days...	.0278	.0333	.0389	.0444	.0500	.0556	.0611	.0667	.0778
5 days...	.0347	.0417	.0486	.0556	.0625	.0694	.0764	.0833	.0972
6 days...	.0417	.0500	.0583	.0667	.0750	.0833	.0917	.1000	.1167
7 days...	.0486	.0583	.0681	.0778	.0875	.0972	.1069	.1167	.1361
8 days...	.0556	.0667	.0778	.0889	.1000	.1111	.1222	.1333	.1566
9 days...	.0625	.0750	.0875	.1000	.1125	.1250	.1375	.1500	.1750
10 days...	.0694	.0833	.0972	.1111	.1250	.1389	.1528	.1667	.1944
1 month...	.0833	.1000	.1167	.1333	.1500	.1667	.1833	.2000	.2333
2 months...	.1667	.2000	.2333	.2667	.3000	.3333	.3667	.4000	.4667
3 months...	.2500	.3000	.3500	.4000	.4500	.5000	.5500	.6000	.6667
4 months...	.3333	.4000	.4667	.5333	.6000	.6667	.7333	.8000	.8667
5 months...	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167	1.0000	1.1667
6 months...	.5000	.6000	.7000	.8000	.9000	1.0000	1.1000	1.2000	1.3333
7 months...	.5833	.7000	.8333	.9667	1.1000	1.2333	1.3667	1.5000	1.6667
8 months...	.6667	.8000	.9333	1.0667	1.2000	1.3333	1.4667	1.6000	1.8333
9 months...	.7500	.9000	1.0500	1.2000	1.3500	1.5000	1.6500	1.8000	2.0000
10 months...	.8333	1.0000	1.1667	1.3333	1.5000	1.6667	1.8333	2.0000	2.2222
11 months...	.9167	1.1000	1.2833	1.4667	1.6500	1.8333	2.0167	2.2000	2.4444
12 months...	1.0000	1.2000	1.4000	1.6000	1.8000	2.0000	2.2000	2.4000	2.6667

COMPUTING ORDINARY INTEREST

1. When the time is 60 days, move the decimal point in the principal two places to the left; the result is the interest for 60 days at 6 per cent, as \$1.42 is the interest for 60 days at 6 per cent of \$142.

2. When the time is not 60 days, move the decimal point in the principal two places to the left as in 1 above. Express the time as multiples of 60 days and multiply the result by each of these multiples and add their products, as: to find the interest for 90 days at 6 per cent of \$142—
90 days is 1½ 60 days

\$1.42 is the interest for 60 days

.71 is the interest for 30 days

\$2.13 is the interest for 90 days

3. When the rate is not 6 percent compute the interest at 6 percent as in 1 and 2 above, divide the result by 6 to find the rate at 1 per cent and then multiply by whatever the interest is, as:

The interest on \$142 for 90 days at 1 per cent is \$2.13 divided by 6 or \$0.355. Thus the interest at 4 per cent is 4 times this or \$1.42.

GROWTH OF \$1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST

Years or Periods	1%	1½%	2%	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%
1.....	1.0100	1.0150	1.0200	1.0250	1.0300	1.0400	1.0500	1.0600
2.....	1.0201	1.0302	1.0404	1.0506	1.0609	1.0816	1.1025	1.1236
3.....	1.0303	1.0457	1.0612	1.0769	1.0927	1.1249	1.1576	1.1910
4.....	1.0406	1.0614	1.0824	1.1038	1.1255	1.1699	1.2155	1.2625
5.....	1.0510	1.0773	1.1041	1.1314	1.1593	1.2167	1.2763	1.3382
6.....	1.0615	1.0934	1.1262	1.1597	1.1941	1.2653	1.3401	1.4185
7.....	1.0721	1.1098	1.1487	1.1887	1.2299	1.3159	1.4071	1.5036
8.....	1.0829	1.1265	1.1717	1.2184	1.2668	1.3686	1.4775	1.5939
9.....	1.0937	1.1434	1.1951	1.2489	1.3048	1.4233	1.5513	1.6895
10.....	1.1046	1.1605	1.2190	1.2801	1.3439	1.4802	1.6289	1.7909
15.....	1.1610	1.2502	1.3459	1.4883	1.5580	1.8009	2.0789	2.3966
20.....	1.2202	1.3469	1.4860	1.6386	1.8061	2.1911	2.6533	3.2071

Nautical and Shipping Information**COMPARISON OF STATUTE AND NAUTICAL MILES**

Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots
1.00	.8684	11.50	9.9868	22.00	19.1053	32.50	28.2236	43.00	37.3422
1.25	1.0855	11.75	10.2039	22.25	19.3224	32.75	28.4407	43.25	37.5593
1.50	1.3026	12.00	10.4211	22.50	19.5395	33.00	28.6578	43.50	37.7764
1.75	1.5197	12.25	10.6382	22.75	19.7566	33.25	28.8749	43.75	37.9935
2.00	1.7368	12.50	10.8553	23.00	19.9737	33.50	29.0922	44.00	38.2106
2.25	1.9539	12.75	11.0724	23.25	20.1908	33.75	29.3093	44.25	38.4277
2.50	2.1711	13.00	11.2895	23.50	20.4079	34.00	29.5264	44.50	38.6448
2.75	2.3882	13.25	11.5066	23.75	20.6250	34.25	29.7435	44.75	38.8619
3.00	2.6053	13.50	11.7237	24.00	20.8421	34.50	29.9606	45.00	39.0790
3.25	2.8224	13.75	11.9408	24.25	21.0592	34.75	30.1777	45.25	39.2961
3.50	3.0395	14.00	12.1579	24.50	21.2763	35.00	30.3948	45.50	39.5132
3.75	3.2566	14.25	12.3750	24.75	21.4934	35.25	30.6119	45.75	39.7303
4.00	3.4737	14.50	12.5921	25.00	21.7105	35.50	30.8290	46.00	39.9474
4.25	3.6908	14.75	12.8092	25.25	21.9276	35.75	31.0461	46.25	40.0645
4.50	3.9079	15.00	13.0263	25.50	22.1447	36.00	31.2632	46.50	40.2816
4.75	4.1250	15.25	13.2434	25.75	22.3618	36.25	31.4803	46.75	40.4987
5.00	4.3421	15.50	13.4605	26.00	22.5790	36.50	31.6974	47.00	40.7158
5.25	4.5592	15.75	13.6776	26.25	22.7961	36.75	31.9145	47.25	41.0359
5.50	4.7763	16.00	13.8947	26.50	23.0132	37.00	32.1316	47.50	41.2550
5.75	4.9934	16.25	14.1118	26.75	23.2303	37.25	32.3487	47.75	41.4721
6.00	5.2105	16.50	14.3289	27.00	23.4474	37.50	32.5658	48.00	41.6842
6.25	5.4276	16.75	14.5461	27.25	23.6645	37.75	32.7829	48.25	41.9013
6.50	5.6447	17.00	14.7632	27.50	23.8816	38.00	33.0000	48.50	42.1184
6.75	5.8618	17.25	14.9803	27.75	24.0987	38.25	33.2171	48.75	42.3355
7.00	6.0789	17.50	15.1974	28.00	24.3158	38.50	33.4342	49.00	42.5526
7.25	6.2961	17.75	15.4145	28.25	24.5329	38.75	33.6513	49.25	42.7697
7.50	6.5132	18.00	15.6316	28.50	24.7500	39.00	33.8684	49.50	42.9868
7.75	6.7303	18.25	15.8487	28.75	24.9671	39.25	34.0855	49.75	43.2039
8.00	6.9474	18.50	16.0658	29.00	25.1842	39.50	34.3026	50.00	43.4210
8.25	7.1645	18.75	16.2829	29.25	25.4013	39.75	34.5197	50.25	43.6381
8.50	7.3816	19.00	16.5000	29.50	25.6184	40.00	34.7368	50.50	43.8552
8.75	7.5987	19.25	16.7171	29.75	25.8355	40.25	34.9539	50.75	44.0723
9.00	7.8158	19.50	16.9342	30.00	26.0526	40.50	35.1710	51.00	44.2894
9.25	8.0329	19.75	17.1513	30.25	26.2697	40.75	35.3881	51.25	44.5065
9.50	8.2500	20.00	17.3684	30.50	26.4868	41.00	35.6052	51.50	44.7236
9.75	8.4671	20.25	17.5855	30.75	26.7039	41.25	35.8223	51.75	44.9407
10.00	8.6842	20.50	17.8026	31.00	26.9210	41.50	36.0394	52.00	45.1580
10.25	8.9013	20.75	18.0197	31.25	27.1381	41.75	36.2565	52.25	45.3751
10.50	9.1184	21.00	18.2368	31.50	27.3552	42.00	36.4736	52.50	45.5922
10.75	9.3355	21.25	18.4539	31.75	27.5723	42.25	36.6907	52.75	45.8093
11.00	9.5526	21.50	18.6711	32.00	27.7894	42.50	36.9078	53.00	46.0264
11.25	9.7697	21.75	18.8882	32.25	28.0065	42.75	37.1249	53.25	46.2435

The nautical mile = 6,080 ft; 1 statute mile = 5,280 ft.

To convert miles into nautical miles multiply by .8684.

To convert nautical miles into miles mul-

tiply by 1.1517.

To convert statute miles into kilometers multiply by 1.6093.

To convert kilometers into statute miles multiply by 0.6213.

MARINER'S MEASURE

9 inches..... 1 span
6 feet..... 1 fathom
120 fathoms..... 1 cable length
7 ½ cable lengths..... 1 mile

5,280 feet..... 1 statute mile
6,080 feet..... 1 nautical mile or knot
3 knots..... 1 marine league

DEFINITIONS OF MARITIME TERMS

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

This displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frame) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tubs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel in tons of 2,240 pounds.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240

pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the Measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $180,000 \div 43 = 4,186$ tons—the number she

would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the number of cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892.

Material	*Cub. ft. per ton	Material	*Cub. ft. per ton	Material	*Cub. ft. per ton	Material	*Cub. ft. per ton
Apples in boxes....	90	Iced.....	60	Bulk.....	49	Salt in barrels....	52
Asphalt.....	17	Flax.....	88	Marble.....	14	Bulk.....	37
Ballast, sand.....	19	Flour in barrels....	60	Meat—Beef, packed		Sugar in casks....	60
Barley in bulk.....	47	Bags.....	47	and frozen.....	93	Bags.....	48
Bags.....	59	Fuel oil.....	39	Hung in quarters....	125	Tar in barrels....	54
Beans in bags.....	68	Granite.....	14	Mutton.....	110	Tea in chests....	100
Beer in hogsheads. 54		Gravel.....	23	Millet in bags.....	50	Ties, railroad.....	50
Bottles and cases 80		Hay, compressed....	110	Molasses in bulk....	25	Water, fresh.....	36
Brandy in casks....	80	Hams in barrels....	70	Oats in bags.....	78	Salt.....	35
Bottled in cases... 55		Hemp, American, in		Bulk.....	60	Wheat in bags....	52
Buckwheat in bags. 65		bales.....	105	Oatmeal in sacks....	65	Bulk.....	47
Butter in cases or		Herrings in barrels. 60		Oil—Lubricating in		Woods—Sawed into	
kegs.....	70	Hides in bales.....	120	casks.....	90	planks—Ash.....	39
Cement in casks... 46		Ice.....	39	Oranges in boxes... 60		Beech.....	51
Coal (American, av-		Iron, pig.....	10	Paper in rolls.....	120	Elm.....	60
erage).....	43	Corrugated sheets 36		Peas in bags.....	50	Fir.....	65
Coffee in bags.....	61	Kegs of nails.....	20	Potatoes in bags... 55		Mahogany.....	34
Copper ore.....	15	Jute, bale.....	58	Barrels.....	68	Oak.....	39
Cotton, pressed in		Lead, pig.....	8	Rice in bags.....	48	Wool in bales....	100
bales.....	130	Pipes, diff't sizes 12		Sago.....	55	*Ton of 2,240 pounds.	
Fish in cases.....	95	Maize in bags.... 50					

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS

Material and unit.Lbs.	Material and unit.Lbs.	Material and unit.Lbs.	Material and unit.Lbs.
One keg—Nails.. 100	Beans..... 60	Oats..... 32	Seven bags of
One barrel—	Buckwheat..... 48	Potatoes..... 60	sugar..... 2,240
Flour..... 196	Castor beans.... 50	Rye..... 56	Eleven bags of
Pork or beef... 200	Clover seed..... 60	Timothy seed... 45	potatoes..... 2,240
Salt..... 280	Corn (shelled).. 56	Wheat..... 60	One bag of flour. 140
One bu.—Oysters 80	Corn (on cob)... 70	One gallon mo-	One gallon of
Clams..... 100	Malt..... 34	lasses..... 12	crude oil..... 8½
Barley..... 48	Onions..... 57		

SHIPPING WEIGHT

16 ounces = 1 pound
28 pounds = 1 quarter
4 quarters or 112 pounds = 1 hundred-

weight
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds = 1 ton

ICE AND SNOW

At 32° F. 1 cu. ft. of ice weighs 57.50 lb.; 1 lb. of ice at 32° F. has a volume of 0.0174 cu. ft. = 30.667 cu. in.

Relative volume of ice to water at 32° F., 1.0855, expansion 8.55 per cent. Specific gravity of ice = 0.922. Water at 62° F., 1. Specific heat of ice is 0.504, of water, 1.

The latent heat of fusion of ice is 143.6 B.t.u. per lb.

1 cu. ft. of fresh snow, according to humidity of atmosphere, weighs from 5 lb. to 12 lb., 1 cu. ft. of wet snow may weigh from 15 lb. to 50 lb.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Illinois Government

SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

At the second session of the first general assembly of the new state of Illinois, held at Kaskaskia in 1819, the secretary of state was authorized to "procure a permanent state seal of such device agreed upon by the governor and justices of the Supreme court." The governor and the Supreme court justices procured a seal, but no records or report of their act have been found in state archives. It is believed that the seal of the old northwest territory formed the basis of the design and selection. The



seal also was somewhat similar to the great seal of the United States. It is considered significant that in the Illinois first seal "state sovereignty" preceded "national union." The seal's first impression appears upon a proclamation of the first governor, Shadrach Bond, Sept. 24, 1820, which divided the state into three electoral districts and gave the people their first right to vote for presidential electors. The first seal was recut in 1839 and some minor changes were made, such as omission of the constellation, and the eagle was displayed looking to the left instead of to the right.

There was a new seal cut in 1868, with further changes in the design, and it was charged the change was without legislative authority. It was again recut during the term of Henry D. Dement as secretary of state, 1881-85.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Source: Secretary of State

The government of the state of Illinois is made up of an Executive department, a Legislative department and a Judicial department.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction are elected for a term of four years, and the State Treasurer for a term of two years.

Under the Illinois Constitution, the Treasurer is the only officer who can not serve two consecutive terms. In addition, nine University of Illinois Trustees are elected for six-year terms. Three of the nine are elected each two years.

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TO ELECTIVE OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS

Source: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44

Governor.....	\$12,000 ¹
Lieutenant Governor.....	5,000
Secretary of State.....	9,000
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	9,000
State Treasurer.....	9,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	9,000
Attorney General.....	9,000
Seven Judges of the Supreme Court (each).....	15,000

Circuit Court Judges.....	8,000
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	7,500
Senators.....	5,000 ²
Assemblymen.....	5,000 ²

¹The Governor, in addition to his salary, receives a certain appropriation for living expenses and the upkeep of the Governor's Mansion.

²Biennially.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1945

Source: Directory, Secretary of State, October, 1945

Governor

Governor: Dwight H. Green, Chicago, term expires 1948; Administrative Assistants: Leslie P. Volz, Don P. Hyndman; Secretary to the Governor: John Wm. Chapman; Personal Secretary to the Governor: Constance Lloyd.

Lieutenant Governor

Lieutenant Governor: Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville, term expires 1948; Executive Assistant to the Lieutenant Governor: James D. Baldwin; Personal Secretary: Anita B. Ramey.

Attorney General

Attorney General: George F. Barrett, Chicago, term expires 1948; Executive Assistant: Stillman J. Stanard; Secretary to the

Attorney General: Harry C. Bristol; First Assistant Attorney General, Springfield Office: Edward Wolfe; First Assistant Attorney General, Chicago Office: E. J. Peterson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Clerk: Earle Benjamin Searcy; Chief Clerk: Allen T. Smith; Secretary: Clara Zanders Lord.

Secretary of State

Secretary of State: Edward J. Barrett, Wilmette, term expires 1948; Secretary: Maude McDonald; Chief Clerk: B. O. Cooper; Executive Clerk: Harry J. Wernsing; Securities Department, Chief Clerk: Poyntelle Downing; Corporation Department, Chief Clerk: William G. Worthey;

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS—Cont.

Executive Department, Chief Clerk: James H. Pearce; Index Department, Chief Clerk: Don Butler; Automobile Department, Chief Clerk: Earl W. Merritt; Accounting Department: P. J. O'Sullivan, Comptroller; Shipping Department, Chief Clerk: George M. Brown; Supply Department, Chief Clerk: Joe Firth, Jr.

State Treasurer

State Treasurer: Conrad F. Becker, Red Bud, term expires 1946; Assistant State Treasurer and Springfield Office Manager: Arnold P. Benson; Administrative Assistant: Lester D. Kluck; Chief Revenue Clerk: Charles Galezio; Chief Clerk: Frank E. Jones; Chief Warrant Clerk: Harold G. Allison; Chief Clerk, Chicago Offices: Homer G. Sailor, Chicago.

Auditor of Public Accounts

Auditor: Arthur C. Lueder, Chicago, term

expires 1948; Executive Assistant: Christian G. Kiessling; Secretary: Mary E. Means; Chief Clerk: James Hardie; Personnel Director: Simon A. Murray; Chief Bank Examiner, Chicago and Northern Division: A. A. Mueller; Chief Bank Examiner, Springfield and Southern Division: Frank A. Adams; Chief Building and Loan Examiner: J. B. Murphy; General Receiver Closed Illinois State Banks: Harry R. Spellbrink, Chicago; Victory Tax Division, Chief Clerk: W. R. Kammerling; Public Aid Division, Chief Clerk: Kenneth T. McGovern.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Superintendent: Vernon L. Nickell, Champaign, term expires 1946; First Assistant: C. C. Byerly; Secretary to the Superintendent: Gladys Ruckel; Chief Clerk: Robert G. Smith.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION CODE DEPARTMENTS

Boards and commissions created by statute for the purpose of performing special administrative tasks multiplied to such an extent that in 1917 the executive department was reorganized completely. The Civil Administrative Code, which now consists of 13 departments (aeronautics, agriculture, conservation, finance, insurance, labor, mines and minerals, public health, public safety, public welfare, public works and buildings,

registration and education, revenue), represents a consolidation of previously independent groups. In addition, other permanent boards and commissions have been created, and form a part of the state's administrative system.

These offices are filled by appointment of the governor and with the advice and consent of the senate. A list of Code department officers follows:

OFFICERS OF CODE DEPARTMENTS, 1945

Source: Directory, Secretary of State, October, 1945

Department of Aeronautics

Director: Robert Dewey; Assistant Director: George C. Roberts; Board of Aeronautical Advisors: Henry Crown, Evanston; Arthur Currey, Galesburg; A. H. Luke, Lockport; Fred C. Parks, East St. Louis; W. A. Patterson, Municipal Airport, Chicago; Andrew P. Rebori, Barrington; Ben Regan, Chicago.

Department of Agriculture

Acting Director: Ray A. Dillinger, Decatur, for Howard Leonard, Eureka; Secretary to the Director: Grace Delaney; General Manager, State Fair: William V. Ward, Normal; Superintendent of Foods and Dairies: Zean Gassmann, Olney; Superintendent of Livestock Industry: George A. Fox, Sycamore; Chief Veterinarian: Dr. Charles E. Fidler, Lewistown; Superintendent of Plant Industry: Charles H. Keltner, Rockford; Chief Plant Inspector, Plant Industry: H. F. Seifert, Glen Ellyn; Assistant Superintendent of Standards: George A. Ritchey; Chief Grain Inspector: Casimir J. Gorny, Chicago; Superintendent and Chief Inspector, East St. Louis Grain Inspection: E. Fred Gerold, East St. Louis; Chief Apiary Inspector: Carl E. Killion, Paris; Institutional Farm Management, Supervisor: J. L. Bundy, Tuscola; Division of Poultry Husbandry, Superintendent: Clarence Ems; Division of Markets, Superintendent: E. C. Secor; Crop Reporting Service, Agricultural Statistician: A. J. Surratt, Springfield; Research Assistant: A. E. Stetson, Neponset; Board of State Fair Advisors: Senator Dennis J. Collins, DeKalb; E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah; Porter Fox, R. R. No. 1, Elburn; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; W. F. Harris, Shelbyville; Senator Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; Kirk McDowell, Victoria; Dean H. P. Rush, College of Agriculture, Urbana; Earl C. Smith, Detroit; Food Standard Com-

mission: Lloyd Riggs, Chicago; Lloyd A. Hall, Chicago.

Department of Conservation

Director: Livingston E. Osborne, Highland Park; Assistant Director: Theophilus C. Ponting, Champaign; Secretary to the Director: Margaret Barker; Chief Clerk: Frank Simpson, Winnetka; State Forester, Acting: Joel C. Loomis, Rock Island; Public Relations Supervisor: M. M. Pittman, Du Quoin; Game Propagation, Superintendent: Harold L. Gray, Springfield; Game Management, Superintendent: Joe B. Davidson; Fish Division, Superintendent: Sam A. Parr, Decatur; Chief Inspector: Robert C. Sparks, Springfield; Board of Fish and Game Advisors: Chairman: L. H. Barkhausen, Chicago; Secretary: Stanley H. Simpson, Chicago; Members: Charles G. Dunn, Bloomington; Edward N. Hurley, Jr., Wheaton; Carl M. Myers, Villa Park.

Department of Finance

Director: M. A. Saunders; Assistant to the Director and Budget Director: T. R. Leth, Springfield; Secretary to the Director: Ramona Dunn; Division of Purchases and Supplies, State Purchasing Agent: Walter R. Youngberg; Division of Printing, Superintendent: Harold J. Cruger, Springfield; Division of Department Reports, Superintendent: Harry S. Canfield, Springfield; Central Accounting Division, Comptroller: E. B. Elsner, Springfield; Voucher Control: Charles J. Lorch, Springfield.

Department of Insurance

Director: N. P. Parkinson; Assistant Director: Marion E. Burks; Chief Deputy: M. E. Holohan; Actuary: Carl A. Tiffany; Deputies: J. Thor Wanless, A. G. Smith, Chicago; Supervisors: Pension Funds: Gordon A. Ramsay, Chicago; Small Loans and Bail Bonds: William H. Murphy, Chicago; Motor Vehicles and Fire Rates, C. M.

OFFICERS OF CODE DEPARTMENTS, 1945—Continued

Kinney, Chicago; Policy Forms: James W. Ross; License Branch: H. Walter Hanson, Jr.; Securities Branch: Louis E. Luke; Fraternal Branch: E. F. Barnes; Casualty Branch: Alvin C. Bohm; Fire Branch: Mary C. Lueschen; Assessment Life Branch: Roy C. Barr; Legal Reserve Life Branch: Carl A. Tiffany; Burial Societies and Mutual Benefit Associations: F. C. Fieker.

Department of Labor

Director: Robert L. Gordon, Urbana; Assistant Director: John G. Henneberger; Secretary: John J. Thulis; Chief Factory Inspector: Louis J. Meyers, Chicago; Commissioner of Placement and Unemployment Compensation: Samuel C. Bernstein, Chicago; Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies: Frank J. Graves, Chicago; Superintendent of Women's and Children's Employment: Mrs. Florence Pacelli, Chicago; Industrial Commission: Chairman: Alfred J. Borah, Chicago; Members: William J. Granata, Chicago; William E. King, Chicago; John Moulin, West Frankfort; Elmer S. Schofield, Peoria; Secretary: George R. Murphy, Chicago; Board of Review for Unemployment Compensation: Samuel L. Golan, Thomas J. Murray, and Charles L. O'Brien, Chicago; Division of Statistics and Research, Chief: Paul C. Ross, Chicago; Board of Unemployment Compensation and Free Employment Office Advisors: Representing the Public: Prof. A. G. Anderson, Urbana; Miss Grace Coulter, Chicago; Prof. Orme W. Phelps, University of Chicago, Chicago; Representing Employers: Bertram J. Cahn, Chicago; Samuel P. Carson, Chicago; Leonard W. Stiegel, Moline; Representing Employees: Hugh White, Springfield; Walter H. Harris, Chicago; Victor A. Olander, Chicago.

Department of Mines and Minerals

Director: Robert M. Medill, Roanoke; Assistant Director: Robert Weir, Ziegler; Private Secretary to the Director: Edna Roach; Division of Gas and Oil Conservation: Superintendent: G. O. Curtis; Administrative Assistant: John W. Spence; Petroleum Engineer: S. F. Peterson; Mining Board: Chairman: Robert M. Medill, Director of Mines and Minerals; Members: Walter Gill, Peoria; Byron O'Neal, Staunton; Murrell Reak, West Frankfort; B. H. Schull, Pinckneyville; Miners' Examining Board: President: Richard McAllister, Du Quoin; Secretary: Joseph Turner, East St. Louis; Members: Joe Boetta, Gillespie; Lloyd Owens, Orchard Mines.

Department of Public Health

Director: Roland R. Cross, M.D.; Senior Administrative Officer: Baxter K. Richardson, A.B.; Chief Statistician: O. K. Sagen, Ph.D.; Supervising Auditor: Robert T. Malone; Division of Cancer Control, Chief: R. V. Brokaw, M.D., Champaign; Advisory Board to the Division of Cancer Control: Chairman: Roswell T. Pettit, M.D., Ottawa; Members: Everett P. Coleman, M.D., Canton; William M. Cooley, M.D., Peoria; Edwin F. Hirsch, M.D., Chicago; James S. Templeton, M.D., Pinckneyville; John A. Wolfer, M.D., Chicago; Division of Communicable Disease Control, Chief: J. J. Sievers, M.D., Dr. P.H.; Division of Dental Health Education, Acting Chief: Clifton Hall, M.D.; Division of Industrial Hygiene, Acting Chief: Kenneth Morse, M.S.; Division of Laboratories, Chief: H. F. Shaughnessy, Ph.D.; Division of Local Health

Administration, Chief: Richard F. Boyd, M.D.; Division of Maternal and Child Hygiene, Chief: Henrietta Herbolzheimer, M.D.; Division of Public Health Education, Chief: Leona East, A.B.; Division of Public Health Nursing, Chief: Maude B. Carson, R.N., B.S.; Division of Sanitary Engineering, Chief: Clarence W. Klassen, B.S.; Division of Tuberculosis Control, Chief: Clifton Hall, M.D.; Division of Venereal Disease Control, Chief: G. G. Taylor, M.D.; Division of Vital Statistics, Chief: R. H. Woodruff, M.D.; Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection, Superintendent: Felix F. KucharSKI; Advisory Council on Hospitals: Chairman: Dr. Robert S. Berghoff, Chicago; Executive Committee: Rev. John Barrett, Chicago; Paul Borscheidt, Peoria; Roy Clippinger, Carmi; Dr. Roger DeBusk, Evans-ton; Msgr. J. L. Gatten, Springfield; Speaker Hugh Green, Jacksonville; Stuart Hummel, Joliet; Dr. James H. Hutton, Chicago; Laura Lunde, Chicago; Dr. Malcolm MacEachern, Chicago; Dr. R. W. McNealy, Chicago; Paul Mathias, Chicago; Oscar Nelson, Chicago; Edna Nichol森, Chicago; Cassius Poust, Director of Department of Public Welfare; R. G. Soderstrom, Springfield; Fred Wanless, Springfield; Executive Secretary: Henrietta Herbolzheimer, M.D.; Board of Public Health Advisors: Chairman: Robert S. Berghoff, M.D., Chicago; Members: Gerry Brown Dudley, M.D., Charleston; James H. Hutton, M.D., Chicago; R. W. McNealy, M.D., Chicago; Walter Stevenson, M.D., Quincy; Sanitary Water Board: Chairman: Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Public Health; Members: Ray A. Dilling, Acting Director of Department of Agriculture; R. W. Gothard, Springfield; Livingston E. Osborne, Director of Conservation; Walter A. Rosenfield, Director of Public Works and Buildings; Technical Secretary: C. W. Klassen, Chief Sanitary Engineer.

Department of Public Safety

Director: T. P. Sullivan, Springfield; Assistant Director: Alvin S. Keys, Springfield; Administrative Assistant: Marvin W. Thomson; Division of Highway Maintenance Police, Superintendent: Harry I. Curtis; State Fire Marshal: John H. Craig, Lewistown; Superintendent of Paroles: George W. Schwaner; Superintendent of Prisons: Frank D. Whipp, Springfield; Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Superintendent: R. T. Piper, Springfield; State Criminologist: Dr. Roy G. Barrick, Diagnostic Depot, Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; Division of Crime Prevention: Superintendent: Harry A. Ash; Division of Supervision of Parolees: Superintendent: Edward A. Marfell; Industrial Advisory Board: Francis DeLaurie, Chicago; John Fiddelke, Chicago; Frank Lay, Kewanee; Raymond List, Belvidere; Ray Shea, Joliet.

Department of Public Welfare

Director: Cassius Poust, Chicago; Deputy Director: W. F. Meyer; Division of Fiscal Service, Supervisor: Edward F. Merten; Division of Research and Statistics, Supervisor: Harry H. Harman; Division of Home Economics and Nutrition, Supervisor: Mrs. Ethel Boyle; Division of Institutional Service, Acting Supervisor: W. F. Meyer; Medical and Surgery Service—Deputy Director: Dr. George A. Wiltrakis, Chicago; Mental Hygiene Service—Assistant Deputy Director: Willard L. Couch; State Alienist: Dr. Harry R. Hoffman, Chicago; Educational

OFFICERS OF CODE DEPARTMENTS, 1945—Continued

and Correctional Service—Deputy Director: Horace E. Thornton; Division of Child Welfare, Superintendent: Miss Edna Zimmerman, Vandalia; Division of Delinquency Prevention, Superintendent: Clifford R. Shaw; Institute for Juvenile Research, Superintendent: Dr. Richard L. Jenkins, Acting, Chicago; Division of Rehabilitation of Women and Girls, Superintendent: Mrs. Helen C. Griffin, Chicago; Division of Supervision of Delinquents, Superintendent: Harvey L. Long, Chicago; Division of Trachoma Control, Medical Superintendent: Dr. Harry S. Gradle, Chicago; Division of Visitation of Adult Blind, Acting Superintendent: Raymond Dickinson, Chicago.

Board of Public Welfare Commissioners

Chairman: George B. McKibbin, Chicago; Secretary: Frank D. Loomis, Glencoe; Members: Mrs. Harry M. Mulberry, Chicago; Dr. Martin L. Reymert, Mooseheart; Executive Secretary: Mrs. Irma Rennie, Chicago.

Advisory Board to Division for Delinquency Prevention

President: Judge Harlington Wood, Springfield; 1st Vice President: Dr. H. J. McKean, Waukegan; 2nd Vice President: Judge B. Harry Reck, Mendota; Secretary: Irving F. Pearson, Springfield.

Chairman: Dr. Harry R. Hoffman, Chicago; Members: Dr. Peter Bassoe, Chicago; Dr. Francis G. Gerty, Chicago; Dr. John Madden, Chicago; Dr. Lewis J. Pollock, Chicago; Dr. Richard L. Jenkins, Chicago; Dr. David Slight, Chicago; George B. McKibbin, Chicago.

Board of Advisors of State Reformatory for Women

Chairman: Mrs. Frank P. Hixon, Lake Forest; Members: Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, Jerseyville; Mrs. Melville Muckleston, Chicago; Ray Sesler, Pontiac; Max A. Weston, Rockford.

Department of Public Works and Buildings

Director: Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island; Assistant Director: Ivan A. Palmer, West Frankfort; Supervising Architect: C. Herriek Hammond, Chicago; Chief Highway Engineer: Wesley W. Polk, Evanston; Chief Commissioners of Motor Carriers: Charles E. Keller, Champaign; Superintendent of Parks: George W. Williams, Shelbyville; Chief Waterway Engineer: Thomas B. Casey, Chicago; State Housing Board: Chairman: Temple McFayden, Libertyville; Vice-Chairman: August Kubec, River Forest; Members: Ward Farnsworth, Chicago; Roy C. Martin, Benton; Dan F. McGlynn, Jr., East St. Louis; Paul S. Millikin, Danville; Ralph M. Picken, Rockford.

Department of Registration and Education

Director: Frank G. Thompson; Assistant Director: James A. Eaton; Superintendent of Registration: Philip M. Harman; Assistant Superintendent of Registration: Edward O. Holly, Chicago; Supervisor of Complaints: John F. Tyrrell, Chicago; Chief Inspector: Bernard Barasa, Jr., Chicago; Natural History Survey, Chief: Theodore A. Frison, Urbana; Water Survey, Chief: A. M. Buswell, Urbana; Geological Survey, Chief: M. N. Leighton, Urbana; State Museum Chief: Thorne Deuel; Chairman of State Museum Advisors Board: Fay Cooper-Cole, Chicago; Chairman of Board of Natural Resources and Conservation: Frank G.

Thompson, Director of Registration and Education; Chairman of Teachers College Board: Frank G. Thompson, Director of Registration and Education; Secretary: Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Presidents of State Teachers Colleges

Illinois State Normal University: R. W. Fairchild, Normal; Southern Illinois Normal University: Chester F. Lay, Carbondale; Northern Illinois State Teachers College: Karl L. Adams, DeKalb; Eastern Illinois State Teachers College: Robert G. Buzzard, Charleston; Western Illinois State Teachers College: F. A. Beu, Macomb.

Chairman of Examining Committees

Architects' Examining Committee: R. O. Ostergren, Chicago; Acting Chairman of Temporary Barbers' Examining Committee: M. O. Caine, Knoxville; Beauty Culture Examining Committee: Hannah Schapp, Chicago; Chiropody Examining Committee: Dr. L. L. Spanabel, Kewanee; Dental Examining Committee: Dr. E. F. Wendel, Ottawa; Detectives' Examining Committee: Albert R. Lapitz, Chicago; Funeral Directing and Emblaming Examining Committee: Frank S. Schilling, Sr., Mattoon; Horseshoers' Examining Committee: Harry L. Canmann, Chicago; Medical Examining Committee: Dr. William L. Karcher, Freeport; Nurse Examining Committee: Lucy Mount, Lincoln; Optometry Examining Committee: Dr. Charles DeMoure, Peoria; Pharmacy Examining Committee: George R. Hackler, Pekin; Plumbers' Examining Committee: Edward J. Farrell, Aurora; Professional Engineers' Examining Committee: Thomas C. Shedd, Urbana; Real Estate Examining Committee: Ralph V. Field, Galesburg; Structural Engineers' Examining Committee: I. F. Stern, Chicago; Veterinarians' Examining Committee: Dr. C. N. Bramer, Evanston.

Department of Revenue

Acting Director: Paul C. Rosenquist, Chicago; Deputy Director: Richard J. Lyons, Chicago; Division of Rules and Regulations, Supervisor: Judge Henry G. Miller, Springfield; Supervisor Retailers' Occupation Tax Division: R. M. Chittenden, Springfield; Supervisor Motor Fuel Tax Division: John A. Keeley, Springfield; Supervisor Petroleum Inspection and Revenue Division: John A. Keeley, Springfield; Supervisor Liquor and Cigarette Revenue Division: Jens M. Jensen, Chicago; Supervisor Public Utility Revenue Division: H. N. Bloomquist, Springfield; Railroad and Property Tax Division: Supervisor, Springfield Office: A. N. Nelson; Supervisor, Chicago Office, E. L. Maynard.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Source: Secretary of State

University of Illinois

Board of Trustees—President: Park Livingston, Chicago; Members: Chester R. Davis, Chicago; John R. Fornof, Streator; Gov. Dwight H. Green; Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Pittsfield; Dr. Martin G. Luken, Chicago; Frank H. McKelvey, Springfield; Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur; Dr. Karl A. Meyer, Chicago; Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Kenney E. Williamson, Peoria.

President of the University: Arthur Cutts Willard, Urbana.

(Continued)

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—Continued

State Athletic Commission

Chairman: Sheldon Clark, Chicago.
Members: Lt. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, Chicago;
Harry R. Scranton, Peoria.
Secretary: Peter Miller, Chicago.

Chicago Transit Authority

Chairman: Philip Harrington, Chicago.
Treasurer: Irvin L. Porter, Chicago.
Secretary: William W. McKenna, Chicago.

Members: John Quincy Adams, Chicago;
Philip W. Collins, Chicago; George F. Getz,
Jr., Chicago; James R. Quinn, Chicago.

Civil Service Commission

President: Robert L. Hunter, Chicago.
Members: John V. Cline, Chicago; Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
Chief, Administrative Division: Maude Myers.

Chief, Recruitment and Training Division: Mrs. Alice Kennedy.

Acting Supervisor, Examination Division: Dorothy M. Wilson.

Illinois Commerce Commission

Chairman: John D. Biggs, Chicago.
Secretary: Joseph F. Gubbins, Chicago.
Members: Frank Peska, Chicago; William Parrillo, Chicago; E. A. Rosenstone, Chicago; Valores J. Washington, Chicago.
Assistant Commissioners: Ross Adams, Paul D. Carlson, Erie; George R. Perrine, Leslie E. Salter, Chicago; Bertrand C. Schuermann, Moline.

Assistant to the Chairman: Charles W. Swanson, Chicago.

Supervisor of Opinions and Orders: James R. Clark, Chicago.

Acting Chief Examiner: William E. Hehlender, Chicago.

Acting Chief Engineer: Warren Henry.
Assistant Chief Engineer: H. E. Bartlett, Chicago.

Chief, Accounts and Finance: Fred Kleinman, Chicago.

Transportation Rate Expert: F. B. McElroy, Chicago.

Supervisor of Motor Vehicles: William J. Walsh, Chicago.

Farm-To-Market Roads Commission

Members: Lt. Gov. Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville; John W. Fribley, Pana; Hugh Green, Jacksonville; Troy A. Kost, Astoria; Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; John W. Lewis, Jr., Marshall; Ora A. Oldfield, Centralia; Ray Paddock, Round Lake; Carl H. Prells, Pana; Fred E. Sanders, Centralia; Sam Schaumleffel, Monmouth; Earl C. Smith, Detroit; S. R. Stanley, Crossville; Arthur Van Hooser, Metropolis; Henry J. White, Somonauk.

Commission for Handicapped Children

Chairman: Mrs. Harry M. Mulberry, Chicago.

Vice Chairman: Irving F. Pearson, Springfield.

Members: Dr. Bert I. Beverly, Oak Park; Dr. Robert B. Browne, Champaign; Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Public Health; Robert L. Gordon, Director of Labor; Mrs. Margaret Pope Hovey, Chicago; Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Frank A. Norris, Jacksonville; Cassius Poust, Director of Public Welfare; Edward H. Stullken, Chicago; Gerard M. Ungave, Winnetka; Henry C. Warner, Dixon.
Acting Director: Jane Bull.

Historical Library

President: Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago.
Vice President: Lloyd Lewis, Chicago.
Acting State Historian: Margaret A. Flint.

State Historical Society

Source: Illinois State Historical Society Journal.

Officers, 1944-45: President: Ernest E. East; Sr. Vice President: Theodore C. Pease; Vice President: Richard L. Beyer; Vice President: Dwight F. Clark; Vice President: F. S. Fowler; Vice President: Oscar C. Hayward; Vice President: George W. Smith; Secy.-treasurer: Paul M. Angle.

Illinois Legislative Council

Chairman: Ben S. Rhodes, Normal.

Vice Chairman: Louis E. Beckman, Kankakee.

Secretary: Elroy C. Sandquist, Chicago.

Members: Robert H. Allison, Pekin; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Norman C. Barry, Chicago; O. E. Benson, Ottawa; Wilbur J. Cash, Towanda; R. G. Crisenberry, Murphysboro; Lt. Gov. Hugh W. Cross, Jerseyville; Richard J. Daley, Chicago; Abner Field, Goldconda; Matt Franz, Chicago; John W. Fribley, Pana; William F. Gibbs, Quincy; Speaker Hugh Green, Jacksonville; Charles J. Jenkins, Chicago; Edward J. McCabe, Chicago; George D. Mills, Chicago; Lawrence Rotz, Decatur; Henry F. Scarborough, Payson; Sam Schaumleffel, Monmouth.

Research Department: Director, on military leave: J. P. Isakoff; Acting Director: Orville Alexander; Assistant to the Director: Regina Rourke; Research Associate: G. F. D. Zimmerman; Research Assistant: Jean Mayfield; Consultants: Charles M. Kneier, on military leave; Richard G. Browne, Normal.

Legislative Reference Bureau

Chairman: Governor Dwight H. Green.

Members: Calistus A. Bruer, Pontiac; T. Mac Downing, Macomb; Clinton Searle, Rock Island; Wallace Thompson, Galesburg.

Executive Secretary: Jerome Finkle.

Librarian: Gladys H. Peterson.

Advisory Board on Statute Revision: Chairman: John M. O'Connor, Judge of the Appellate Court, Chicago. Members: William S. Dewey, Cairo; William D. Knight, Rockford; Albert J. Harno, Urbana; June C. Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court, Centralia. Secretary: Jerome Finkle.

Illinois Liquor Control Commission

Chairman: Charles J. Fleck, Chicago.

Members: Dr. Joseph C. Ross, Chicago; William H. Hughes, Chicago.

Secretary: William M. Devine, Chicago.

Downstate Supervisor: Mancel Talcott.

Assistant Downstate Supervisor: David M. Wilson.

Chief of Special Agents: Max Loeb, Chicago.

Illinois Association of School Boards

President: Earl H. Beling, Moline.

Treasurer: William E. Gilmore, Springfield.

Executive Director: Robert M. Cole.

Field Secretary: Morris Houser.

Selective Service System

State Director: Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Springfield.

Deputy State Director (Operations): Col. Harris P. Ralston.

Deputy State Director (Administration): Col. Victor A. Kleber.

Assistant Director for Cook County: Louis A. Boening, Chicago.

Procurement Officer: Lt. Col. William A. Rodger.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—Cont.**State Soil Conservation Board**

Chairman: Ray A. Dillinger, Acting Director of Department of Agriculture.

Members: H. P. Rusk, University of Illinois, Urbana; John S. Bumgarner, McNabb; K. T. Smith, Greenfield; E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah.

Executive Secretary: Denis A. McGrady, Urbana.

Illinois State Super-Highway Commission

Chairman: John J. Schommer, Chicago.

Members: G. Harder Binz, Chicago; Charles A. Jean, Anna; William M. Marks, Lake Villa; E. L. Simmons, Decatur.

State Teachers' Examining Board

Chairman: Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Members: Dr. Robert B. Browne, Urbana; Dr. R. W. Fairchild, Normal; Lucile Hazard, Rock Island; Dr. H. Gary Hudson, Jacksonville; E. H. Lukenbill, Lincoln; Monroe Melton, Normal; Lewis V. Morgan, Wheaton; Oscar A. Schmitt, Waterloo; E. Edson Smith, Robinson.

Secretary: Luther J. Black.

University Retirement System

President: Russell L. Guin, Danville.

Members: Chester B. Davis, Chicago; John R. Forno, Streator; Frank G. Thompson, Director of Registration and Education; Kenney E. Williamson, Peoria.

Comptroller: Lloyd Morey, Urbana.

Secretary: Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.

Treasurer: Mark Brown, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Chief Clerk and Statistician: Ruth E. Kunkel, Urbana.

Illinois Veterans' Commission

Chairman: James P. Ringley, Chicago.

Members: Telfer MacArthur, Chicago; John A. Stelle, McLeansboro.

Administrator: Homer G. Bradner.

Assistant Administrators: Leonard W. Esper; Ralph S. Grider, Chicago.

Illinois Veterans' Compensation Commission

Chairman: Everett R. Peters, St. Joseph.

Secretary: James J. Adduci, Chicago.

Members: Norman C. Barry, Chicago; Paul Broyles, Mt. Vernon; Dennis J. Collins, DeKalb; Robert W. Davis, Carbondale; Frank J. Dick, Quincy; Charles D. Franz, Freeport; Lloyd C. Harris, Granite City; Carl A. Lagerstrom, Rockford; Roland V. Libonati, Chicago; Ben S. Rhodes, Normal; James P. Ringley, Chicago; James Simpson, Jr., Wadsworth; John Stelle, McLeansboro; Horace E. Thornton, Chicago Heights.

Board for Vocational Education

Chairman: Frank G. Thompson, Director of Registration and Education.

Executive Officer: Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Members: Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Public Health; Ray A. Dillinger, Acting Director of Department of Agriculture; Robert L. Gordon, Director of Labor; Cassius Poust, Director of Public Welfare. (4 to be appointed by the Governor).

Director: Ernest J. Simon.

Assistant Director: J. E. Hill.

Division of Rehabilitation, Supervisor: DeForest O'Dell.

Case Work Supervisor: Robert O. Byerly.

State Water Resources and Flood Control Board

Members: Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director of Department of Public Health; Ray A. Dillinger, Director of Department of Agriculture, Acting; Livingston E. Osborne, Director of Department of Conservation; Walter A. Rosenfield, Director of Department of Public Works and Buildings; Frank G. Thompson, Director of Department of Registration and Education.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Source: Department of Agriculture

Dean H. P. Rusk, Administrative head; Director of Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois.

Board of Advisers

John Abbott, Walnut, Illinois
Mrs. Walter Boyle, McNabb, Illinois
Mrs. Ray Kettering, Minier, Illinois
Clarence Kleckner, Rockford, Illinois
Mrs. Ira Moats, Maquon, Illinois
Dale Provine, Macomb, Illinois
Fred Sanmann, Forest City, Illinois

Board of advisers consists of the state superintendent of public instruction, director of state department of agriculture, president of the state horticultural society and seven members at large, four of whom shall be men and three of whom shall be women, to be selected by the delegates present at the annual meeting of the Institute.

Last annual meeting of the institute was held in February, 1944. Travel restrictions prevented holding an annual meeting in February, 1945.

Illinois Public Aid Commission

Chairman: Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago.

Vice Chairman: Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago.

Secretary: Harold G. Baker, East St. Louis.

Members: Conrad F. Becker, State Treasurer; Samuel J. Bradfield, Decatur; John A. Fairlie, Urbana; Thomas J. Haggerty, Chicago; Arthur C. Lueder, Auditor of Public Accounts; M. A. Saunders, Director of Finance; William H. Sexton, Chicago.

Public Aid Director: Raymond M. Hilliard, Chicago.

Assistant Public Aid Director: Peter W. Cahill, Chicago.

Chief, Division of Standards and Services: Mrs. Eleanor F. Proctor, Chicago.

Chief, Division of Allocation and Research: Carl K. Schmidt, Jr., Chicago.

Chief, Division of Examinations: Joseph E. Springer, Chicago.

Chief, Division of Office Management: J. R. Hawkins, Chicago.

Chief, Division of Accounting: R. H. Hofmann, Chicago.

Information Service: James E. Foster, Chicago.

State Field Representative: G. W. Keaster, Springfield.

Illinois Racing Board

Chairman: Ednyfed H. Williams

Members: William E. Fay; Frank E. Mandel.

Secretary: Clement A. Nance

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

Source: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44

Name	Date of Birth	Inaugurated	From what County	Date of Death
Shadrach Bond, Dem.	Nov. 24, 1773	Oct. 6, 1818	St. Clair	Apr. 12, 1832
Edward Coles, Dem.	Dec. 15, 1786	Dec. 5, 1822	Madison	July 7, 1868
Ninian Edwards, Dem. ¹	Mar. 17, 1775	Dec. 6, 1826	Madison	July 20, 1833
John Reynolds, Dem. ²	Feb. 26, 1788	Dec. 6, 1830	St. Clair	May 8, 1865
William L. D. Ewing, Dem.	Aug. 31, 1795	Nov. 17, 1834	Fayette	Mar. 25, 1846
Joseph Duncan, Dem.	Feb. 22, 1794	Dec. 3, 1834	Morgan	Jan. 15, 1844
Thomas Carlin, Dem.	July 18, 1789	Dec. 7, 1838	Greene	Feb. 14, 1852
Thomas Ford, Dem.	Dec. 5, 1800	Dec. 8, 1842	Ogle	Nov. 3, 1850
Augustus C. French, Dem. ³	Aug. 2, 1808	Dec. 9, 1846	Crawford	Sept. 4, 1864
		Jan. 8, 1849		
Joel Aldrich Matteson, Dem.	Aug. 8, 1808	Jan. 10, 1853	Will.	Jan. 31, 1873
William H. Bissell, Rep. ⁴	Apr. 25, 1811	Jan. 12, 1857	Monroe	Mar. 18, 1860
John Wood, Rep.	Dec. 20, 1798	Mar. 21, 1860	Adams	June 11, 1880
Richard Yates, Rep.	Jan. 18, 1815	Jan. 14, 1861	Morgan	Nov. 27, 1873
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	July 25, 1824	Jan. 16, 1865	Macon	Apr. 24, 1899
John M. Palmer, Rep.	Sept. 13, 1817	Jan. 11, 1869	Macoupin	Sept. 25, 1900
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep. ⁵	July 25, 1824	Jan. 13, 1873	Macon	Apr. 24, 1899
John L. Beveridge, Rep.	July 6, 1824	Jan. 23, 1873	Cook	May 3, 1910
Shelby Moore Cullom, Rep. ⁶	Nov. 22, 1829	Jan. 8, 1877	Sangamon	Jan. 28, 1914
		Jan. 10, 1881		
John M. Hamilton, Rep.	May 28, 1847	Feb. 6, 1883	McLean	Sept. 23, 1905
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	July 25, 1824	Jan. 30, 1885	Macon	Apr. 24, 1899
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	Oct. 28, 1840	Jan. 14, 1889	McLean	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.	Dec. 30, 1847	Jan. 10, 1893	Cook	Mar. 12, 1902
John R. Tanner, Rep.	Apr. 4, 1844	Jan. 11, 1897	Clay	May 23, 1901
Richard Yates, Rep.	Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	Morgan	Apr. 11, 1936
Charles S. Dennee, Rep.	May 4, 1863	Jan. 9, 1905	Cook	
		Jan. 18, 1909		
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	Oct. 12, 1853	Feb. 3, 1913	Cook	May 24, 1937
Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	Jan. 26, 1861	Jan. 8, 1917	Ogle	
Len Small, Rep.	June 16, 1862	Jan. 10, 1921	Kankakee	May 17, 1936
		Jan. 12, 1925		
Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.	Dec. 27, 1863	Jan. 14, 1929	Jefferson	Feb. 4, 1941
Henry Horner, Dem.	Nov. 30, 1879	Jan. 9, 1933	Cook	Oct. 6, 1940
		Jan. 4, 1937		
John H. Stelle, Dem. ⁷	Aug. 10, 1891	Oct. 6, 1940	Hamilton	
Dwight H. Green, Rep.	Jan. 7, 1897	Jan. 13, 1941	Cook	

¹Territorial governor, 1809-1818. ²Governor Reynolds resigned Nov. 17, 1834, to become representative in Congress and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing. ³Governor French was re-elected under the constitution of 1848. ⁴Governor Bissell died March 18, 1860, and was succeeded by John Wood, lieutenant governor. ⁵Governor Oglesby resigned Jan. 23, 1873, to become U. S. senator, and was succeeded by John L. Beveridge, lieutenant governor. ⁶Governor Cullom resigned Feb. 8, 1883, to become U. S. senator, and was succeeded by John M. Hamilton, lieutenant governor. ⁷Governor Horner died October 6, 1940; succeeded by John H. Stelle, lieutenant governor.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Source: Official List, County and State Officials, November, 1945

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
1945-1947.

United States Senator.

(Term six years)

C. Wayland Brooks, R., Chicago. Term expires 1949.

Scott W. Lucas, D., Havana. Term expires 1951.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS
(Term two years)

(Elected November 7, 1944. Republicans, 15; Democrats, 11.)

State at Large—

Emily Taft Douglas, D., 935 E. 60th St., Chicago.

1. William L. Dawson, D., 534 E. Forty-second St., Chicago.

2. William A. Rowan, D., 10741 South Avenue "B", Chicago.

3. Edward A. Kelly, D., 8223 S. Aberdeen St., Chicago.

4. Martin Gorski, D., 3145 S. Morgan St., Chicago.

5. Adolph J. Sabath, D., 1902 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

6. Thomas J. O'Brien, D., 4858 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

7. William W. Link, D., 6223 N. McClelland Ave., Chicago.

8. Thomas S. Gordon, D. 1817 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago.

9. Alexander J. Resa, D., 3617 N. Pine Grove Ave., Chicago.

10. Ralph E. Church, R., Evanston.

11. Chauncey W. Reed, R., West Chicago.

12. Noah M. Mason, R., Oglesby.

13. Leo E. Allen, R., Galena.

14. Anton J. Johnson, R., Macomb.

15. Robert B. Chipfield, R., Canton.

16. Everett M. Dirksen, R., Pekin.

17. Leslie C. Arends, Rep., Melvin.

18. Jessie Sumner, Rep., Milford.

19. Rolla C. McMillen, R., Decatur.

20. Sid Simpson, R., Carrollton.

21. Evan Howell, R., Springfield.

22. Melvin Price, D., East St. Louis.

23. Charles W. Vursell, R., Salem.

24. Roy Clippenger, R., Carmi.

25. C. W. "Runt" Bishop, R., Carterville.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE 64TH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Source: Official List of State and County Officers, November, 1945

SUMMARY

Party	Senate	House	Joint Ballot
Republican	34	79	113
Democratic	17	74	91

MAJORITY

Senate, Republican	17
House, Republican	5
Joint, Republican	22

STATE SENATORS

(Term four years.)

(Senators in odd numbered districts were elected November 3, 1942; those in even numbered districts were elected November 7, 1944. Republicans, 34; Democrats, 17.)

Dist.	Name, Politics and Address
43.	Armstrong, George C., R., Lawrenceville.
10.	Baker, Charles W., R., Davis Junction.
41.	Barr, Richard J., R., Joliet.
21.	Barry, Norman C., D., 113 N. Homan Blvd., Chicago.
20.	Beckman, Louis E., R., Kankakee.
39.	Benson, O. E., R., Ottawa.
7.	Bidwill, Arthur J., R., River Forest.
46.	Broyles, Paul, R., Mt. Vernon.
50.	Butler, Homer, R., Marion.
13.	Butler, Walker, R., 1513 E. 66th Pl., Chicago.
33.	Carpentier, Chas., F., R., East Moline.
26.	Cash, Wilbur J., R., Towanda.
35.	Collins, Dennis J., R., DeKalb.
29.	Connors, William J., D., 232 E. Walton St., Chicago.
44.	Crisenberry, R. G., Rep., Murphysboro.
9.	Daley, Richard J., D., 3536 Lowe Ave., Chicago.
36.	Dick, Frank J., R., Quincy.
1.	Dowd, Lawrence E., D., 500 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
32.	Downing, T. Mac, R., Macomb.
47.	Flagg, Norman G., R., Moro.
40.	Fribley, John W., D., Pana.
45.	Giffin, D. Logan, R., Springfield.
25.	Huckin, Frank J., Jr., D., 4305 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.
23.	Keane, Thomas E., D., 1049 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago.
15.	Kielinski, Peter P., D., 1902 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago.
6.	Knox, William G., R., 1615 W. Chase Ave., Chicago.
16.	Lantz, Simon E., R., Congerville.
12.	Laughlin, Edward E., R., Freeport.
11.	Lee, John M., D., 7947 S. Ada St., Chicago.
17.	Libonati, Roland V., D., 925 S. Halsted St., Chicago.
14.	Little, Merritt J., R., Aurora.
30.	Lohmann, Martin B., D., Pekin.
22.	Luckey, Hugh M., R., Potomac.
34.	Lyons, Robert W., R., Oakland.
19.	Marovitz, A. L., D., 1323 S. Independence Blvd., Chicago.
4.	McDermott, Frank, D., 2330 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago.
38.	Miller, Rice W., R., Hillsboro.
5.	Mills, George D., R., 5338 S. Cornell Ave., Chicago.
27.	Mondala, Stanley J., D., 1554 W. Thomas St., Chicago.
42.	Oldfield, Ora A., R., Centralia.
8.	Paddock, Ray, R., Round Lake.

Dist. Name, Politics and Address

24.	Peters, Everett R., R., St. Joseph.
37.	Rennick, Frederick W., R., Buda.
28.	Rotz, Lawrence, R., Decatur.
2.	Ryan, Frank, D., 1307 S. California Blvd., Chicago.
31.	Schwartz, Albert L., D., 539 W. Roscoe St., Chicago.
49.	Thomas, John T., R., Belleville.
43.	Thompson, Wallace, R., Galesburg.
18.	Trager, Clyde C., R., Peoria.
51.	Van Hooser, Arthur, R., Metropolis.
3.	Wimbish, Christopher C., D., 4203 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

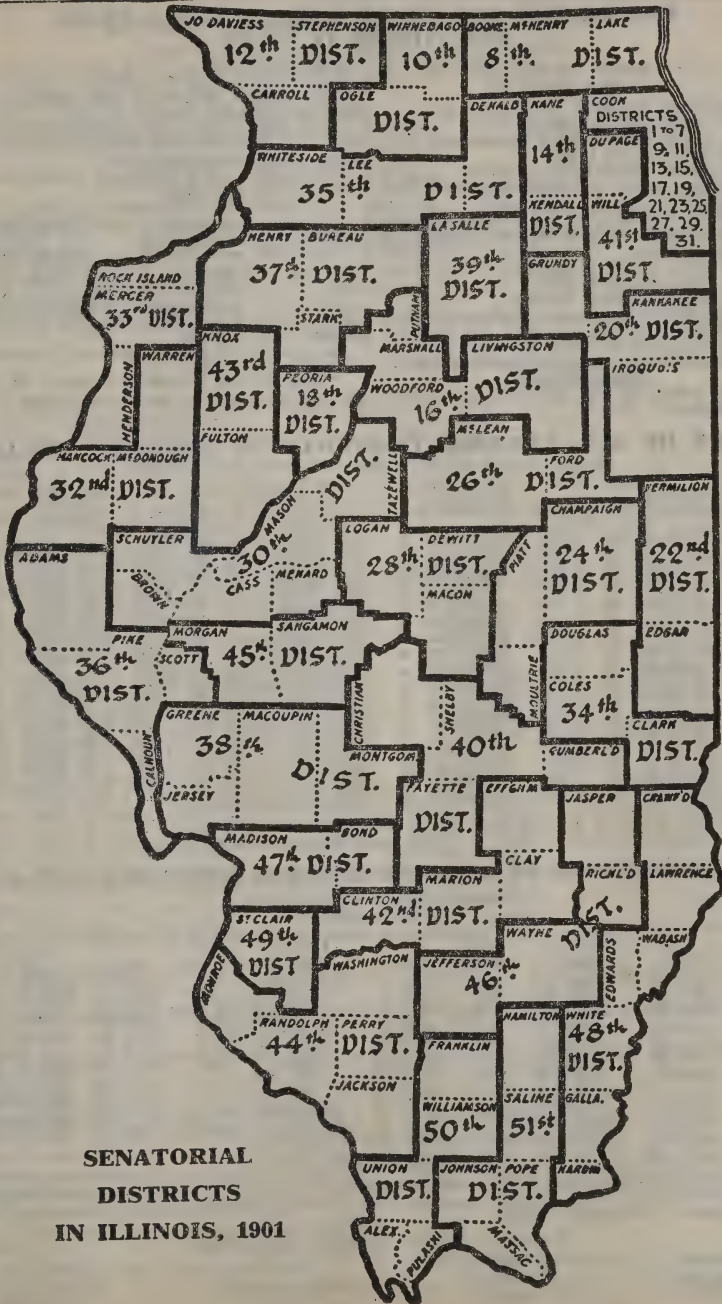
REPRESENTATIVES

(Term two years)

(Elected November 7, 1944. Republicans, 79; Democrats, 74.)	
2.	Adduci, James J., R., 2250 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.
30.	Allison, Robert H., R., Pekin.
20.	Alpiner, Ben W., D., Kankakee.
6.	Armstrong, Stanley C., R., 1918 W. Henderson St., Chicago.
6.	Arrington, W. Russell, R., Evanston.
27.	Auth, A. L., D., 1100 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.
5.	Berman, Louis G., D., 5454 South Shore Dr., Chicago.
8.	Bolger, Thomas A., D., McHenry.
4.	Boyle, John F., D., 4716 S. Wells St., Chicago.
44.	Brands, A. A. (Boots), D., Prairie du Rocher.
42.	Branson, R. J., R., Centralia.
16.	Bruer, Calistus A., R., Pontiac.
35.	Brydia, George S., R., Prophetstown.
30.	Burnsmier, William G., R., Mason City.
12.	Burt, Marvin F., R., Freeport.
18.	Carpenter, Rollie C., R., Ancona.
26.	Caton, Homer, R., Stanford.
37.	Chapman, Orville G., R., Bradford.
24.	Clabaugh, Charles W., R., Champaign.
46.	Coffman, Samuel Tilden, D., Ina.
13.	Crowley, Leo D., R., Peoria.
48.	Cutler, Reed F., R., Lewistown.
17.	D'Arco, John, D., 1116 W. Polk St., Chicago.
1.	Davis, Corneal A., D., 3223 S. Calumet Ave., Chicago.
24.	Dillavou, Ora D., R., Urbana.
28.	Dinneen, Dan, R., Decatur.
38.	Donnelly, Timothy C., D., Carlinville.
36.	Donohoo, W. Roy, D., Pittsfield.
41.	Downey, J. Harold, D., Joliet.
22.	Edwards, W. O., D., Danville.
17.	Euzzino, Andrew A., D., 917 S. Blue Island Ave., Chicago.
38.	Fellis, Ed., R., Hillsboro.
51.	Field, Abner, R., Golconda.
9.	Finucane, William S., R., 2912 S. Loomis St., Chicago.
11.	Fitzgerald, George A., D., 8350 S. May St., Chicago.
1.	Flanigan, Daniel M., D., 120 E. Cermak Rd., Chicago.
30.	Flowerree, Major T., D., Easton.
12.	Franz, Charles D., D., Freeport.
15.	Franz, Matt, D., 1720 S. Halsted St., Chicago.
34.	Frazier, G. O., D., Marshall.
24.	Garman, Tom M., D., Urbana.
36.	Gibbs, William F., D., Quincy.
18.	Gorman, Howard J., D., Peoria.

MEMBERSHIP OF 64TH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Cont.

Dist.	Name, Politics and Address	Dist.	Name, Politics and Address
19.	Gorman, John J., D., 4109 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.	29.	O'Grady, Edward P., D., 69 E. Cedar St., Chicago.
9.	Gormley, William J., D., 3359 S. Western Blvd., Chicago.	41.	O'Neill, Lottie Holman, R., Downers Grove.
17.	Granata, Peter C., R., 771 W. Arthington St., Chicago.	43.	Peel, Kenneth J. R., Galesburg.
18.	Grebe, August C., R., Peoria.	14.	Peppers, Maud N., R., Aurora.
45.	Green, Hugh, R., Jacksonville.	21.	Petrone, Robert, R., 1425 W. Grand Ave., Chicago.
50.	Gulley, Roy A., R., Sesser. (deceased).	51.	Powell, Paul, D., Vienna.
23.	Halick, Stanley A., D., 1216 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago.	40.	Preihs, Carl H., D., Pana.
11.	Hannigan, Michael E., D., 6646 S. Honore St., Chicago.	27.	Prusinski, Anthony C., D., 1924 W. Armitage Ave., Chicago.
28.	Harris, Homer B., R., Lincoln.	29.	Quinn, Arthur J., D., 629 N. Wells St., Chicago. (deceased).
47.	Harris, Lloyd "Curly," D., Granite City.	29.	Randolph, Paul J., R., 244 E. Pearson St., Chicago.
39.	Hart, Fred J., R., Streator.	21.	Rategan, Joseph L., D., 4831 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.
*39.	Hayne, Edward G., D., Ottawa.	43.	Ray, A. W., D., Avon.
4.	Higgins, Jesse, D., Oblong.	26.	Rhodes, Ben S., R., Normal.
10.	Hilvers, Delbert J., D., Rockford.	32.	Robbins, Rollo R., R., Augusta.
41.	Hollingsworth, Morton H., R., Joliet.	38.	Robison, William (Bill), R., Carlinville.
49.	Holten, Frank, D., East St. Louis.	4.	Ruddy, Michael A., R., 1901 W. 51st St., Chicago.
42.	Horn, Raymond O., D., Salem.	2.	Ryan, James J., D., 312 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago.
19.	Houcek, Frank, R., Cicero.	13.	Ryan, John G., D., 1530 E. 83rd Pl., Chicago.
19.	Hruby, John O., D., 2758 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago.	32.	Salisbury, Albert, D., Carthage.
40.	Hunter, Clifford C., R., Taylorville.	46.	Samford, Leonard F., R., Fairfield.
10.	Hunter, David, R., Rockford.	25.	Sandquist, Elroy C., R., 4239 N. Whipple St., Chicago.
3.	Jenkins, Charles J., R., 4127 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago.	36.	Scarborough, Henry F., R., Payson.
9.	Jezierny, Peter P., D., 2244 Marshall Blvd., Chicago.	32.	Schaumleffel, Sam, R., Monmouth.
34.	Jones, George A., R., Bourbon.	14.	Schuler, Leon M., D., Aurora.
23.	Kaindl, Arthur M., D., 2600 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.	33.	Searle, Clinton, R., Rock Island.
26.	Kane, Edward T., D., Bloomington.	31.	Shannon, Pierce L., D., 915 W. Buena Ave., Chicago.
8.	Keller, Nick, R., Waukegan.	35.	Shaw, George B., R., Dixon.
8.	Kelsey, Harold D., R., Barrington.	5.	Skyles, Charles M., D., 4714 S. Champ-lain Ave., Chicago.
4.	Kluczynski, John C., D., 1754 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago.	3.	Smith, Fred J., D., 3442 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
37.	Knauf, Henry J., D., Ladd.	39.	Smith, J. Ward, R., Ottawa.
25.	Kosinski, Stanley R., D., 5774 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago.	23.	Smith, Ora, D., Biggsville.
27.	Kuklinski, John C., D., 1813 W. Armitage Ave., Chicago.	38.	Stanley, S. R., R., Crossville.
10.	Lagerstrom, Carl A., R., Rockford.	12.	Stransky, Franklin U., R., Savanna.
16.	Lannon, James P., D., Saunemin.	45.	Sullivan, T. J., D., Springfield.
14.	Lauffer, J. Lisle, R., Hampshire.	42.	Taylor, Paul, D., Effingham.
22.	Lavezzi, John S., R., Danville.	33.	Teigland, Donald C., D., Rock Island.
45.	Lawler, William J., R., Springfield.	48.	Thompson, John R., Bridgeport.
5.	Lee, Noble W., R., 5541 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.	23.	Thon, William G., R., Oak Park.
34.	Lewis, John W., Jr., R., Marshall.	44.	Thornton, Dr. Thos. J., R., Chester.
2.	Marzullo, Vitto, D., 613 S. Leavitt St., Chicago.	20.	Topping, Harry L., R., Kankakee.
11.	McAvoy, Walter, R., 6039 S. California Ave., Chicago.	46.	Travers, Claude D., R., Olney.
20.	McBroom, H. Victor, R., Kankakee.	50.	Upchurch, Herbert L., D., Benton.
21.	McCabe, Edward J., D., 4928 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.	7.	Van der Vries, Bernice T., R., Winnetka.
44.	McDonald, W. J., R., Murphysboro.	7.	Virkus, Frederick A., R., LaGrange.
7.	McGrath, Emmett, D., Brookfield.	22.	Walker, M. R. (Bob), R., Danville.
50.	Miller, John E., R., Tamms.	6.	Weber, Charles H., D., 2924 N. Southport Ave., Chicago.
49.	Miller, Otis L., R., Belleville.	40.	Welker, Will P., R., Vandalia.
13.	Mioduski, Adam S., D., 8115 S. South Shore Dr., Chicago.	49.	Wellinghoff, J. L. "Jack," D., Belleville.
47.	Monroe, James O., D., Collinsville.	1.	Welters, Edward A., R., 3116 S. Lake Park Ave., Chicago.
25.	Mueller, Jacob A., D., 4014 N. Leamington Ave., Chicago.	51.	Westbrook W. B., R., Harrisburg.
47.	Mueller, Milton "Mink," R., Highland.	35.	White, Henry J., D., Somonauk.
31.	Mullaley, William J., D., 415 Fullerton Pkway, Chicago.	31.	Williston, George A., R., 1245 W. Early Ave., Chicago.
13.	Nelson, Ragnar G., R., 11320 S. Edbrooke, Chicago.	23.	Wilson, Felix E., D., Clinton.
3.	Noonan, George Garry, D., 3020 S. Parnell Ave., Chicago.	15.	Zeman, Edward J., D., 1163 W. 18th St., Chicago.
37.	Nowlan, John T., R., Galva.	15.	Zienteck, Joseph, R., 2001 W. 18th St., Chicago.



SENATORIAL
DISTRICTS
IN ILLINOIS, 1901

WHERE THE 1944 STATE DOLLAR CAME FROM AND WHERE IT WENT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

Source: The State Dollar, by George B. McKibbin, director of finance

Revenue

31 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents: retailers' occupation tax.
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents: motor fuel tax.
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents: motor vehicle license tax.
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents: liquor taxes.
10 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents: federal aid (including $\frac{3}{8}$ cents for blind pensions, 2 cents to dependent children and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for highways).
5 cents: corporation and insurance taxes.
3 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents: inheritance tax and Illinois Central railroad tax.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents: public utility tax.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents: cigarette tax.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents: all other revenues.

(These figures represent a dollar of receipts deposited in the State treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. Receipts for trust funds and treasury balances are not included.)

Expenditures

23 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents: old age pensions (both state and federal).

12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents: charitable and penal (state hospitals, prisons, homes).

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents: education (common school distribution, University of Illinois, teachers colleges, other school purposes).

13 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents: state highways (construction, maintenance, policing).

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents: aid to dependent children.

4 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents: emergency relief (including $\frac{3}{8}$ cents for blind pensions).

3 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents: motor fuel tax refunds, collection costs, supervision of allotments, secretary of state—auto department.

7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents: interest and retirement of state debt (incurred for highways, soldiers' compensation and relief).

10 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents: all other purposes (legislative, executive, judicial).

(These figures represent a dollar of warrants issued for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.)

VALUE OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS, 1877-1943

Source: Report of State Auditor of Public Accounts, 1943

Year	Equalized Assessment	†Cents	Year	Equalized Assessment	†Cents	Year	Equalized Assessment	†Cents	Year	Equalized Assessment	†Cents
1877..	\$931,199,308	36	1894..	824,651,628	31	1911..	2,318,333,241	35	1928..	8,329,523,485	30
1878..	857,235,762	33	1895..	833,188,467	52	1912..	2,343,673,232	38	1929..	8,411,304,905	39
1879..	784,623,550	27	1896..	816,679,620	55	1913..	2,422,361,952	70	1930..	8,443,917,821	39
1880..	786,616,394	36	1897..	799,695,853	66	1914..	2,455,745,799	48	1931..	7,258,882,320	39
1881..	799,813,566	48	1898..	778,474,910	56	1915..	2,502,445,459	55	1932..	6,080,427,859	50
1882..	809,995,895	36	1899..	953,099,468	42	1916..	2,502,136,183	80	1933..	5,793,726,561	None
1883..	817,904,721	32	1900..	809,733,405	50	1917..	2,557,990,810	90	1934..	5,612,265,015	None
1884..	809,169,803	35	1901..	999,231,829	50	1918..	2,626,571,496	75	1935..	5,269,413,266	None
1885..	798,482,823	42	1902..	1,030,292,435	40	1919*	4,110,174,907	40	1936..	5,153,117,918	None
1886..	793,563,498	35	1903..	1,083,050,979	52	1920..	4,234,988,133	40	1937..	5,302,197,339	None
1887..	797,752,888	53	1904..	1,082,744,083	55	1921..	4,201,674,685	45	1938..	5,159,678,601	None
1888..	784,911,874	44	1905..	1,095,681,557	50	1922..	4,000,497,373	45	1939..	5,293,364,000	None
1889..	792,197,542	38	1906..	1,126,663,157	50	1923..	4,090,509,594	50	1940..	5,268,452,000	None
1890..	808,892,782	36	1907..	1,251,974,306	50	1924..	4,081,878,149	65	1941..	5,245,438,126	None
1891..	822,109,429	33	1908..	1,263,600,487	50	1925..	4,194,769,417	85	1942..	5,267,640,291	None
1892..	831,310,306	31	1909..	2,158,648,450	35	1926..	4,195,581,136	65	1943*	9,247,721,508	None
1893..	847,191,516	31	1910..	2,199,701,976	30	1927†	8,762,051,780	30			

*Basis changed from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full value. †State tax rate on the \$100 valuation.

†Basis changed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to full value.

*Cook County assessments on 100% basis.

APPROPRIATIONS BY ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1877-1944

Source: Auditor of public accounts
(Cents omitted)

Gen'l as'by	Years	Amount app't'd	Gen'l as'by	Years	Amount app't'd	Gen'l as'by	Years	Amount app't'd
30th....	1877-78	\$ 6,562,653	42d....	1901-2	\$13,273,686	54th....	1925-26	\$285,907,382
31st....	1879-80	6,584,364	43d....	1903-4	15,467,316	55th....	1927-28 ²	270,450,763
32d....	1881-82	6,605,399	44th....	1905-6	16,165,648	56th....	1929-30 ³	272,405,416
33d....	1883-84	7,342,742	45th....	1907-8	20,208,146	57th....	1931-32 ⁴	366,499,468
34th....	1885-86	7,776,458	46th....	1909-10	20,330,042	58th....	1933-34 ⁵	442,210,611
35th....	1887-88	7,940,412	47th....	1911-12	29,658,175	59th....	1935-36 ⁶	445,404,983
36th....	1889-90	7,396,737	48th....	1913-14	37,905,457	60th ⁷	1937-38	478,640,646
37th....	1891-92	8,757,901	49th....	1915-16 ¹	47,503,279	61st ⁸	1939-40	495,640,646
38th....	1893-94	9,032,514	50th....	1917-18	50,649,870	62nd ⁹	1941-42	567,210,161
39th....	1895-96	10,055,800	51st....	1919-20	172,631,183	63rd ¹⁰	1943-44	520,046,232
40th....	1897-98	11,178,902	52d....	1921-22	170,897,729			
41st....	1899-1900	12,499,655	53d....	1923-24	231,631,215			

¹Including one special session. ²Three special sessions. ³One special session. ⁴Three special sessions. ⁵Four special sessions. ⁶Including four special sessions. ⁷Two special sessions. ⁸One special session. ⁹One special session. ¹⁰One special session.

ILLINOIS MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

First Eleven
Months 1944
\$20,994,306.54

First Eleven
Months 1945
\$21,827,825.84

Month of
November, 1944
\$553,161.48

Month of
November, 1945
\$338,858.56

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF ILLINOIS

Source: Report of State Treasurer, November, 1945

All State of Illinois Bonds now outstanding are a direct obligation of the State and provision is made for the levying and setting aside into special funds of sufficient money to pay all interest charges and principal, when due.

	Outstanding November 30, 1944	Outstanding November 30, 1945
Highway 4% Bonds		
60 Million Issue....	\$ 5,063,000.00	\$ 31,000.00
100 Million Issue....	96,000,000.00	90,038,000.00
Soldiers' Compensation Bonds.....	2,026,500.00	34,300.00
Emergency Relief Bonds		
20 Million Issue....	2,900,000.00	4,000.00
30 Million Issue....	21,900,000.00	19,000,000.00
	<u>\$127,889,500.00</u>	<u>\$109,107,300.00</u>

HIGHWAY 4 PER CENT BONDS
\$100,000,000.00 Issue

Interest Payable Semi-Annually

Date of Maturity	Interest Payable	Amount
March 1, 1946	March 1, September 1...	\$ 2,500,000.00
May 1, 1946	May 1, November 1...	3,500,000.00
March 1, 1947	March 1, September 1...	2,500,000.00
May 1, 1947	May 1, November 1...	3,500,000.00
March 1, 1948	March 1, September 1...	2,500,000.00
May 1, 1948	May 1, November 1...	3,500,000.00
March 1, 1949	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1949	May 1, November 1...	3,000,000.00
March 1, 1950	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1950	May 1, November 1...	3,000,000.00
March 1, 1951	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1951	May 1, November 1...	3,000,000.00
March 1, 1952	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1952	May 1, November 1...	3,000,000.00
March 1, 1953	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1953	May 1, November 1...	3,500,000.00
March 1, 1954	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1954	May 1, November 1...	3,500,000.00
March 1, 1955	March 1, September 1...	2,500,000.00
May 1, 1955	May 1, November 1...	4,000,000.00
March 1, 1956	March 1, September 1...	2,500,000.00
May 1, 1956	May 1, November 1...	4,000,000.00
March 1, 1957	March 1, September 1...	3,500,000.00
May 1, 1957	May 1, November 1...	4,000,000.00
March 1, 1958	March 1, September 1...	3,500,000.00
May 1, 1958	May 1, November 1...	4,000,000.00
March 1, 1959	March 1, September 1...	3,000,000.00
May 1, 1959	May 1, November 1...	4,000,000.00
Matured not yet presented for payment...		38,000.00

Total Outstanding.....\$90,038,000.00

HIGHWAY 4 PER CENT BONDS

\$60,000,000.00 Issue

Balance of this issue matured March 1, 1944.	Amount
Matured not yet presented for payment.....	\$ 31,000.00

Total outstanding.....\$ 31,000.00

Summary of State Bonded Indebtedness:

Highway—60 Million Issue....	\$ 31,000.00
Highway—100 Million Issue....	90,038,000.00
Soldiers' Compensation.....	34,300.00
Relief—20 Million Issue.....	4,000.00
Relief—30 Million Issue.....	19,000,000.00

Total Outstanding.....\$109,107,300.00

SOLDIERS' COMPENSATION BONDS

\$55,000,000.00 Issue

Balance of this issue matured August 1, 1944	
Matured not yet presented for payment.....	\$ 34,300.00

Total Outstanding.....\$ 34,300.00

EMERGENCY RELIEF BONDS

\$20,000,000.00 issue

Interest 4½% Payable Annually on
December 15th

Balance of this issue matured December 15, 1944	
Matured not yet presented for payment.....	\$ 4,000.00

Total Outstanding.....\$ 4,000.00

2ND EMERGENCY RELIEF BONDS

\$30,000,000.00 Issue

Interest 3¼% Payable Annually on
December 15th

Date of Maturity	
December 15, 1945.....	\$ 2,200,000.00
December 15, 1946.....	2,300,000.00
December 15, 1947.....	2,500,000.00
December 15, 1948.....	2,600,000.00
December 15, 1949.....	2,700,000.00
December 15, 1950.....	2,700,000.00
December 15, 1951.....	1,000,000.00
December 15, 1952.....	1,000,000.00
December 15, 1953.....	1,000,000.00
December 15, 1954.....	1,000,000.00

Total Outstanding.....\$19,000,000.00

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED
Election, November 5, 1946.

The following officers from the State at large:

State Treasurer.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the University of Illinois
(three to be elected).

Representatives in Congress, State at Large (one to be elected).

Congressional officers as follows:

One Representative in Congress from each district.

Senatorial officers as follows:

One State Senator in each odd numbered district.

Three Representatives in the General Assembly in each district.

County officers as follows:

County Judge.

County Clerk.

Probate Judge. } In counties of 70,000 or
Probate Clerk. } more population.

County Treasurer.

Sheriff.

County Superintendent of Schools.

One County Commissioner in counties not under township organization.

ELECTION CALENDAR

Source: Official List of State and County Officers

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The principal general elections in Illinois occur on the following dates:

Tuesday After the First Monday in November

For Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, State Senators in even-numbered districts, Clerk of Superior Court of Cook County, Clerks of the Circuit Courts, Recorders, State's Attorneys, County Coroners and County Auditors, every fourth year, counting from 1872.

For State Treasurer, Representatives in Congress, Representatives in the General Assembly and three Trustees of the University of Illinois for term of six years, every second year, counting from 1872.

For United States Senator, every six years, counting from 1914 and 1918, respectively.

For clerk of Supreme Court and clerks of the Appellate Court, every sixth year, counting from 1872.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Senators in odd-numbered districts, clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, county and probate clerks, county and probate judges, county treasurers, county superintendents of schools and sheriffs, every fourth year, counting from 1874.

For judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, twenty-one judges every sixth year, 1941 and thereafter. (One judge, first Monday in June every sixth year, counting from 1945, and six judges counting from 1946).

For chief justice, clerk and bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago, every sixth year, counting from 1912; for twelve associate judges of said court for term of six years, every second year, counting from 1908.

For county commissioners in counties not under township organization, one each for a term of three years.

First Monday in June

For judges of the Circuit Court, every sixth year, counting from 1873.

For judges of the Supreme Court, Fifth District, every ninth year, counting from 1873; Fourth District, every ninth year, counting from 1876; and First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Districts, every ninth year, counting from 1879.

For judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, one every sixth year, counting from 1945, and six counting from 1946.

First Tuesday in April

For officers of cities in counties under township organization (not under commission plan) that have adopted the Act of 1885.

For mayor and commissioners in cities organized under the commission plan which

include wholly within their corporate limits a town or towns, quadrennially, counting from 1911.

For all town (township) officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns, and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with boundaries of a town (township), annually.

Third Tuesday in April

For mayor and commissioners of cities organized under the commission plan (except such as include wholly within their corporate limits a town or towns), quadrennially, counting from 1911.

For officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their corporate limits one or more townships)

For officers of villages organized under the general law (except where the territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township).

Second Saturday in April

For school directors in school districts; for boards of education of township high schools, community high school districts, non-high school districts and community consolidated school districts.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Second Tuesday in February

To nominate candidates to be voted for at the election on the first Tuesday in April, (Down State)

Last Tuesday in February

To nominate candidates to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April.

(Cook County)

To nominate candidates to be voted for at the election on the third Tuesday in April.

Second Tuesday in April

Every year in which a President of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, to nominate candidates to be voted for at said election; also to elect State, ward and precinct committeemen and Senatorial committeemen.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A primary for the nomination for all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the primary law, shall be held seven weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

ILLINOIS ELECTION CALENDAR DATES, 1946

Source: Secretary of State

CONSOLIDATED PRIMARY AND ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1946.

Apr. 9: Primary for the nomination of candidates for State and County to be voted for on November 5, 1946.

Apr. 13: School election.

Nov. 5: General, State and County election.

STATE AND COUNTY ELECTIONS

And Other Districts Larger Than County—Officers To Be Nominated.

Primary, April 9, 1946.

The following officers from the State at large:

State Treasurer.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Representatives in Congress, State at large (one to be nominated by each party).

One State Central Committeeman to be elected from each congressional district.

The following congressional officers:

One Representative in Congress from each district.

The following senatorial officers:

ILLINOIS ELECTION CALENDAR—Cont.

One State Senator in each odd numbered senatorial district.

One, two or three Representatives in the General Assembly in each district (number to be determined by senatorial committee).

Senatorial committee elected (see Section 8-5 of Election Code).

The following county officers:

County Judge.

County Clerk.

Probate Judge. } In counties of 70,000 or

Probate Clerk. } more population.

County Treasurer.

Sheriff.

County Superintendent of Schools.

One County Commissioner in counties not under township organization.

One Precinct Committeeman elected in each precinct down State.

One Township Committeeman elected in counties of 500,000 or more.

State Officers—not less than five thousand and not more than ten thousand.

State Central Committeemen—not less than one hundred.

Senatorial Committeemen—not less than ten.

County officers—one-half of one per cent of qualified electors of party vote cast at preceding general election.

Ward Committeemen—not less than ten nor more than sixteen per cent of primary electors.

Precinct Committeemen—not less than ten.

Township Committeemen—not less than five nor more than eight per cent of primary electors.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR NOMINATING PETITIONS.

Representatives in Congress.

DEMO-CRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Dist. No.	Dist. No.
1.... 229	1.... 139
2.... 1,002	2.... 764
3.... 851	3.... 766
4.... 411	4.... 115
5.... 202	5.... 67
6.... 1,099	6.... 770
7.... 1,402	7.... 1,193
8.... 211	8.... 56
9.... 330	9.... 286
10.... 654	10.... 862
11.... 373	11.... 639
12.... 313	12.... 438
13.... 141	13.... 298
14.... 243	14.... 283
15.... 222	15.... 291
16.... 295	16.... 338
17.... 154	17.... 257
18.... 229	18.... 307
19.... 319	19.... 358
20.... 170	20.... 194
21.... 289	21.... 349
22.... 479	22.... 388
23.... 250	23.... 285
24.... 157	24.... 218
25.... 253	25.... 295

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR NOMINATING PETITIONS.

State Senator and Representatives in General Assembly.

DEMO-CRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Dist. No.	Dist. No.
1.... 60	1.... 39
2.... 106	2.... 53
3.... 153	3.... 103
4.... 295	4.... 93
5.... 391	5.... 292
6.... 393	6.... 541
7.... 491	7.... 775
8.... 152	8.... 288
9.... 204	9.... 67
10.... 148	10.... 208
11.... 501	11.... 487
12.... 64	12.... 122
13.... 540	13.... 511
14.... 116	14.... 219
15.... 80	15.... 28
16.... 62	16.... 121
17.... 48	17.... 26
18.... 138	18.... 171
19.... 695	19.... 320
20.... 92	20.... 162
21.... 246	21.... 158
22.... 109	22.... 136
23.... 362	23.... 290
24.... 83	24.... 132

DEMO-CRATIC	REPUBLICAN
Dist. No.	Dist. No.
25.... 828	25.... 753
26.... 75	26.... 125
27.... 85	27.... 20
28.... 147	28.... 164
29.... 80	29.... 73
30.... 131	30.... 139
31.... 402	31.... 376
32.... 66	32.... 119
33.... 168	33.... 164
34.... 77	34.... 96
35.... 77	35.... 184
36.... 108	36.... 124
37.... 82	37.... 140
38.... 126	38.... 144
39.... 100	39.... 140
40.... 111	40.... 121
41.... 217	41.... 362
42.... 108	42.... 125
43.... 90	43.... 136
44.... 109	44.... 163
45.... 164	45.... 202
46.... 89	46.... 105
47.... 195	47.... 168
48.... 102	48.... 132
49.... 219	49.... 173
50.... 160	50.... 178
51.... 70	51.... 108

DATES GOVERNING NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY ELECTIONS For Election To Be Held Nov. 5, 1946.

Polls Open 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

July 29: First day absent electors in military or naval service may make application for official ballot. (Chap. 46, Par. 20-2.)

Aug. 19: First day for filing certificates of nomination or nomination papers in the office of the Secretary of State or County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 10-6.)

Aug. 27: Last day for filing certificates of nomination or nomination papers in the office of the Secretary of State or County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 10-6.)

Aug. 31: Last day for County Clerks to publish notice of first precinct registration date if County Board determines two precinct registration days. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-7.)

Aug. 31: Last day to file withdrawal in the office of the Secretary of State or County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 10-7.)

Aug. 31: Last day for filing objections to petitions. (Chap. 46, Par. 10-8.)

Sept. 6: Last day for filing petition of public policy. (Chap. 46, Par. 28-1.)

Sept. 9: Last day for State Certifying Board to certify names of candidates to County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 10-14.)

Sept. 18: Last day for County Clerks to publish notice of second precinct registration date or single registration date if County Board determines two precinct registration days. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-7.)

Sept. 21: Last day for County Clerks or Board of Election Commissioners to have available for mailing ballots for military or naval service applications. (Chap. 46, Par. 16-5.01.)

NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY ELECTION DATES—Cont.

Sept. 21: First precinct registration day, if County Board determines two precinct registration days. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-7.)

Oct. 5: Last day for newspaper publication of notice of election. (Chap. 46, Par. 12-1.)

Oct. 7: First day for absent voter to file application for ballot. (Chap. 46, Pars. 19-2, 19-4.)

Oct. 7: Last day for registration in office of County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-6.)

Oct. 8: Second precinct registration day, if County Board determines two precinct registration days. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-7.)

Oct. 8: Single precinct registration day, if County Board determines. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-7.)

Oct. 8: Last day for transfer of registration. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-16.)

Oct. 14-15: Days upon which to file application for hearing where registration is "Incomplete." (Chap. 46, Par. 4-10.)

Oct. 15: Last day for Board of Registry to file their report with County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-14.)

Oct. 21-22: Days upon which to file application to erase name from registry. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-12.)

Oct. 22: Last day for County Clerk to have precinct list printed or typed for distribution. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-11.)

Oct. 24-25-26: Hearings on applications filed before County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-13.)

Oct. 31: Last day for absent and military

or naval service voter to file application for ballot by mail. (Chap. 46, Pars. 19-2, 19-4, 20-2.)

Nov. 2: Last day for absent voter to apply for ballot in person. (Chap. 46, Par. 19-4.)

Nov. 4: Last day for publication in newspaper of list of nominations. (Chap. 46, Par. 16-10.)

Nov. 4: Delivery by County Clerk of official ballots to judges of election. (Chap. 46, Par. 16-5.)

Nov. 4: Delivery of duplicate registration cards to precinct judges of election. (Chap. 46, Par. 4-20.)

Nov. 5: Posting of at least four cards of instruction around polling places and one in each voting booth. (Chap. 46, Par. 16-10.)

Nov. 5: General National, State and County election. (Art. V, §3, Chap. 46, Par. 2-1.)

Nov. 6: Last day for delivery of election returns. (Chap. 46, Par. 17-22.)

Nov. 12: Last day for Board of Election Commissioners to certify election results to County Clerk. (Chap. 46, Par. 22-8.)

Nov. 12: Last day for County Clerk to canvass returns of election. (Chap. 46, Par. 22-1.)

Nov. 15: Last day for County Clerk to determine by lot a tie vote. (Chap. 46, Par. 23-3.)

Nov. 25: Last day for State Canvassing Board to canvass returns. (Chap. 46, Pars. 21-2, 22-7.)

ILLINOIS TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIUM—1941-1943

Source: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44

Source	Fiscal Year 1941-1942	Fiscal Year 1942-1943
Direct Property Tax.....	\$ 316,316.02	\$ 236,560.07
Inheritance Tax.....	7,815,705.13	6,167,408.49
Beverage and Liquor Revenue Tax.....	24,848,064.95	22,423,707.15
Cigarette Tax.....	13,268,581.28	12,200,216.83
Insurance Fees and Taxes.....	8,219,544.71	10,344,702.42
Corporation Fees and Taxes.....	3,596,916.18	2,838,855.49
Crude Oil Production Tax.....	405,801.56	72,865.09
Crude Oil Production Tax (Protest).....	4,413,844.07	3,622,554.03
Interest Collected on State Funds.....	92,553.72	68,029.66
Income On Investments.....	6,131.36	230,942.84
Retailers' Occupational Tax.....	83,107,617.55	76,406,598.63
Retailers' Occupational Tax (Protest).....	5,238,099.27	4,431,139.70
Public Utility Revenue Tax.....	11,023,302.63	11,246,789.56
Public Utility Revenue Tax (Protest).....	108,097.71	115,183.53
Motor Fuel Tax.....	47,652,628.07	38,194,003.75
Motor Vehicle Tax.....	26,962,909.38	23,424,634.18
Federal Aid To Roads.....	4,938,232.24	4,723,038.15
Federal Aid To Old Age Pensions.....	23,771,861.39	24,569,061.43
Federal Aid To Aid To Dependent Children.....	2,878,565.49	4,879,328.92
Illinois Central Railroad.....	1,708,078.56	2,422,640.72
Miscellaneous Fees and Refunds.....	11,461,262.11	8,801,983.26
Unemployment Trust Fund.....	95,676,983.97	97,632,573.59
Other Trust Funds.....	15,098,233.28	23,081,312.92
	\$392,609,330.63	\$378,135,625.41

NAVY PIER, CHICAGO

Navy Pier, first known as the municipal pier, was opened in 1916. The pier extends 3,000 feet into Lake Michigan from the foot of Grand avenue. The headhouse, the building at the shore end of the pier, contains the administration offices and the entrances to the two freight and passenger buildings. Each of these is two stories in height, 2,340 feet long and 100 feet wide. The upper story is for passengers, the lower for freight. The

total width of the pier is 292 feet. On the outer end is a recreation building, 665 feet long, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant and other features of entertainment. It cost approximately \$3,400,000 not including engineering and inspection. During the war, the pier was converted to house naval personnel, which it still does at the present time.

ILLINOIS GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Summary of General Vote

Office, party and candidate	Plur- ality	Total in State	Outside Cook County	Cook County	Coun- ties car- ried
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS					
REPUBLICAN.....Thomas E. Dewey.....		1,939,314	1,014,655	924,659	85
DEMOCRATIC.....Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	140,165	2,079,479	804,112	1,275,367	17
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Edward A. Teichert.....		9,677	5,445	4,232	
PROHIBITION.....Claude A. Watson.....		7,411	5,478	1,933	
WRITE-IN.....Norman Thomas.....		180	17	163	
UNITED STATES SENATOR					
REPUBLICAN.....Richard J. Lyons.....		1,841,793	949,161	892,632	80
DEMOCRATIC.....Scott W. Lucas.....	217,230	2,059,023	804,276	1,254,747	22
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Frank Schnur.....		7,312	3,694	3,618	
PROHIBITION.....Enoch A. Holtwick.....		5,798	4,114	1,684	
GOVERNOR					
REPUBLICAN.....Dwight H. Green.....	72,271	2,013,270	1,017,766	995,504	90
DEMOCRATIC.....Thomas J. Courtney.....		1,940,999	754,501	1,186,498	12
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Charles Storm.....		6,906	3,227	3,679	
PROHIBITION.....Willis Ray Wilson.....		5,590	3,916	1,674	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR					
REPUBLICAN.....Hugh W. Cross.....	31,738	1,950,767	995,631	955,136	88
DEMOCRATIC.....Edward C. (Ted) Hunter.....		1,919,029	734,802	1,184,227	14
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Gregory Lyngas.....		6,816	3,137	3,679	
PROHIBITION.....Henry Johnson Long.....		5,827	4,096	1,731	
SECRETARY OF STATE					
REPUBLICAN.....Arnold P. Benson.....		1,886,876	970,068	916,808	84
DEMOCRATIC.....Edward J. Barrett.....	116,181	2,003,057	769,517	1,233,540	18
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Louis Fisher.....		6,927	3,203	3,724	
PROHIBITION.....Robert W. Melven.....		5,740	4,046	1,694	
SCATTERING.....			1		
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS					
REPUBLICAN.....Arthur C. Lueder.....	41,559	1,951,828	992,722	959,106	87
DEMOCRATIC.....William Vicars.....		1,910,269	729,560	1,180,709	15
SOCIALIST LABOR.....O. Alfred Olson.....		7,132	3,256	3,876	
PROHIBITION.....Arthur McFall.....		5,808	4,100	1,708	
STATE TREASURER					
REPUBLICAN.....Conrad F. Becker.....	15,110	1,933,705	986,006	947,699	87
DEMOCRATIC.....Earl W. Merritt.....		1,918,595	734,400	1,184,195	15
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Gus Larson.....		7,071	3,211	3,860	
PROHIBITION.....William J. Goodman.....		5,838	4,068	1,770	
ATTORNEY GENERAL					
REPUBLICAN.....George F. Barrett.....	53,726	1,959,836	998,516	961,320	89
DEMOCRATIC.....Sveinbjorn Johnson.....		1,906,110	725,702	1,180,408	13
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Tony Berchon.....		6,658	3,065	3,593	
PROHIBITION.....Frederick Juchhoff.....		5,720	4,044	1,676	
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT					
REPUBLICAN.....Earle Benjamin Searcy.....	68,216	1,953,537	997,947	955,590	89
DEMOCRATIC.....Casimir Griglik.....		1,885,321	714,697	1,170,624	13
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Rudy Kosic.....		6,798	3,062	3,736	
PROHIBITION.....Harry A. Varney.....		5,774	4,019	1,755	
CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE					
REPUBLICAN.....Stephen A. Day.....		1,839,518	938,644	900,874	80
DEMOCRATIC.....Emily Taft Douglas.....	191,235	2,030,753	791,924	1,238,829	22
SOCIALIST LABOR.....Walter Klobuchar.....		6,588	3,148	3,440	
PROHIBITION.....Elizabeth Stephens Carr.....		5,798	4,092	1,706	

ILLINOIS GENERAL ELECTION—Cont.

Source: Secretary of State

Summary of General Vote

Office, party and candidate	Plurality	Total in State	Outside Cook County	Cook County	Countries carried
TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS					
REPUBLICAN..... Charles L. Engstrom.....		1,899,495 ¹	974,090 ¹	925,405	.....
..... Charles S. Pillsbury.....		1,888,459	964,946	923,513	.....
..... Charles Wham.....		1,862,787	965,422 ¹	897,365	.....
DEMOCRATIC..... Walter W. McLaughlin.....		1,944,733 ¹	739,607 ¹	1,205,126	.....
..... Kenney E. Williamson.....		1,923,750	732,607 ¹	1,191,143	.....
..... Karl A. Meyer.....		1,941,038	731,907 ¹	1,209,131	.....
SOCIALIST LABOR..... Nada Mijanovich.....		7,045	3,186	3,859	.....
..... Helen Olsen.....		7,269 ¹	3,283 ¹	3,986	.....
..... Gabriele McKenzie.....		6,806	3,155	3,651	.....
PROHIBITION..... Alonzo L. Parrott.....		5,956	4,247	1,709	.....
..... Mildred E. Young.....		6,083 ¹	4,267 ¹	1,816	.....
..... Clay Freeman Gaumer.....		5,866	4,212	1,654	.....
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 8 OF ARTICLE X OF CONSTITUTION					
Yes.....		898,107	409,409	488,698	.....
No.....		653,877	343,616	310,261	.....
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 10 OF GENERAL BANKING LAW					
Yes.....		973,159	430,521	542,638	.....
No.....		434,767	228,653	206,114	.....
Total vote.....		4,079,024	1,845,852	2,233,172	.....

ILLINOIS GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Total Vote by Counties

Adams.....	29,648	Henry.....	23,000	Perry.....	11,146
Alexander.....	9,620	Iroquois.....	15,777	Piatt.....	6,658
Bond.....	8,823	Jackson.....	17,003	Pike.....	11,763
Boone.....	7,854	Jasper.....	6,771	Pope.....	3,196
Brown.....	3,632	Jefferson.....	16,564	Pulaski.....	5,671
Bureau.....	19,169	Jersey.....	6,541	Putnam.....	2,412
Calhoun.....	3,275	JoDavies.....	9,646	Randolph.....	14,000
Carroll.....	9,022	Johnson.....	4,899	Richland.....	7,772
Cass.....	7,623	Kane.....	64,022	Rock Island.....	54,480
Champaign.....	33,173	Kankakee.....	26,862	Saline.....	16,521
Christian.....	18,657	Kendall.....	5,712	Sangamon.....	62,454
Clark.....	9,161	Knox.....	26,434	Schuyler.....	5,466
Clay.....	8,112	Lake.....	61,917	Scott.....	4,117
Clinton.....	10,857	LaSalle.....	50,439	Shelby.....	12,468
Coles.....	18,217	Lawrence.....	9,453	Stark.....	4,473
Cook (See below.).....		Lee.....	15,417	St. Clair.....	83,167
Crawford.....	10,700	Livingston.....	18,845	Stephenson.....	19,848
Cumberland.....	4,794	Logan.....	12,904	Tazewell.....	27,317
DeKalb.....	18,336	Macon.....	42,917	Union.....	8,627
DeWitt.....	8,381	Macoupin.....	24,099	Vermilion.....	39,770
Douglas.....	8,124	Madison.....	69,883	Wabash.....	6,686
DuPage.....	61,816	Marion.....	19,487	Warren.....	11,067
Edgar.....	12,188	Marshall.....	6,838	Washington.....	8,239
Edwards.....	4,312	Mason.....	7,313	Wayne.....	9,793
Effingham.....	10,267	Massac.....	5,752	White.....	10,080
Fayette.....	12,079	McDonough.....	13,706	Whiteside.....	20,140
Ford.....	7,642	McHenry.....	21,399	Will.....	57,851
Franklin.....	23,677	McLean.....	33,773	Williamson.....	23,601
Fulton.....	20,320	Menard.....	4,971	Winnebago.....	59,220
Gallatin.....	4,329	Mercer.....	9,038	Woodford.....	9,912
Greene.....	8,693	Monroe.....	6,203		
Grundy.....	9,952	Montgomery.....	17,208	Down State.....	1,845,852
Hamilton.....	6,629	Morgan.....	16,164	Cook County.....	2,233,172
Hancock.....	13,478	Moultrie.....	6,098		
Hardin.....	3,523	Ogle.....	14,886		
Henderson.....	4,278	Peoria.....	67,635	Total.....	4,079,024

ILLINOIS VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, NOV. 7, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Counties	Plurality	Rep. Dewey- Bricker	Dem. Roosevelt- Truman	Soc.-Lab. Taichert- Albaugh	Counties	Plurality	Rep. Dewey- Bricker	Dem. Roosevelt- Truman	Soc.-Lab. Taichert- Albaugh
Adams.....	R 1,831	15,564	13,733	90	Logan.....	R 3,087	7,955	4,868	9
Alexander....	R 25	4,792	4,767	51	Macon.....	D 3,200	19,608	22,808	33
Bond.....	R 1,300	3,907	2,607	18	Macoupin...D 379	11,572	11,951	94	
Boone.....	R 3,634	5,708	2,074	6	Madison....D 11,715	28,399	40,114	258	
Brown.....	D 111	1,738	1,849		Marion.....D 671	9,408	10,079	25	
Bureau.....	R 4,826	11,802	6,976	34	Marshall....R 1,599	4,195	2,596	5	
Calhoun.....	R 685	1,956	1,271	6	Mason.....R 677	3,959	3,282	7	
Carroll.....	R 3,258	6,101	2,843	10	Massac.....R 2,056	3,814	1,758	56	
Cass.....	D 268	3,641	3,909	13	McDonough..R 4,531	9,028	4,497	13	
Champaign...R 5,093	18,935	13,842	98	McHenry....R 10,099	15,666	5,567	45		
Christian....D 365	8,995	9,360	18	McLean.....R 5,355	19,366	14,011	91		
Clark.....	R 1,754	5,373	3,619	15	Menard.....R 1,125	3,013	1,888	8	
Clay.....	R 953	4,484	3,531	38	Mercer.....R 2,390	5,667	3,277	16	
Clinton.....R 2,809	6,753	3,944	15	Monroe.....R 1,964	4,032	2,068	71		
Coles.....	R 537	9,473	8,936	8	Montgomery..R 1,134	8,989	7,855	91	
Cook(see below)					Morgan.....R 1,958	8,923	6,965	21	
Crawford....R 1,574	6,056	4,482	13	Moultrie....R 327	3,180	2,853	3		
Cumberland..R 309	2,700	2,391	4	Ogle.....	R 6,729	10,680	3,951	39	
DeKalb.....R 6,153	12,157	6,004	20	Peoria.....R 1,334	34,171	32,837	153		
DeWitt.....R 972	4,630	3,658	16	Perry.....R 1,559	6,236	4,677	7		
Douglas....R 1,361	4,684	3,323	4	Piatt.....R 1,271	3,912	2,641	16		
DuPage.....R 23,179	41,890	18,711	117	Pike.....	D 200	5,633	5,833	11	
Edgar.....	R 1,907	6,961	5,054	29	Pope.....	R 1,492	2,305	813	25
Edwards....R 1,819	3,016	1,197	10	Pulaski....R 937	3,248	2,311	25		
Effingham...R 854	5,441	4,587	46	Putnam.....R 656	1,521	865	6		
Fayette....R 897	6,332	5,435	11	Randolph...R 1,319	7,518	6,199	10		
Ford.....	R 3,047	5,317	2,270	8	Richland...R 1,719	4,577	2,858	16	
Franklin....D 286	11,377	11,663	66	Rock Island..D 6,122	23,980	30,102	85		
Fulton.....R 2,171	11,117	8,946	88	Saline.....R 1,732	9,083	7,351	28		
Gallatin....D 102	2,073	2,175	26	Sangamon....R 4,158	32,871	28,713	69		
Greene.....D 7	4,261	4,268	11	Schuyler....R 246	2,801	2,555	6		
Grundy.....R 2,766	6,310	3,544	16	Scott.....R 321	2,185	1,804	4		
Hamilton....R 668	3,582	2,914	27	Shelby.....R 282	6,201	5,919	12		
Hancock....R 2,634	7,972	5,338	4	Stark.....	R 1,649	3,050	1,401	4	
Hardin.....R 667	2,037	1,370	11	St. Clair...D 14,768	33,557	4,8325	231		
Henderson...R 1,145	2,695	1,550	2	Stephenson..R 4,193	11,948	7,755	71		
Henry.....R 4,409	13,539	9,130	61	Tazewell...D 1,881	12,531	14,412	50		
Iroquois....R 5,221	10,389	5,168	55	Union.....D 253	4,114	4,367	21		
Jackson....R 3,267	10,002	6,735	17	Vermilion...R 2,407	20,794	18,387	62		
Jasper.....R 311	3,453	3,142	8	Wabash....R 470	3,496	3,026	16		
Jefferson...D 580	7,916	8,496	44	Warren.....R 3,159	7,085	3,926	11		
Jersey.....R 636	3,546	2,910	11	Washington..R 2,705	5,428	2,723	9		
JoDaviess...R 3,167	6,465	3,298	18	Wayne.....R 1,664	5,683	4,019	22		
Johnson....R 1,776	3,298	1,522	3	White.....R 317	5,139	4,822	11		
Kane.....	R 15,327	38,689	23,362	145	Whiteside...R 8,607	14,162	5,555	132	
Kankakee...R 3,914	15,256	11,342	29	Will.....	R 2,973	30,058	27,085	269	
Kendall....R 2,349	4,022	1,673	3	Williamson..R 2,620	12,594	9,974	25		
Knox.....	R 5,894	15,964	10,070	81	Winnebago..R 3,006	30,837	27,831	164	
Lake.....	R 10,221	35,674	25,453	143	Woodford...R 2,723	6,237	3,514	8	
LaSalle....R 6,690	28,179	21,489	1,430	Down State..R 210,543	1,014,655	804,112	5,445		
Lawrence...R 1,188	5,191	4,003	12	Cook County..D 350,708	924,659	1,275,367	4,232		
Lee.....	R 5,498	10,397	4,899	9					
Livingston..R 6,205	12,436	6,231	27	Total.....	D 140,165	1,939,314	2,079,479	9,677	

Write-in—Norman Thomas and Darlington Hoopes 180.
Counties carried, Mr. Roosevelt 85; Mr. Dewey 17.

ILLINOIS CITIES INCLUDED IN THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

Arlington Heights, Bellwood, Bensenville, Berwyn, Blue Island, Broadview, Brookfield, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Cicero, Deerfield, Des Plaines, Dolton, Downers Grove, Elmhurst, Elmwood Park, Evanston, Evergreen Park, Forest Park, Glencoe, Highland Park, Highwood, Hillside, Hinsdale, Kenilworth, LaGrange Park, Lake Bluff, Lake Forrest, Lansing, Lombard,

Maywood, Melrose Park, Midlothian, Morton Grove, Niles, Niles Center, Northbrook, North Chicago, Oak Lawn, Oak Park, Park Ridge, Posen, Riverdale, River Forest, River Grove, Riverside, South Holland, Stickney, Summit, Villa Park, Waukegan, Western Springs, Wheaton, Wilmette, Winnetka.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, NOV. 7, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Counties		Plurality	Rep. Lyons	Dem. Lucas	Soc.-Lab. Schnur	Counties		Plurality	Rep. Lyons	Dem. Lucas	Soc.-Lab. Schnur
Adams.....	D	665	13,635	14,300	56	Logan.....	R	2,360	7,421	5,061	4
Alexander....	R	81	4,631	4,550	432	Macon.....	D	5,716	17,624	23,340	25
Bond.....	R	1,110	3,659	2,549	15	Macoupin....	D	784	11,085	11,869	77
Boone.....	R	3,488	5,552	2,064	7	Madison.....	D	12,971	26,372	39,343	22
Brown.....	D	379	1,548	1,927	1	Marion.....	D	1,124	8,722	9,846	20
Bureau.....	R	4,326	11,348	7,022	20	Marshall....	R	1,318	4,014	2,696	3
Calhoun.....	R	487	1,764	1,277	5	Mason.....	D	467	3,343	3,810	10
Carroll.....	R	2,954	5,608	2,654	8	Massac.....	R	2,040	3,725	1,685	49
Cass.....	D	658	3,388	4,046	7	McDonough..	R	3,766	8,527	4,761	9
Champaign..	R	3,244	16,980	13,736	79	McHenry....	R	9,309	14,827	5,518	27
Christian....	D	1,268	8,276	9,544	17	McLean.....	R	3,195	17,765	14,570	65
Clark.....	R	1,532	5,176	3,644	10	Menard.....	R	826	2,841	2,015	7
Clay.....	R	792	4,271	3,479	30	Mercer.....	R	1,734	5,216	3,482	8
Clinton.....	R	2,090	6,053	3,963	10	Monroe.....	R	1,832	3,881	2,049	7
Coles.....	R	43	8,949	8,906	3	Montgomery..	R	687	8,573	7,886	72
Cook (see below)						Morgan.....	R	1,077	8,214	7,137	14
Crawford....	R	1,270	5,793	4,523	9	Moultrie....	R	195	3,008	2,813	3
Cumberland..	R	230	2,600	2,370	3	Ogle.....	R	6,211	10,151	3,940	26
DeKalb.....	R	5,675	11,582	5,907	12	Peoria.....	D	4,302	28,708	33,010	131
DeWitt.....	R	556	4,360	3,804	15	Perry.....	R	1,440	6,043	4,603	5
Douglas.....	R	1,164	4,515	3,351	5	Piatt.....	R	848	3,609	2,761	11
DuPage.....	R	18,864	39,183	20,319	109	Pike.....	D	794	5,226	6,020	9
Edgar.....	R	1,385	6,445	5,060	17	Pope.....	R	1,425	2,243	818	20
Edwards.....	R	1,645	2,830	1,185	5	Pulaski.....	R	839	3,065	2,226	15
Effingham....	R	305	4,902	4,597	25	Putnam.....	R	533	1,427	894	7
Fayette.....	R	624	5,979	5,355	9	Randolph....	R	985	7,112	6,127	8
Ford.....	R	2,761	5,095	2,334	9	Richland....	R	1,220	4,136	2,916	14
Franklin....	D	815	10,831	11,646	59	Rock Island..	D	7,320	23,046	30,366	83
Fulton.....	R	1,285	10,487	9,202	78	Saline.....	R	1,328	8,717	7,389	19
Gallatin....	D	215	1,963	2,178	24	Sangamon....	R	1,908	29,529	27,621	73
Greene.....	D	410	3,827	4,237	9	Schuyler....	R	30	2,639	2,609	4
Grundy.....	R	2,483	5,916	3,433	15	Scott.....	R	163	2,064	1,901	4
Hamilton....	R	424	3,378	2,954	19	Shelby.....	D	250	5,837	6,087	10
Hancock....	R	2,156	7,595	5,439	6	Stark.....	R	1,446	2,914	1,468	3
Hardin.....	R	596	1,993	1,397	9	St. Clair....	D	14,444	31,728	46,172	191
Henderson...R 927		2,514	1,587	3	Stephenson..	R	3,057	11,172	8,115	61	
Henry.....	R	3,850	12,659	8,809	46	Tazewell....	D	6,136	9,753	15,889	40
Iroquois....	R	4,919	10,048	5,129	45	Union.....	D	533	3,898	4,431	18
Jackson.....	R	2,623	9,545	6,922	14	Vermilion...R 1,491		19,160	17,669	55	
Jasper.....	R	97	3,269	3,172	3	Wabash.....	R	227	3,236	3,009	13
Jefferson...D 749		7,499	8,248	20	Warren.....	R	2,571	6,539	3,968	8	
Jersey.....	R	286	3,250	2,964	7	Washington..R 2,504		5,218	2,714	9	
JoDaviess...R 2,789		6,136	3,347	17	Wayne.....	R	1,347	5,364	4,017	20	
Johnson....R 1,721		3,221	1,500	2	White.....	D	49	4,767	4,816	10	
Kane.....	R	15,955	38,345	22,390	110	Whiteside...R 8,147		13,806	5,659	84	
Kankakee....R 3,631		14,485	10,854	15	Will.....	R	2,089	28,893	26,804	214	
Kendall.....R 2,206		3,845	1,639	2	Williamson...R 2,236		11,966	9,730	25		
Knox.....	R	4,321	14,824	10,503	62	Winnebago...R 1,397		28,986	27,589	1341	
Lake.....	R	8,796	34,245	25,449	134	Woodford....R 2,173		5,817	3,644	4	
LaSalle....R 5,891		26,622	20,731	99	Down State	R 144,885		949,161	804,276	3,694	
Lawrence...R 1,002		4,941	3,939	7	Cook County	D 362,115		892,632	1,254,747	3,618	
Lee.....	R	4,884	9,865	4,981	4						
Livingston..R 5,512		11,809	6,297	16	Total.	D 217,230		1,841,793	2,059,023	7,312	

Counties carried, Mr. Lyons 80, Mr. Lucas 22.

USE PLANES TO CARRY FARM PRODUCE

The most promising new development in the air cargo field is in the transport of agricultural products, Eugene E. Wilson, chairman of the Aircraft Industries association, claims.

"Almost one-third of the fruits and vegetables shipped from out of the great 'winter garden' area might go by air if the air freight rate could be brought down to 10 cents per

ton mile, a foreseeable goal," he said. "Important among factors now retarding a reduction in rates are arbitrary restrictions on load limits, landing speeds, et cetera, which prevent the use by operators of the full competency of cargo aircraft specially designed for the job of carrying farm produce."

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOV. 7, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Counties	Plurality	Rep. Green	Dem. Courtney	Soc.-Lab. Storm	Counties	Plurality	Rep. Green	Dem. Courtney	Soc.-Lab. Storm
Adams.....	R 1,765	14,990	13,225	56	Logan.....	R 3,247	7,941	4,694	4
Alexander.....	R 468	4,898	4,430	43	Macon.....	D 1,048	20,249	21,297	22
Bond.....	R 1,450	3,937	2,487	14	Macoupin.....	R 794	11,978	11,184	75
Boone.....	R 3,817	5,752	1,935	6	Madison.....	D 6,884	29,783	36,667	220
Brown.....	D 115	1,699	1,814	1	Marion.....	R 143	9,512	9,369	19
Bureau.....	R 4,883	11,737	6,854	20	Marshall.....	R 1,820	4,298	2,478	3
Calhoun.....	R 695	1,894	1,199	5	Mason.....	R 883	3,967	3,084	7
Carroll.....	R 3,461	5,947	2,486	9	Massac.....	R 2,214	3,845	1,631	48
Cass.....	D 133	3,679	3,812	8	McDonough.....	R 4,590	8,953	4,363	9
Champaign.....	R 7,716	19,280	11,564	73	McHenry.....	R 10,385	15,426	5,041	26
Christian.....	R 262	9,186	8,924	18	McLean.....	R 6,515	19,577	13,062	56
Clark.....	R 1,561	5,225	3,664	10	Menard.....	R 1,137	3,022	1,885	5
Clay.....	R 1,021	4,415	3,394	27	Mercer.....	R 2,401	5,584	3,183	8
Clinton.....	R 1,612	5,988	4,376	13	Monroe.....	R 2,047	3,992	1,945	7
Coles.....	R 746	9,412	8,666	3	Montgomery.....	R 1,456	9,053	7,597	67
Cook (See below.)					Morgan.....	R 2,135	8,811	6,676	11
Crawford.....	R 1,587	5,962	4,375	10	Moultrie.....	R 448	3,163	2,715	3
Cumberland.....	R 288	2,682	2,394	2	Ogle.....	R 6,759	10,506	3,747	26
DeKalb.....	R 7,060	12,399	5,339	16	Peoria.....	R 6,599	34,381	27,782	117
DeWitt.....	R 1,171	4,722	3,551	15	Perry.....	R 1,446	6,133	4,687	4
Douglas.....	R 1,588	4,752	3,164	5	Piatt.....	R 1,462	3,961	2,499	12
DuPage.....	R 25,251	42,568	17,317	104	Pike.....	R 168	5,749	5,581	11
Edgar.....	R 1,884	6,739	4,855	20	Pope.....	R 437	2,252	815	19
Edwards.....	R 1,801	2,944	1,143	5	Pulaski.....	R 967	3,156	2,189	15
Effingham.....	R 760	5,271	4,511	27	Putnam.....	R 665	1,511	846	7
Fayette.....	R 1,109	6,323	5,214	9	Randolph.....	R 1,606	7,509	5,903	11
Ford.....	R 3,411	5,466	2,055	8	Richland.....	R 1,667	4,407	2,740	10
Franklin.....	D 267	11,246	11,513	57	Rock Island.....	D 4,293	24,691	28,984	87
Fulton.....	R 1,985	10,930	8,945	77	Saline.....	R 1,708	8,965	7,257	17
Gallatin.....	D 113	2,049	2,162	24	Sangamon.....	R 5,412	31,619	26,207	60
Greene.....	R 378	4,300	3,922	9	Schuyler.....	R 317	2,789	2,472	4
Grundy.....	R 2,658	6,071	3,413	14	Scott.....	R 436	2,207	1,771	4
Hamilton.....	R 507	3,462	2,955	21	Shelby.....	R 459	6,255	5,796	10
Hancock.....	R 2,756	7,955	5,199	5	Stark.....	R 1,706	3,044	1,338	3
Hardin.....	R 635	2,008	1,373	8	St. Clair.....	D 9,209	34,768	43,977	200
Henderson.....	R 1,110	2,620	1,510	3	Stephenson.....	R 4,859	12,166	7,307	58
Henry.....	R 5,033	13,360	8,327	49	Tazewell.....	D 583	12,667	13,250	39
Iroquois.....	R 5,872	10,635	4,763	40	Union.....	D 320	4,055	4,375	18
Jackson.....	R 3,149	9,826	6,677	13	Vermilion.....	R 3,428	20,493	17,065	51
Jasper.....	R 166	3,352	3,186	3	Wabash.....	R 560	3,439	2,879	14
Jefferson.....	D 152	7,857	8,009	19	Warren.....	R 3,270	6,924	3,654	8
Jersey.....	R 901	3,589	2,688	7	Washington.....	R 2,603	5,304	2,701	8
JoDavies.....	R 3,263	6,435	3,172	18	Wayne.....	R 1,445	5,464	4,019	19
Johnson.....	R 1,757	3,262	1,505	2	White.....	R 301	5,004	4,703	8
Kane.....	R 18,202	39,968	21,766	112	Whiteside.....	R 8,953	14,257	5,304	81
Kankakee.....	R 5,475	15,728	10,253	13	Will.....	R 3,817	29,989	26,172	220
Kendall.....	R 2,470	3,995	1,525	4	Williamson.....	R 2,840	12,370	9,580	19
Knox.....	R 7,136	16,299	9,163	57	Winnebago.....	R 5,331	31,228	25,897	140
Lake.....	R 13,068	36,518	23,450	119	Woodford.....	R 3,009	6,278	3,269	4
LaSalle.....	R 7,978	28,096	20,118	101	Down State.....	R 263,265	1,017,766	754,501	3,227
Lawrence.....	R 1,207	5,046	3,839	10	*Cook Co.....	D 190,994	995,504	1,186,498	3,679
Lee.....	R 5,564	10,321	4,757	4	Total.....	R 72,271	2,013,270	1,940,999	6,906
Livingston.....	R 6,300	12,276	5,976	17					

Counties carried, Mr. Green, 90; Mr. Courtney, 12.

See following pages for Cook County vote on Governor.

* As certified by County Clerk of Cook County.

AGE OF EARTH ESTIMATED

A group of scientists at Yale university, the National Research Council and other educational institutions have calculated the approximate age of the world to be from two to three billion years, by applying three methods of computation. The first is based upon the age of radioactive rock, because of the fact that radium in such rock disint-

grates into lead at a clocklike rate. The second is upon the rate of solution of soluble rock, that is, the salts found in the ocean. The third method is based upon measurements and computations of the formation of the crust of the earth as far down as scientists have examined.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS

Sources: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44, and Official List of State and County Officers, April, 1945

There are 102 counties in Illinois. The largest in area is McLean, with 1,161 square miles; the smallest is Putnam, with 170 square miles. The largest in population is Cook, with 4,063,342 and 79 municipalities, according to the 1940 census; the smallest is Hardin, with 7,759 in population.

So that official fees and salaries may be regulated, the counties in the state are in three classifications: (1) of not more than 25,000 population, of which there are 52 such counties; (2) more than 25,000, but less than 500,000, of which there are 49 counties; (3) more than 500,000, Cook being the only such county.

Under the state constitution there are two distinct types of county organization in Illinois; township organization, and counties not under township organization. The government of Cook county does not come within either of these classes but has certain features of both.

Counties under township organization are subdivided into local areas called townships or civil towns. Each township has a supervisor and all supervisors meeting together constitute the county board. In each county, the supervisor is elected for two years, and half of the total number must be elected in alternate years. The chairman of the board of supervisors and two citizens, appointed by the county judge, constitute the county board of review. There are 84 such counties in Illinois.

In counties of less than 75,000 population, the question of abandoning township organization may be submitted to voters upon the petition of at least 5 per cent of legal voters. In counties of 75,000 or more, the

petition must be signed by one-fifth of the legal voters.

Counties not under township organization maintain governing boards which consist of three commissioners elected by the entire county. One is elected each year for three years. The commissioners also constitute the Board of Health and the Board of Review for the county.

County organization in Illinois dates back to 1779 when, after the conquest of Kaskaskia and Vincennes by George Rogers Clark in 1778, the "County of Illinois" was established by legislative enactment of Virginia and the new county, vaguely defined as to boundaries, was attached to that commonwealth.

This was passed in October, 1778 and proclamation of the act made June 17, 1779. Capt. John Todd was appointed "County Lieutenant Commandant" and organized the government with the county seat at Kaskaskia. But the machinery of county government was never effectually set up, and it soon ceased to run.

In 1784, Virginia surrendered to the general government all claims to this territory and in 1787 "an act for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River" was passed by the Continental Congress. Under this ordinance Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the territory, and in 1790, organized by proclamation, the county of St. Clair, named in honor of himself.

The youngest counties are Douglas, created Feb. 8, 1859, and Ford, the 102nd, coming into existence Feb. 17, 1859.

COMMISSIONS OF ILLINOIS COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION, 1945 *

Source: Official List of State and County Officers of Illinois, April, 1945

Alexander—Andrew Serbian, G. H. Britt, Alonzo Mathis.

Calhoun—Paul L. Aderton, Oscar E. Twichell, Floyd Freesmeyer.

Edwards—O. R. Evans, Lincoln Glover, John H. Reckling.

Hardin—Elmer Hobbs, Milton Lewis, A. A. Miles.

Johnson—C. C. McCuan, Elmer F. Ragsdale, W. E. Mizell.

Massac—Gordon Kerr, Henry Foss, H. E. Walter.

Menard—Ernest M. Primm, George C. Whitney, Elmer P. Hornback.

Monroe—George Altes, William H. Rehmer, Henry C. Kettler.

Morgan—Walter Feareyough, Harry

W. Petefish, Robert C. McCormick.

Perry—John C. Winthrop, Walter Krone, Lawrence O. Robb.

Pope—W. O. Lawrence, William Casper, Charles A. Robinson.

Pulaski—R. W. England, E. C. Hogen-dobler, J. A. Palmer.

Randolph—James O'Brien, Ralph Kuykendall, Albert Liefer.

Scott—Roy Phears, Frank Hubbert, C. Gilbert Evans.

Union—Ward D. Dodd, George A. Hill, Fred Cunningham.

Wabash—Edward Waddle, E. Guy Pixley, Gentry D. Adams.

Williamson—Hosea Borum, O. H. Evans, George Martin.

*For names of the 15 Commissioners in Cook county, see section on Cook county in this volume.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Chairman: John F. Tyrrell, Chicago; Secretary: Clement A. Nance, 6845 S. Euclid Ave., Chicago; District 1, Cornelia J. Pickett, 4252 S. Vincennes Ave., Chicago; 2, Clement A. Nance, 6845 S. Euclid Ave., Chicago; 3, Clarence N. Bergstrom, 6215 S. Laflin St., Chicago; 4, Herbert A. Kossart, 3411 South Western Blvd., Chicago; 5, Clem Graver, 976 W. 18th Pl., Chicago; 6, John F. Tyrrell, 105 S. Mayfield Ave., Chicago; 7, Duane E. Reed, 2718 N. Albany Ave., Chicago; 8, Peter C. Granata, 771 W. Arthington St., Chicago; 9, Arthur B. Dehmow, 1823 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago; 10, William M.

Marks, Lake Villa; 11, George R. Perrine, Aurora; 12, Paul C. Rosenquist, Rockford; 13, Franklin J. Stransky, Savannah; 14, Ben T. Reidy, Rock Island; 15, Roy E. Larson, Galesburg; 16, William R. Allen, Peoria; 17, James E. Anderson, Eureka; 18, Harry McMullen, Danville; 19, P. E. "Doc" Fonner, DeLand; 20, Richard Yates Rowe, Jacksonville; 21, Carlos W. Campbell, Springfield; 22, Noel Spannagel, East St. Louis; 23, Frank G. Thompson, Mt. Vernon; 24, John W. Spence, Geff; 25, Fred B. Herbert, Murphysboro.

OFFICERS OF MAJOR CITIES IN ILLINOIS

(As of January 1, 1946)

Source: Illinois Municipal League

City	County	Mayor	City Clerk	Treasurer	Expire Terms
Alton	Madison	Harold F. Wadlow	Earl Linkogle	A. Krug	1949
Aurora	Kane	A. J. Carter	William Given	E. A. Hermes	1949
Belleville	St. Clair	Ernst W. Tiemann, Sr.	Carl Siegel	John W. Courar	1949
Berwyn	Cook	Thomas Barrett	Emil Vacin	Karel Marsicek	1949
Bloomington	McLean	Mark B. Hayes	Porter C. Noble	Ralph R. McConnell	1949
Blue Island	Cook	John M. Hart	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt	1949
Brookfield ¹	Cook	Carl B. Hayford ¹	Anthony J. Strobl	Elmer N. Swanson	1949
Cairo	Alexander	Egbert A. Smith	Robt. A. Hatcher	Grace E. Nordman	1947
Calumet City	Cook	Frank L. Kaminski	S. J. Maciejewski	Russell J. Cadman	1949
Canton	Fulton	Gus C. Sandberg	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill	1949
Centralia	Marion	O. W. Wright	James Maxfield	Miss C. Sundermeyer	1947
Champaign	Champaign	Geo. J. Babb	John P. Hill	Harry A. Hills	1947
Chicago	Cook	Edward J. Kelly	Ludwig D. Schreiber	Raymond Drymalski	1947
Chicago Heights	Cook	Joseph Gannon	A. Paul Soderman	Oscar F. Yanson	1947
Cicero ²	Cook	Henry J. Sandusky ²	John C. Stoeffel	Leo Kasperski	1948
Danville	Vermillion	Don H. Wilson	W. M. Cannady	J. A. Wherry	1947
Decatur	Macon	James A. Hedrick	D. F. Davis	J. W. Loftus	1947
East Moline	Rock Island	B. H. Ryan	Arnold Neihaus	Jerome Vogler	1948
East St. Louis	St. Clair	John T. Connors	John Tierney	T. E. Krebs	1947
Elgin	Kane & Cook	Walter E. Miller	M. H. Brightman	Harold Benedict	1947
Elmhurst	Du Page	William S. Fellows	Francis N. Neumann	Frank J. Maier	1949
Elmwood Park ¹	Cook	John A. Cullerton ¹	H. A. Hommersand	John F. Newton	1949
Evanston	Cook	S. G. Ingraham	Edward W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth	1949
Forest Park ¹	Cook	Fred C. Becker ¹	Charles J. Campagna	Louis A. Oswald	1947
Freeport	Stephenson	Earl E. Miller	Geo. W. Loveland	Ethel Brewster	1949
Galesburg	Knox	Ralph B. Johnson	Alfred Nystrom	Leo W. Morrison	1949
Granite City	Madison	Charles W. Moerlien	A. L. Stevens	Frank Sappington	1949
Harrisburg	Saline	Frank P. Parker	Olive Patterson	Wm. Biggers	1947
Harvey	Cook	Arthur E. Turngren	Frank C. Norton	F. G. Hudson	1947
Highland Park	Lake	Joseph B. Garnett	V. C. Musser	Charles F. Grant	1947
Jacksonville	Morgan	Ernest L. Hoagland	John R. Phillips	Henry J. Smith	1949
Joliet	Will	Arthur O. Janke	A. R. Blackburn	John J. Dillon	1947
Kankakee	Kankakee	A. F. Hattenburg	Herbert J. Hess	Louis J. Rivard	1949
Kewanee	Henry	Daniel Bates	Edwin F. Peterson	V. J. Olson	1947
LaGrange	Cook	Geo. W. Brooks	H. H. Mitchell	Geo. E. Shiffer	1949
LaSalle	LaSalle	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski	1949
Lincoln	Logan	David W. Sullivan	J. C. Greenslate	B. C. Moore	1949
Mattoon	Coles	G. W. Smith	Jas. L. Warren	A. D. Williams	1949
Maywood ¹	Cook	Earle K. Broberg ¹	Joseph Kearns	Ferrin O. Kaapke	1949
Melrose Park ¹	Cook	Andy H. Frenzel ¹	Michael J. Larala	Herman Weiss	1949
Moline	Rock Island	Ezra H. Sohner	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Roy E. Neuhaus	1949
Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Harry L. Bishop	John M. Ayers	Marie Willford	1949
Oak Park ¹	Cook	Stuart W. Cochran ¹	James A. Wasson	H. W. Austin	1949
Ottawa	LaSalle	Fred N. Spurgin	H. W. Farnsworth	Ray Thomas	1947
Park Ridge	Cook	Alfred P. Haake	L. E. Fleissner	R. T. Schuetzge	1949
Pekin	Tazewell	J. Norman Shade	W. D. Jansen	Geo. Behrens	1947
Peoria	Peoria	Carl O. Triebel	John H. De Wein	Elsie B. Arends	1949
Quincy	Adams	E. J. Schneidman	Lawrence Kuhlman	Ralph Thompson	1949
Rockford	Winnebago	C. H. Bloom	Elmer O. Strand	Frank Ditto	1949
Rock Island	Rock Island	Melvin McKay	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel	1949
Springfield	Sangamon	John W. Kapp	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Carl H. Blase	1947
Sterling	Whiteside	Ronald E. Shawger	T. J. McDonnell	Fred P. Jon	1947
Streator	LaSalle	T. R. Halfpenny	Paul E. Uebler	John F. Lyman	1947
Urbana	Champaign	George F. Hurd	Bess M. Holmes	Lulu B. Jones	1949
Waukegan	Lake	Frank G. Wallin	Edward R. Holmberg	Louis J. Schaeuer	1949
West Frankfort	Franklin	J. C. Randolph	George Cotter	J. Guss Gann	1947
Wilmette ¹	Cook	Wm. H. Alexander ¹	Nicholas P. Miller	W. B. Robinson, Jr.	1949
Winnetka ¹	Cook	Arthur E. Bryson ¹	Stella Winslow	Robert L. Grinnell	1946

¹Village; title of head of government is "President."

CHICAGO WATER TOWER

The first attempt to establish a water system in Chicago was made in 1834, when the Board of Trustees of the town of Chicago paid \$95 to have a well dug at Cass and Michigan streets. This served until 1842, when a twenty-four horsepower engine was installed by a private concern at the foot of Lake street. Water was pumped from the Lake through mains of hollowed cedar logs. In 1851 the system was taken over by the

city after having been an issue of the mayorality campaign. Two years later, pumping works, considered a marvel of their time, were housed in a brick tower at Chicago and Michigan avenues. The engines were operated until 1901, but the brick structure was replaced by the 150-foot stone tower and buildings now standing on the site, the only municipal buildings to withstand the Chicago fire in 1871.

SPRINGFIELD, CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS

Springfield was settled in 1818 and made the Sangamon county seat in 1821. In 1823 it was platted and for a brief period was called Calhoun. It was incorporated as a town in 1832, and in 1840 was chartered as a city.

It is 10 square miles in area and, according to the U. S. census, in 1940, had a population of 75,503. A recent estimate of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce places the population at approximately 80,000.

State Capitol

In spite of the fact that citizens of Vandalia in the summer of 1836 tore down the building which had served as the state capitol for 12 years and spent \$16,000 on the construction of a new one, the fight against removal of the capital to Springfield was futile. In 1837 the General Assembly yielded to the faction led by Abraham Lincoln and authorized the building of a new capitol at Springfield. The assembly bought the building in Vandalia and deeded it to Fayette county for use as a county court house until it was repurchased by the state.

The first two sessions of the Illinois General Assembly (1818-20) were held in a rented building at Kaskaskia, which had been the territorial capital since 1809. In 1820 a two-story wooden capitol was built at Vandalia; it was destroyed by fire three years later, and was succeeded by a larger brick structure.

The building begun at Springfield in 1837 cost \$260,000 and took 15 years to complete. Thirty years later it was too small.

In 1867, the General Assembly passed a

bill calling for the erection of a new state capitol, which was finished in 1888 at a cost of about \$3,800,000.

The old capitol, which had been sold to Sangamon county for use as the county court house, was vacated in 1876 in favor of the new capitol, which was still far from completion. Voters in 1877 rejected the proposal that \$531,712 be appropriated for additional construction, and it was not until 1885 that the proposal resubmitted to the people, won approval.

The present capitol, situated on a nine-acre plot, is in the form of a Latin cross. The circular foundation, 92½ feet in diameter and upon which the vast dome rests, is 25½ feet below the grade line, based on solid rock.

The extreme length of the building from north to south is 379 feet, and from east to west 268 feet. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet, and to the tip of the flagstaff 405 feet, the highest building in central Illinois. This led to the choice of the State House dome for the installation of the red neon beacon for aviators.

Other Public Buildings

Centennial Building. The Illinois Centennial building, designed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state into the union, was built at a cost of \$3,000,000. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 5, 1918, and the building was completed in July, 1923.

Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in the home that stood on the northwest corner of the site of the building, and Mrs. Lincoln died there in 1882, 17 years after the president's assassination.

One of the chief architectural features of the building, which is made of limestone, is a row of 12 Corinthian columns. On the frieze on the north, west, south and east sides of the building are inscribed the names of prominent Illinoisians. The entrances to the building are at the east and west ends and are alike in all details. Seven steps below the two entrances is Memorial hall on either side of which are ranged in glass cases the flags of the Illinois regiments.

The Centennial building houses the general division of the state library, the state historical library, a museum, several government offices, and the Lincoln room, which contains valuable relics of the president.

Archives Building. The Archives building, erected west of the Centennial building, was dedicated June 16, 1937 and completed in 1938 at a cost of more than \$800,000. The third of its type in the United States, this building will house non-current and man ysemi-current state documents. There

are 15 miles of file cases in the building, and modern methods of preserving documents and guarding against deterioration because of atmospheric changes will be employed. The building is fireproof.

Armory. The armory was completed in 1937 north of the capitol on the site of the old armory which burned in 1934. The new structure includes the office of the adjutant general and other state offices in addition to a large auditorium and drill hall.

Power House. The Power House is situated north of the Capitol, across Monroe Street, and furnishes heat and electricity to the Capitol group of buildings.

Supreme Court Building. The Supreme and Appellate courts of Illinois occupy a \$500,000 structure at the southeast corner of Second street and Capitol avenue, facing the State House. The act authorizing its construction was passed in 1905, and the building was dedicated in 1908.

On the first floor are the offices of the clerks of the courts and the attorney general. The state law library and court rooms are on the second floor. The third floor is devoted to living quarters for the Supreme court justices while court is in session.

Executive Mansion. The Governor's mansion, an imposing brick structure, painted white and surrounded by landscaped grounds, was built in 1855 at a cost of \$31,000 and contains 28 rooms. The offices of the governor are on the ground floor.

RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX

First Eleven Months 1944	First Eleven Months 1945	Month of November, 1944	Month of November, 1945
\$82,054,794.93	\$86,114,809.00	\$7,196,786.29	\$7,613,269.84

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS, 1901



Illinois elects 27
congressmen, one
from each of the 25
districts and two
from the state at
large.

Cook county and Chicago districts, 1 to 9 and a part of 10, are shown elsewhere in this section.

Districts are shown as apportioned by the legislature in 1901.

Springfield and Lincoln

Besides Sangamon county court house, which was the State capitol when Lincoln was a member of the state legislature, and the Lincoln Home, which is maintained as a museum, Springfield is rich with places directly associated with the president. Bronze memorial tablets will be found at the following places:

Site of Speed's General store, 107 S. Fifth street. Above this store Lincoln shared a room with Speed in 1837.

Site of Stuart and Lincoln's law office (1837-41), 109 N. Fifth street.

Site of Logan and Lincoln's law office

(1841-43), 203 S. Sixth street.

Site of Lincoln and Herndon's law office (1843-65), 103 S. Fifth street.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams street, where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived until May 2, 1844. Robert Lincoln was born here.

C. M. Smith building, 528 E. Adams street. In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address in January, 1861.

Site of Illinois State Journal, 116 N. Sixth street. Here Lincoln received the news May 18, 1860 of his nomination for the presidency.

Lake Springfield

Lake Springfield, one of the largest artificial lakes in the middle west, was completed and dedicated in 1935 as a water supply and recreation project. It is 15 miles in length,

has 40 miles of shore line, covers 4,300 acres of land, contains 2.4 billion gallons of water with an average depth of 15 feet.

PRINCIPAL WATERWAYS IN ILLINOIS

Source: State Division of Waterways

Apple Creek—Rises in Morgan county; flows southwesterly through Green county into Illinois; length about 53 miles. Principal tributaries are Wolf run, Coal creek and Bear creek; drainage area 435 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Big Bureau Creek—Rises in Lee county; flows southwest to Bureau county, thence southeast to Illinois river; length about 60 miles; drainage area 502 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Big Muddy River—Rises in Marion county; flows south across Jefferson county to the southwestern part of Franklin county, thence turns southwesterly into Mississippi river; at the southwest corner of Jackson county; length about 94 miles. Principal tributaries are Rayse creek, Casey Fork, Middle Fork, Ewing creek, Pond creek, Little Muddy river, Reese, Beaucoup, Galun, Kinkaid and Cedar creeks; drainage area 2,360 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Cache River—Rises in Union county; flows southerly across Union county into Ohio river; length about 73 miles. Principal tributaries are East Branch, Big Cypress creek, Big creek and Mill creek; drainage area 720 sq. mi. (Ohio river drainage.)

Cahokia Creek—Rises in Montgomery county; flows southwesterly across the southeast corner of Macoupin county and the northwest corner of Madison county through East St. Louis into Mississippi river; length about 56 miles; drainage area 360 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Sweet creek, Indian creek and Canteen creek. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Chicago River—In its original state had two branches, the North Branch rising in Lake county and the South Branch rising at Kinzie and Thirty-first streets, Chicago; these branches unite to form the main stem of the Chicago river which flowed into Lake Michigan; length of North Branch 29 miles; original length of South Branch $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; length of main stream $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. By the construction of the Chicago Drainage canal the flow in the South Branch and main stem has been reversed, the flow now being from Lake Michigan toward the Illinois river; drainage area (in natural state) 226 sq. mi. (Lake Michigan drainage.)

Des Plaines River—Rises in Kenosha county, Wis.; flows southerly to the state

line, thence through Lake and Cook counties, Ill., to the central part of Cook county, thence southwesterly across Cook and Will counties to the western boundary of Will county where it joins the Kankakee river to form the Illinois; length 111 miles, of which 92 miles are in Illinois and 19 in Wisconsin; total drainage area 1,366 square miles of which 1,210 are in Illinois. Principal tributaries are Salt creek, Jackson creek, and Du Page river. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Du Page River—Has its source in the West fork, which rises in Cook county; flows southerly through Du Page and Will counties into Des Plaines river, about four miles above its mouth; length about 74 miles; drainage area 326 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Edwards River—Rises in Henry county; flows westerly into Mississippi river in Mercer county; length about 67 miles; drainage area 446 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Embarrass River—Rises in Champaign county, near Urbana; flows southerly through Champaign, Douglas and Coles counties to near the central part of Jasper county, thence southeasterly through Jasper, Crawford and Lawrence counties into the Wabash river in Lawrence county; length about 132 miles; drainage area 2,260 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Scattering Fork, Brushy Fork, Brush, Cottonwood, Range and Crooked creeks, North Fork, Big creek and Muddy creek. (Ohio river drainage.)

Fox River—Rises in the northern part of Waukesha county, Wis.; flows southerly to the state line and through McHenry and Kane counties, Ill., thence southwesterly through Kendall and La Salle counties into Illinois river at Ottawa; length about 172 miles, of which 103 miles are in Illinois; drainage area 2,580 sq. mi., of which 1,640 are in Illinois. Principal tributaries in Illinois are Nippersink creek, Rock creek, Somonauk and Big Indian creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Grand Calumet River—Rises in Lake county, Ind.; flows westward across Lake County to the state line, thence northward to Cook county and into Lake Michigan; length about 30 miles; drainage area 689 sq. mi., of which 234 are in Illinois. Principal tributary is Little Calumet river. Calumet

ILLINOIS WATERWAYS—Cont.

lake, having an area of $3\frac{1}{4}$ sq. mi., is tributary about six miles above the mouth. (Lake Michigan drainage.)

Green River—Rises in Lee county; flows southwesterly through Lee, Bureau and Henry counties into Rock river in Henry county; length about 93 miles; drainage area 970 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Henderson River—Rises in Knox county; flows west and southwest into Mississippi river in Henderson county; length about 50 miles; drainage area 598 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Illinois River—Formed by the junction of the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers in Grundy county; flows southwesterly across the state into Mississippi river at the boundary between Jersey and Calhoun counties; length about 267 miles; drainage area 28,100 sq. mi., of which 1,020 are in Wisconsin and 3,140 in Indiana. Principal tributaries are Des Plaines, Kankakee, Fox, Vermilion, Mackinaw, Spoon and Sangamon rivers; Crooked, McGees, Apple and Macoupin creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Iroquois River—Rises in Jasper county, Ind.; flows southwesterly across Jasper and Newton counties, Ind., into Iroquois county, Ill.; thence turns north and empties into Kankakee river in Kankakee county; length about 87 miles, of which 42 miles are in Illinois and 45 miles in Indiana; drainage area 2,175 sq. mi., of which 1,240 are in Illinois. Principal tributaries are Sugar, Spring and Beaver creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Kankakee River—Rises in Laporte county, Ind.; flows westerly to the state line forming the boundary between Porter and Jasper counties and Lake and Newton counties in Indiana; in Illinois it flows northwesterly to the southwest corner of Will county and unites with the Des Plaines to form the Illinois river in Grundy county; length about 135 miles, of which 50 miles are in Illinois and 85 miles in Indiana; drainage area 5,280 sq. mi., of which 2,155 are in Illinois. Principal tributaries in Illinois are Trimm creek, Exline slough, Iroquois river, Rock creek and Forked creek. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River—Rises near Urbana; flows southwesterly across Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton, St. Clair and Randolph counties into Mississippi river in Randolph county; length about 212 miles; drainage area 5,670 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Lake Fork, Apple, West Okaw, Robinson, Richland, Wolf, Beck's, Mitchell, Big, Booz, Camp, Hickory and Hurricane creeks, East Fork, Crooked, Shoal, Sugar, Elkhorn, Mud, Silver, Richland and Horse creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Kishwaukee River—Rises in McHenry county; flows westerly across McHenry and Boone counties into Rock river in Winnebago county; length about 57 miles; drainage area 1,200 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Kishwaukee River (South branch or Kishwaukee river)—Rises in DeKalb county; flows northwesterly across DeKalb county into Kishwaukee river in Winnebago county; length about 58 miles; drainage area 412 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

La Moine River (Crooked Creek)—Rises in McDonough county; flows south-

westerly to the eastern part of Hancock county; thence southerly through Hancock and Schuyler counties into Illinois river at the boundary between Schuyler and Brown counties; length about 97 miles; principal tributaries are LaHarpe creek and Camp creek; drainage area 1,360 sq. mi. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Little Calumet River—Rises in Laporte county, Ind.; flows westerly across Porter and Lake counties, Ind.; Cook county, Ill.; thence easterly into Grand Calumet river in Cook county; length about 56 miles; drainage area 608 sq. mi., of which 201 are in Illinois. (Lake Michigan drainage.)

Little Wabash River—Rises near the boundary line between Shelby and Coles counties; flows southerly through Coles, Shelby and Effingham counties to the central part of Clay county, thence in a southerly course across Clay, Wayne and White counties and empties into Wabash river about 15 miles above its mouth at the boundary line between White and Gallatin counties; length about 160 miles; drainage area 2,180 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Big, Fulfer, Salt, Bishop, Crooked and Muddy creeks, Fox river, Sugar creek, Elm creek and Skillet fork. (Ohio river drainage.)

Little Wabash River (Skillet Fork)—Rises near the boundary between Clay and Marion counties; flows southerly near the eastern boundary of Marion county to the Jefferson county line, thence turns south-easterly across Wayne county and empties into Little Wabash river in the central part of White county; length about 78 miles; drainage area 1,050 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Brush, Horse and Fourmile creeks. Dry Fork and Haw creek. (Ohio river drainage.)

McGees Creek—Rises in Adams county; flows southeasterly across Brown and Pike counties into Illinois river in Pike county; length about 53 miles; drainage area 437 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Walnut and Fishhook creeks, Middle Fork and South Fork. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Mackinaw River—Rises in Ford county; flows westerly across Ford, McLean, Woodford and Tazewell counties into Illinois river in Tazewell county; length about 110 miles; drainage area 1,100 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Henline, Money, Panther, Walnut, Rock, Mud and Dillon creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Macoupin Creek—Rises in Montgomery county; flows southwesterly across Macoupin and Greene counties into Illinois river at the boundary between Greene and Jersey counties; length about 90 miles; drainage area 970 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Hurrican, Otter, Taylor's and Phill's creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Pecatonica River—Rises in Iowa county, Wis.; flows southeasterly across Iowa and Lafayette counties to the state line; thence southerly to the southern part of Stephenson county, Ill.; thence easterly through Stephenson and Winnebago counties into the Rock river; length about 126 miles; drainage area 2,610 sq. mi., of which 770 are in Illinois. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Rock River—Has two sources, East and West branches. Considering the East Branch as the main stream, the river rises in Washington county, Wis.; flows southerly through

ILLINOIS WATERWAYS—Cont.

Dodge, Jefferson and Polk counties, Wis., to the Illinois state line; thence southwesterly through Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island counties, Ill., into the Mississippi river about six miles below Rock Island, Ill.; length about 286 miles, about 157 of which are in Illinois; drainage area 10,820 sq. mi., of which about 5,200 are in Illinois. Principal tributaries are in Wisconsin, East Branch, West Branch, Crawfish river, Bark river, Bass creek, Turtle creek; in Illinois, Pecatonica river, Kishwaukee river, Elkhorn creek, Rock creek and Green river. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Saline River—Has its source in the North Fork which rises in Hamilton county; flows southeasterly across Hamilton and Gallatin counties into Ohio river in Hardin county, about nine miles below Shawneetown; length about 62 miles; drainage area about 1,230 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are North, Middle and South Forks, Bear, Contrary, Rector and Bankstone creeks. (Ohio river drainage.)

Salt Creek—Rises at the northern boundary of McLean county; flows southwesterly through McLean, DeWitt and Logan counties, forms a portion of the boundary between Mason and Menard counties and flows into Sangamon river at the northern boundary of Menard county; length about 92 miles; drainage area 1,850 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are North and Lake forks, Deer, Kickapoo and Prairie creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Sangamon River—Rises in McLean county; flows southeasterly to Champaign county; thence southwesterly across Champaign and Platt counties to Decatur, Macon county, thence westerly until near Springfield, thence northwestward to its junction with Salt creek at the northern boundary of Menard county, thence westerly into Illinois river in Cass county; length about 200 miles; drainage area 2,360 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Stevens, Camp, Mosquito and Buckhart creeks, South Fork, Sugar, Spring Prairie, Rock Salt and Crane creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Sangamon River (South Fork)—Rises in Christian county; flows northwesterly

across Christian county to the central part of Sangamon county and empties into Sangamon river about three miles above River-ton; length about 55 miles; drainage area 1,130 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are Flat Branch, Bear and Horse creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Shoal Creek—Has its source in the West fork which rises in Montgomery county; flows southerly through Montgomery, Bond and Clinton counties, into Kaskaskia river in Clinton county; length about 79 miles; drainage area 947 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are West, East, Middle and Dry forks, and Beaver creek. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Silver Creek—Rises in Macoupin county; flows southerly across Madison, St. Clair counties into Kaskaskia river in St. Clair county, just above New Athens; length about 61 miles; drainage area 502 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are East fork, Lake fork, Sugar fork, Mill, Little Silver and Loop creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Spoon River—Has its source in the East fork which rises in Bureau county; flows southerly through Stark county to the northern part of Peoria county; thence southerly to the eastern part of Knox county, continuing southerly through Knox and Fulton counties into the Illinois river at Havana, Fulton county; length about 115 miles; drainage area 1,790 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are East and West forks, Indian, Walnut, French, Willow, Cedar and Put creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Vermilion River—Has its source in the North fork which rises in Ford county; flows westerly to the central part of Livingston county, thence northwest through Livingston and La Salle counties into Illinois river at La Salle; length about 89 miles; drainage area 1,315 sq. mi. Principal tributaries are South fork, Rock, Scattering Rock and Long Point creeks. (Mississippi river drainage.)

Vermilion River (Middle Fork)—Rises in Ford county; flows southeasterly and joins the Salt fork in Vermilion county; length about 54 miles; drainage area 438 sq. mi. (Ohio river drainage.)

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1944

Source: Secretary of State

Chairman: George D. Kells, 3246 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago; Secretary: Michael F. Seyfrid, Carlinville; Dist.: 1, Joseph Clark, 67 W. Madison St., Chicago; 2, James J. Sullivan, 8132 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago; 3, Patrick J. Durkin, 6201 S. Marshfield Ave., Chicago; 4, Frank J. Smith, 4549 Emerald Ave., Chicago; 5, Frank J. Kudlacz, 2643 W. 21st Pl., Chicago; 6, Edward Sullivan, 3819 W. Maypole Ave., Chicago; 7, George D. Kells, 3246 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago; 8, Robert Cutro, 1460 W. Ohio St., Chicago; 9, Mathias Bauler, 1648 N. Sedgwick St., Chicago; 10, Robert

C. Quirk, 1419 W. Farragut St., Chicago 11, Francis J. Loughran, Joliet; 12, Leonard R. Condon, Rockford; 13, John P. Devine, Dixon; 14, Paul E. Rink, Rock Island; 15, Edward P. Allen, Quincy; 16, John E. Birdoes, Peoria; 17, C. Everett Smith, Lincoln; 18, Everett L. Dalbey, Danville; 19, Fred M. Whitten, Decatur; 20, Fred A. Cain, Jacksonville; 21, Michael F. Seyfrid, Carlinville; 22, John J. Hallahan, East St. Louis; 23, Ward P. Holt, Salem; 24, Don Scott, Harrisburg; 25, Browning Robinson, Tamaroa.

SOLDIER FIELD, CHICAGO

Soldier Field, one of the finest stadiums in the world, is located in Grant Park. It was originally called Grant Park stadium. On Aug. 20, 1925, the name of Soldier Field was officially adopted as a tribute to the Chicago soldiers who died in the world war, the Spanish-American war and the

Civil War. Soldier Field was dedicated on Nov. 27, 1926. The original cost of the huge edifice was approximately \$8,000,000. The normal seating capacity is 84,000, which can be increased to 180,000 if necessary. The arena is 300 feet wide and 1,200 feet long.

ILLINOIS WEATHER, 1944

Source: Illinois Crop Reporting Service, 1945

The two outstanding events of 1944 weather in Illinois were the heavy spring rains and resultant April floods in the Illinois, Mississippi, Wabash, Sangamon, and Kaskaskia River valleys, and the severe summer drought over most of the central and southern portions of the State.

Temperature averaged well above normal in both January and February, though in mid-February some severely cold weather occurred and the February snowfall was quite heavy. March and April were cold and wet—April precipitation for the State averaging the third heaviest of April record; the concentration of heavy showers between the 10th and 23rd of the month resulted in the overflow of rivers and small streams in the State, flooding approximately a quarter million acres of farm land and destroying thousands of acres of small grain. Further heavy rains in May in the Upper Mississippi Valley produced the highest river stage ever recorded at Quincy and flooded considerable farm acreage in Adams and Hancock counties.

May and June were the fourth warmest for those months in 55 years of record. June was the all-time driest at a number of stations in the central and southern divisions of the State and marked the beginning of the prolonged summer drought in those areas where precipitation in a number of localities totaled less than 25 percent of normal for the period from June 1 to August 15. Substantial rains during the latter part of August brought needed relief to most of the drought area. Further beneficial showers

occurred during September, particularly in the central portion. October, November, and December precipitation was subnormal, however, October experiencing one of the longest dry periods without measurable rain in the records of many stations. The persistent dryness until the end of the year in many localities of the southeast and extreme south resulted in accumulated moisture deficiencies for the year of 10 to more than 16 inches at a number of stations in those areas.

The last killing frost of spring occurred on May 5th or 6th in most localities of the north and central and on April 5th to 6th or May 7th in the south; the first killing frost of fall occurred quite generally about October 12th in northern Illinois and on October 16th to 17th or November 24th over most localities of the southern half. In general the length of the growing season in the north and central varied from 158 to 184 days and in the southern division from 158 to 197 days, though in a number of localities in the west central and extreme south the length of the season ranged from 200 to 233 days.

Sunshine averaged near normal to considerably above in most sections of the State in January, February, and June through October, but largely below normal in March through May and in November and December. November was the cloudiest in 55 years of State-wide record, and monthly sunshine generally amounted to only 15 to 30 per cent of normal.

Estimated storm damage from wind, hail, and lightning during the year exceeded 2.5 million dollars.

SUMMARY OF ILLINOIS WEATHER (JAN., 1944 - AUG., 1945)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Climatological Data

Month	Temperature				Precipitation. (Average)						Number. of days.			
	Mean	*Departure	Highest	Lowest	Northern Division	Central Division	Southern Division	State	State *Departure	Snowfall Unmelted	Precipitation .01 inch or more	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
1944														
January	33.3	+5.5	74	-13	0.85	0.39	0.54	0.57	-1.74	0.6	4	15	8	8
February	33.7	+3.8	75	-21	1.92	2.33	3.27	2.43	+0.50	8.5	8	10	8	11
March	37.7	-3.0	82	-6	4.89	4.11	3.71	4.26	+1.13	4.2	12	7	9	15
April	50.4	-2.0	82	17	4.73	7.77	6.47	6.52	+2.96	T	13	9	8	13
May	67.8	+4.9	96	27	4.35	4.13	4.14	4.20	+0.11	T	13	11	11	9
June	76.0	+3.7	106	35	3.85	1.94	1.48	2.42	-1.50	0.0	7	16	10	4
July	76.2	-0.3	105	43	2.12	1.71	1.67	1.83	-1.41	0.0	6	19	9	3
August	75.5	+0.9	103	44	3.01	4.27	3.93	3.80	+0.43	0.0	8	16	9	6
September	68.0	+0.2	97	36	2.57	3.80	2.05	3.00	-0.63	0.0	8	14	9	7
October	56.1	+0.3	94	21	1.20	1.51	0.67	1.21	-1.43	T	3	21	5	5
November	44.9	+2.7	82	12	1.78	1.93	1.82	1.86	-0.75	0.6	10	4	7	19
December	25.3	-5.7	67	-24	1.33	1.44	2.49	1.66	-0.44	9.5	8	9	7	15
Year	53.7	+0.9	106	-24	32.60	35.33	32.24	33.76	-2.77	23.4	100	151	100	115
1945														
January	27.7		78	-35	1.72	2.17	3.27	2.29		5.8	8	11	7	13
February	29.9		83	-32	1.51	1.88	2.60	1.90		5.4	7	10	7	11
March	40.9		94	-19	2.53	3.16	4.10	3.19		3.8	9	11	8	12
April	52.4		96	-8	3.05	3.67	4.16	3.60		0.7	10	12	8	10
May	62.8		107	22	4.00	4.19	4.12	4.11		T	11	13	9	9
June	72.2		108	31	3.98	3.98	3.95	3.97		T	10	14	10	6
July	76.5		115	35	3.15	3.27	3.15	3.20			7	17	10	4
August	74.6		113	31	3.40	3.20	3.48	3.37			8	16	10	5

*Departures calculated only at end of year.

ILLINOIS WEATHER SINCE 1897

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Climatological Data

Year	Temperature			Precipitation					Number of days			
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Northern division	Central division	Southern division	State	Snowfall, unmelted	Precipitation, or more	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy
1897	52.0	108	-28	28.74	37.39	45.41	35.85	24.4	98	149	110	106
1898	52.1	102	-16	40.89	47.87	53.83	46.64	27.7	114	142	103	120
1899	52.0	106	-29	28.50	34.35	37.48	33.02	26.8	95	151	110	104
1900	53.5	111	-19	33.88	35.53	36.45	35.38	28.6	95	159	106	100
1901	51.9	115	-21	22.69	26.69	28.45	25.72	21.0	79	178	93	94
1902	52.1	104	-24	47.43	41.42	35.47	41.88	15.7	107	146	108	111
1903	51.3	102	-24	37.55	33.92	33.16	34.94	23.8	95	153	108	104
1904	50.1	104	-25	32.03	38.21	43.86	37.59	29.8	92	154	110	102
1905	51.3	104	-32	33.52	34.65	43.94	36.61	24.8	95	162	100	103
1906	52.4	101	-15	34.12	35.59	44.86	37.26	24.6	96	151	97	117
1907	51.6	103	-20	36.74	40.19	46.79	40.65	20.2	104	155	90	120
1908	53.4	104	-13	33.30	34.76	39.51	35.34	22.1	89	179	90	97
1909	52.0	105	-21	38.83	43.82	48.83	43.11	29.2	102	161	89	115
1910	52.0	104	-31	24.35	32.22	42.13	32.29	21.9	87	175	88	102
1911	53.6	108	-12	38.49	39.40	38.80	38.95	20.7	104	152	95	118
1912	50.3	103	-30	31.58	33.96	43.76	35.55	37.1	97	173	97	96
1913	53.8	109	-18	30.81	32.94	44.44	35.40	20.9	99	163	88	114
1914	53.0	109	-29	27.68	26.99	33.90	28.99	32.3	91	164	91	110
1915	52.0	101	-29	35.42	43.13	48.61	41.90	21.2	111	138	99	128
1916	52.3	108	-24	35.35	34.69	43.59	37.17	20.8	102	172	90	104
1917	49.5	103	-23	27.23	33.40	37.04	32.54	18.2	93	160	97	108
1918	52.5	112	-24	32.94	38.56	43.07	37.94	26.7	99	166	92	107
1919	53.3	105	-28	34.86	35.26	44.80	37.56	12.7	98	174	89	102
1920	52.2	101	-18	27.27	32.42	40.07	32.80	19.4	95	168	88	110
1921	56.4	105	-6	39.10	40.20	43.66	40.74	10.3	108	157	103	105
1922	54.3	104	-16	28.27	35.20	39.25	34.15	9.1	93	181	83	101
1923	53.0	107	-15	30.45	37.22	47.71	37.99	12.3	110	156	83	126
1924	50.6	103	-26	35.31	36.98	34.64	35.81	27.3	112	159	88	119
1925	53.1	109	-17	29.65	32.34	37.10	32.83	17.9	94	165	90	110
1926	51.7	107	-13	41.82	46.39	39.14	42.94	33.3	118	136	88	141
1927	53.4	102	-34	41.00	51.07	57.33	49.38	17.4	114	153	85	127
1928	52.8	99	-19	34.73	36.10	42.76	37.40	9.4	105	168	88	110
1929	51.2	100	-30	35.54	43.37	47.83	41.94	28.7	117	156	83	126
1930	53.9	113	-35	27.41	26.62	30.34	27.89	22.3	91	176	87	102
1931	56.1	108	-11	35.74	37.59	41.07	37.88	15.1	101	165	84	116
1932	53.2	105	-20	32.09	34.62	45.31	36.56	19.3	101	170	90	106
1933	54.9	107	-26	30.06	34.89	41.47	34.89	12.0	97	162	91	112
1934	54.5	114	-28	29.30	32.59	38.74	33.04	23.0	97	169	92	104
1935	52.5	104	-16	38.82	41.13	47.33	41.93	12.8	114	138	86	141
1936	53.3	115	-27	30.48	30.40	29.77	30.27	24.1	91	183	87	96
1937	52.0	103	-12	28.98	35.98	48.33	36.77	16.0	104	158	92	115
1938	55.5	106	-7	40.73	40.22	41.23	40.61	12.3	103	163	93	109
1939	54.7	106	-8	29.55	36.90	41.97	35.82	23.3	95	173	90	102
1940	52.0	107	-24	27.60	27.41	32.88	28.78	19.9	96	154	95	117
1941	54.8	107	-10	40.79	40.69	35.81	39.56	18.3	104	150	99	116
1942	53.1	101	-24	35.92	43.09	44.70	41.27	22.8	111	144	106	115
1943	52.4	109	-27	32.09	34.96	37.96	34.80	20.0	95	166	97	102
1944	53.7	106	-24	32.60	35.33	32.24	33.76	23.4	100	151	100	115
*Period.	52.8	115	-35	33.32	36.44	40.90	36.53	21.5	98	158	97	110

*1878 to 1944, except temperature extremes, snowfall and number of days, 1895 to 1944.

ILLINOIS POPULATION INCREASED FROM 1943 TO 1944

In a special report of March 10, 1945, the Bureau of Census reported that Illinois population increased 34,243 or 0.4 per cent from July 1, 1943 to the same date in 1944. The population figure, excluding Illinois armed forces members overseas, was given as 7,729,720 on July 1, 1944 compared to 7,695,477 the previous year.

The increase of population in 1943-44 is

in sharp contrast to the overall population drop in the state for the period 1940 to 1944. During those four years, census figures show a decrease of 167,321 or -2.1 per cent in population.

While Illinois population figures dropped for the period 1940 to 1944, the total U. S. Census showed a general increase of 893,996 or 0.7 per cent.

Illinois Population

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1890-1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

Urban population, as defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, is in general that residing in cities and incorporated places of 2,500 or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

The farm population for 1930 and 1940 comprise all persons living on farms, regardless of occupation. Figures for 1920 include farm laborers and their families who, while not living on farms, nevertheless lived in strictly rural territory outside the limits of

any incorporated place. Allowance should be made for this in comparing the figures, and for the fact the 1920 census was taken in January, when many persons living on farms were temporarily absent, while the 1930 and 1940 census were taken in April, when the number of persons on farms was appreciably larger.

Urban-farm population comprises persons living on farms situated within the limits of incorporated places of 2,500 or over.

(A minus sign [—] denotes decrease, Per cent not shown where base is less than 100)

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 1890-1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Class	1940 (April 1)	1930 (April 1)	1920 (Jan. 1)	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1890 (June 1)	Increase 1930 to 1940	
							Num- ber	Per Cent
Total.....	7,897,241	7,630,654	6,485,280	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	266,587	3.5
Urban.....	5,809,650	5,635,727	4,403,153	3,476,929	2,616,368	1,710,172	173,923	3.1
Urban-farm.....	10,804	8,198	7,526				2,556	37.7
Rural.....	2,087,591	1,994,927	2,082,127	2,161,662	2,205,182	2,116,180	92,664	4.6
Rural-farm.....	1,119,488	991,401	1,090,736				115,962	11.6
Rural-nonfarm.....	968,103	1,003,526	991,391				23,298	
Per cent urban.....	73.6	73.9	67.9	61.7	54.3	44.7		
Per cent rural.....	26.4	26.1	32.1	38.3	45.7	55.3		
Per cent rural-farm.....	12.3	13.0	16.8					
Urban groups:								
Cities of 100,000 or more.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	20,488	
Places of 25,000 to 100,000.....	21	22	16	11	6	2	—1	
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.....	36	34	27	20	19	19	2	
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	61	56	47	41	27	15	5	
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	442,945	393,926	324,046	286,079	182,236	99,207	48,919	
Unincorporated territory.....	88	78	80	71	61	41	4	
Rural incorporated places.....	308,923	272,921	270,949	239,887	199,792	143,671	36,001	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	218	211	229	222	204	162	7	
Places under 1,000.....	338,459	327,745	351,142	347,968	313,637	250,966	10,714	
Unincorporated territory.....	714	728	711	700	617	491	—12	
Unincorporated territory.....	325,360	323,523	329,598	327,534	293,160	234,254	1,837	
Population.....	1,343,659	1,343,659	1,401,387	1,486,160	1,598,385	1,630,960		

COLOR, NATIVITY FOR ILLINOIS, 1910-40

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Class of Population	NUMBER			
	1940	1930	1920	1910
Total population.....	7,897,241	7,630,654	6,485,280	5,638,591
White.....	7,504,202	7,266,361	6,299,333	5,526,962
Negro.....	387,466	328,972	182,274	109,049
Other races.....	5,593	6,415	3,673	2,580
Indian.....	624	469	194	188
Chinese.....	2,456	3,192	2,776	2,103
Japanese.....	462	564	472	285
all other.....	2,051	2,190	231	4
Native White.....	6,534,829	6,048,203	5,093,332	4,324,402
Foreign-born white.....	969,378	1,218,158	1,206,051	1,202,560

COLOR, NATIVITY, FOR ILLINOIS, 1910-1940

Class of Population	PER CENT				1940		
	1940	1930	1920	1910	Male	Female	Males per 100 Females
Total population.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,957,149	3,940,092	100.4
White.....	95.0	95.2	97.1	98.0	3,776,703	3,737,499	100.8
Negro.....	4.9	4.3	2.8	1.9	186,067	201,379	92.4
Other races.....	0.1	0.5	0.1	.....	4,379	1,214	360.7
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	289	115.9
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955	501	390.2
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	127	263.8
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,754	297	590.6
Native White.....	87.1	79.3	78.5	76.7	86.3%	87.9%	.....
Foreign-born white.....	12.9	16.0	18.6	21.3	13.7%	12.1%	.....

FOREIGN BORN WHITE, ILLINOIS 1930 AND 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

Country of Origin	1940 Foreign-born White				1930 Foreign-born White			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female
All Countries.....	969,373	100.0	515,822	453,551	1,218,158	100.0	637,937	560,221
England.....	36,966	3.8	19,232	17,734	50,685	4.2	26,743	23,942
Scotland.....	18,270	1.9	9,479	8,791	24,839	2.0	13,271	11,568
Wales.....	1,811	0.2	997	814	3,277	0.3	1,829	1,448
Northern Ireland.....	6,559	0.7	3,231	3,328	10,054	0.8	4,992	5,062
Eire.....	41,947	4.3	19,315	22,632	57,208	4.7	26,951	30,257
Norway.....	21,508	2.2	10,774	10,734	30,256	2.5	15,665	14,591
Sweden.....	79,906	8.2	42,506	37,400	111,016	9.1	60,402	50,614
Denmark.....	13,869	1.4	8,139	5,730	18,945	1.6	11,325	7,620
Netherlands.....	11,634	1.2	6,622	5,012	14,828	1.2	8,466	6,362
Belgium.....	9,795	1.0	5,330	4,465	11,564	0.9	6,368	5,196
Luxemburg.....	2,034	0.2	1,130	904	2,786	0.2	1,594	1,192
Switzerland.....	5,209	0.5	3,016	2,193	7,315	0.6	4,308	3,007
France.....	7,233	0.7	3,486	3,747	10,155	0.8	5,164	4,991
Germany.....	138,023	14.2	70,236	67,787	190,605	15.6	93,312	92,293
Poland.....	138,700	14.3	72,103	66,597	173,007	14.2	92,212	80,795
Czechoslovakia.....	54,914	5.7	27,018	27,896	76,420	6.3	38,505	37,915
Austria.....	36,604	3.8	19,025	17,579	33,336	2.7	17,519	15,817
Hungary.....	21,311	2.2	10,705	10,606	20,395	1.7	10,519	9,876
Yugoslavia.....	21,921	2.3	12,866	9,055	28,173	2.3	16,939	11,234
Russia.....	74,454	7.7	39,833	34,621	87,026	7.1	46,773	40,253
Lithuania.....	37,186	3.8	20,945	16,241	44,733	3.7	26,337	18,396
Latvia.....	2,321	0.2	1,200	1,151	2,609	0.2	1,361	1,248
Finland.....	3,351	0.3	1,525	1,806	4,302	0.4	2,063	2,329
Rumania.....	9,985	1.0	5,272	4,713	13,172	1.1	7,054	6,118
Bulgaria.....	887	0.1	699	188	1,037	0.1	839	198
Turkey in Europe.....	86	.....	57	29	99	.....	61	38
Greece.....	18,428	1.9	13,416	5,012	20,003	1.6	15,038	4,965
Italy.....	98,244	10.1	57,476	40,768	110,449	9.1	65,340	45,109
Spain.....	798	0.1	560	238	1,046	0.1	748	298
Portugal.....	76	.....	51	25	102	.....	61	41
Other Europe.....	782	0.1	671	326	1,449	0.1	1,060	639
Palestine and Syria.....	1,405	0.1	823	582	1,551	0.5	894	657
Turkey in Asia.....	2,534	0.3	1,582	952	2,048	0.2	1,322	726
Other Asia.....	3,163	0.3	1,953	1,211	4,046	0.3	2,539	1,507
Canada—French.....	4,411	0.5	2,115	2,296	6,189	0.5	3,142	3,047
Canada—Other.....	28,845	3.0	13,965	14,880	37,400	3.1	18,702	18,698
Newfoundland.....	336	.....	157	179	386	.....	179	207
Mexico.....	10,065	1.0	6,261	3,084	21,449	1.7	14,651	6,795
Cuba and Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	527	0.1	307	220	507	.....	321	186
Central and South America.....	1,465	0.2	893	572	1,401	0.1	979	522
Australia.....	525	0.1	285	240	709	0.1	399	310
Azores.....	8	.....	4	4	7	.....	5	2
All other.....	1,052	0.1	563	489	1,290	0.1	718	572

LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OCCURRING IN ILLINOIS: 1927-1944

Source: Division of Vital Statistics and Records, State Department of Public Health
(Based on occurrences for each year as reported to February 1 of the year following.)

Year	Live Births		Deaths All Causes		Infant Deaths		Deaths from Maternal Causes		Leading Causes of Death				
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Nephritis	Accidents
1927	133,662	17.8	82,846	11.0	8,606	64.4	717	5.4	15,049	7,735	5,459	8,708	5,636
1928	129,668	17.1	90,192	11.9	8,333	64.3	694	5.4	16,609	7,888	5,917	9,572	5,842
1929	128,634	16.9	87,789	11.5	7,906	61.5	818	6.4	16,574	8,107	5,903	9,141	5,708
1930	128,421	16.8	83,593	10.9	7,152	55.8	693	5.4	16,197	8,368	5,787	8,809	5,965
1931	118,788	15.5	85,791	11.2	6,965	58.6	639	5.4	17,099	8,699	5,734	8,715	6,686
1932	111,425	14.4	83,183	10.8	5,882	52.7	588	5.3	18,274	9,039	5,987	8,611	5,495
1933	106,863	13.8	82,456	10.6	5,294	59.5	527	4.9	19,904	9,184	6,042	8,125	5,730
1934	110,225	14.2	87,205	11.2	5,326	52.9	532	4.8	21,025	9,636	5,915	8,083	6,920
1935	111,854	14.3	85,525	11.0	5,138	45.9	525	4.7	21,803	10,933	5,776	7,565	5,894
1936	112,158	14.3	92,811	11.8	5,245	46.3	475	4.2	24,307	10,332	5,737	7,514	6,360
1937	115,283	14.7	87,740	11.2	4,966	43.1	436	3.8	24,607	10,746	5,872	7,220	5,749
1938	121,898	15.5	84,768	10.8	5,017	41.2	390	3.2	26,048	11,194	6,183	7,177	5,615
1939	117,844	14.9	86,993	11.0	4,464	37.9	349	3.0	27,614	11,310	6,744	7,241	5,845
1940	123,211	15.6	88,233	11.2	4,331	35.2	359	2.9	27,614	11,310	6,835	6,835	6,097
1941	134,447	16.9	85,552	10.8	4,584	33.9	331	2.5	27,005	11,590	6,594	6,594	5,202
1942	154,075	19.5	86,707	11.0	5,075	33.0	292	1.9	29,126	11,815	6,736	6,840	4,985
1943	152,668	20.1	90,714	11.9	5,071	33.2	309	2.0	31,322	12,142	7,186	6,840	4,985
1944	138,805	18.2	87,144	11.4	4,496	32.4	254	1.8	36,680	12,482	6,759	6,107	4,899

*Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

**Rate per 1,000 live births.

ADVICE FOR EXPECTANT FATHERS

Source: Maternity Center association

Remember always to ask the doctor what to do when you don't know. His advice is better than that of your neighbors or friends. They may have had babies but their experience is not to be compared with the doctor's knowledge.

Be as helpful as you can because sometimes the days are rather trying for your wife and she needs the comfort and understanding help that you alone can give. You were never more needed by your wife than you are these days.

You can learn to help take care of the baby after he comes—get him ready for bed at night, bathe him on Sundays. This will give your wife a rest and give you a chance to get better acquainted with your baby.

Now that you are expecting a baby you are anxious to secure the best kind of care for your wife.

It is important that she be under medical care from the very beginning. It will help a lot if you urge her to see a doctor as soon as she thinks she may be pregnant. She may like you to go with her the first time she goes. Don't be scared by what you hear about the "Dangers of Childbearing." Pregnancy is natural and should be normal. If your wife has a good doctor and follows his advice, there should be no cause to worry.

Talk things over with the doctor yourself and he will tell you everything you should know.

Here are the important things you should help your wife do:

1. Get the best doctor available—nothing is so expensive as poor medical advice.
2. Follow the doctor's instructions to the letter. Nothing that bothers your wife is too trivial to ask the doctor about.
3. Live simply, get eight hours sleep and some sunshine, some exercise, some fun and avoid fatigue.
4. Eat a balanced diet every day and drink plenty of water.
5. Make the best possible arrangements for confinement.
6. Make plans for the baby's care before it arrives so things will run smoothly from the very beginning.

ILLINOIS DEATHS IN 1944 AND BIRTHS IN FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1945

(1944 figures are final; 1945, provisional)

Source: Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Health

	1944 Deaths	Births 1st 10 Months 1945		1944 Deaths	Births 1st 10 Months 1945
Live Births.....	138805	110081	Tuberculosis—all forms.....	3125	2569
Stillbirths.....	3049	2448	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2890	2350
Deaths—all causes.....	87144	71512	Accidents—all forms.....	4899	4003
Selected causes of death, total.....	81055	66358	Motor Vehicle.....	1317	1124
Diseases of infancy.....	3307	2633	Cancer.....	12482	10466
Maternal causes.....	254	202	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	6759	5790
Communicable Diseases, total.....	1457	1036	Diabetes.....	2605	2169
Diphtheria.....	23	9	Diseases of the digestive system.....	4102	3171
Dysentery—all forms.....	34	25	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	866	698
Encephalitis.....	33	32	Diarrhea and enteritis.....	270	213
Measels.....	85	8	Goiter.....	221	185
Meningitis.....	186	113	Heart Disease.....	30680	25406
Poliomyelitis.....	34	85	Coronary.....	6114	5427
Scarlet Fever.....	28	24	Chronic rheumatic.....	1685	1325
Syphilis.....	843	644	Homicide.....	312	278
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever.....	13	9	Nephritis.....	6107	4910
Whooping Cough.....	42	49	Prostate Disease.....	650	442
Other Communicable Diseases.....	136	88	Rheumatic Fever.....	71	61
Acute respiratory diseases.....	3269	2322	Suicide.....	755	665
Influenza.....	521	159	All other causes.....	6089	4846
Pneumonia.....	2748	2163	Cause unassigned.....		308

ILL. MARRIED POPULATION, 15 YEARS AND OLDER, 1940*

Source: Bureau of Census

AREA, AGE, AND COLOR	MALES 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER			FEMALES 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER		
	Total married	Wife present	Wife not present	Total married	Husband present	Husband not present
THE STATE.....	1,892,349	1,803,942	88,407	1,884,288	1,795,078	89,210
White.....	1,804,763	1,733,198	71,565	1,792,821	1,724,925	67,896
Nonwhite.....	87,586	70,744	16,842	91,467	70,153	21,314
URBAN.....	1,399,184	1,332,731	66,453	1,400,603	1,326,457	74,146
RURAL-NONFARM.....	265,959	249,293	16,666	260,775	248,757	12,018
RURAL-FARM.....	227,206	221,918	5,288	222,910	219,804	3,046
CHICAGO.....	807,818	763,375	44,443	809,563	759,678	49,885
Nonwhite.....	63,295	50,794	12,501	68,036	50,346	17,690
PEORIA.....	26,289	24,916	1,373	25,886	24,755	1,131

*With or without spouse present in same household, by age and sex, for the state, urban and rural, and for cities of 100,000 or more.

AVERAGE DAILY PRISON POPULATION

Source: Bureau of Prisons

	1944	1945	Employees June 30, 1945		1944	1945	Employees June 30, 1945
Joliet.....	4,579	4,159	540	Penitentiary			
Menard.....	2,356	2,154	287	Total.....	8,543	7,548	1,054
Pontiac.....	1,608	1,236	227	State Farm...	517	458	84

INMATE-EMPLOYEE POPULATION IN ILLINOIS STATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

June 30, 1944-45

Source: Illinois Department of Public Welfare

Institution	Inmate Population					Employees	
	June 30, 1945			June 30, 1944	Increase 6-30-45*	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944
	Male	Female	Total				
State Hospitals for Mentally Ill							
Alton.....	870	873	1,743	1,668	75	372	338
Anna.....	1,267	943	2,210	2,172	38	463	428
Chicago.....	2,180	2,397	4,577	4,517	60	579	596
East Moline.....	1,129	923	2,052	1,946	106	325	335
Elgin.....	2,422	2,618	5,040	4,883	157	635	618
Jacksonville.....	1,635	1,447	3,082	3,070	12	579	603
Kankakee.....	2,162	1,689	3,851	3,592	259	664	659
Manteno.....	2,933	3,366	6,299	6,447	-148	746	809
Neuropsychiatric Institute.....	31	35	66	60	6	143	123
Peoria.....	1,221	1,277	2,498	2,516	-18	440	442
Security.....	332		332	334	-2	70	64
Mentally Ill.....	246		246	255	-9		
Feeble-minded.....	86		86	79	7		
Total.....	16,182	15,568	31,750	31,205	545	5,016	5,015
State Colonies for Mentally Deficient							
Dixon.....	2,589	1,961	4,550	4,340	210	448	478
Feeble-minded.....	2,051	1,596	3,647	3,484	163		
Epileptic.....	491	348	839	799	40		
Post-encephalitic.....	47	17	64	57	7		
Lincoln (Feeble-minded).....	2,252	2,176	4,428	4,340	88	530	528
Total.....	4,841	4,137	8,978	8,680	298	978	1,006
Correctional Institutions							
Boys' Training School.....	676		676	573	103	318	323
Juvenile delinquents.....	623		623	533	90		
Felons.....	53		53	40	13		
Girls' Training School.....		280	280	287	-7	125	125
Women's Reformatory.....		188	188	210	-22	68	66
Misdemeanants.....		56	56	71	-15		
Felons.....		132	132	139	-7		
Total.....	676	468	1,144	1,070	74	511	514
Other Institutions							
Blind School.....	128	77	205	212	-7	95	95
Deaf School.....	219	172	391	443	-52	232	227
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	36	44	80	84	-4	81	84
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	54	26	80	80		30	47
Soldiers' & Sailors' Child. Schl.....	159	95	254	299	-45	208	189
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home.....	584	151	735	745	-10	148	146
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....		90	90	93	-3	36	36
Total.....	1,180	655	1,835	1,956	-121	830	824
Grand Total.....	22,879	20,828	43,707	42,911	796	7,335	7,359

*A minus sign denotes a decrease.

ILLINOIS MOTOR FUEL TAX

First Eleven
Months 1944
\$32,354,276.24

First Eleven
Months 1945
\$34,285,381.86

Month of
November, 1944
\$3,088,804.01

Month of
November, 1945
\$3,474,870.50

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENT AND RATES IN ILLINOIS PRISONS, 1944-45

Source: Bureau of Prisons

Admitted	June, 1945	State Rate	Penal Rate	June, 1944 to June, 1945	State Rate	Penal Rate
Penitentiary.....	162	2.1	2.0	971	12.7	12.0
State Farm.....	94	1.2	1.2	1,002	13.1	12.3
DISCHARGED						
Penitentiary.....	139	1.8	1.7	646	8.5	8.0
State Farm.....	81	1.1	1.0	949	12.4	11.7
PAROLED						
Penitentiary.....	97	1.2	3.0	1,560	19.2	48.5
DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE						
Penitentiary.....	82	1.0	2.6	1,469	18.0	44.8

State Rate is per 100,000 state population, estimated at 7,623,000.

Penal Rate is per 100 penitentiary inmates at beginning of fiscal year. 8,117.

Parole Rate is per 100 parolees at end of May, 1945. 3,209.

ILLINOIS PRISON INDUSTRIES

Source: Col. F. D. Whipp, Superintendent of Prisons

JOLIET BRANCH: Joseph E. Ragen, Warden

Textiles, garment factory, soap manufacturing, furniture factory, and concrete products.

MENARD BRANCH: Walter A. Nierstheimer, Warden

Hosiery knitting mill, underwear knitting mill, tobacco shops, and stone department.

PONTIAC BRANCH: Arthur A. Bennett, Warden

Sheet metal department, foundry, auto repairing.

PAROLEES

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

Source: 1945 Report of Illinois Department of Public Safety

	Joliet	Menard	Pontiac	Dwight	Total
As of July 1, 1944.....	1660	800	1090	67	3617
Paroled during year.....	706	317	533	23	1579
Total.....	2360	1117	1623	90	5196
Discharged.....	629	267	570	26	1492
Died.....	14	6	9	2	31
Total Removed.....	643	273	579	28	1523
Remaining.....	1723	844	1044	62	3673
Resumed parole.....	17	16	40	1	74
Total to Account.....	1740	860	1084	63	3747
DEFAULTERS:					
Returned.....	129	80	120	1	330
Returned new sent.....	32	17	26		75
At large.....	109	59	63	6	237
Total.....	270	156	209	7	642
Per cent of Parolees during year.....	11.44%	13.96%	12.87%	7.78%	12.37%
Add defaulters of previous years included above.....	56	24	52		132
On parole June 30, 1945.....	1526	728	927	56	3237

COMPARISON OF PAROLEES

Source: Bureau of Prisons

	Joliet	Menard	Pontiac	Dwight		Joliet	Menard	Pontiac	Dwight
Percentage defaulting.....	11.41	13.96	12.87	7.78	Percentage making good.....	88.59	86.04	87.13	92.22

CRIMINAL POPULATION OF ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS¹

Source: Bureau of Prisons.

Year	Prisoners	Rate per 100,000 Pop. ²	Year	Prisoners	Rate per 100,000 Pop. ²
1850	332	38.99	1936	10,258	131.55
1860	661	38.61	1937	10,568	135.28
1870	1,339	52.71	1938	11,860	151.26
1880	2,027	65.85	1939	11,908	151.25
1890	2,472	64.60	1940	11,679	147.89
1900	3,439	71.32	1941	11,041	138.58
1910	3,483	61.77	1942 ³	9,934	123.53
1920	3,695	56.97	1943	9,365	123.34
1925	5,086	71.63	1944	8,117	106.38
1930	8,545	111.88	1945	7,112	93.05
1935	11,109	142.75			

¹Includes Joliet, Menard, Pontiac Penitentiaries and Woman's Reformatory.²Beginning with 1942, the Woman's Reformatory of 200 plus is not included.³Population for inter-census years estimated by Department of Public Health.**TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COSTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS AND INMATES OF ILLINOIS STATE WELFARE INSTITUTIONS**

Source: Illinois Department of Public Welfare

Type of Population	Fiscal Year 1945			Fiscal Year 1944		
	Total Cost	Av. Daily Popula- tion	Per Capita Ex- penditure	Total Cost	Av. Daily Popula- tion	Per Capita Ex- penditure
Mentally ill patients	\$13,755,044	30,968	\$ 444	\$12,077,676	30,732	\$ 393
Mentally deficient persons	3,106,480	8,837	352	2,761,280	8,629	320
Correctional inmates	1,493,457	1,070	1,396	1,266,408	1,107	1,144
Other State wards	2,435,778	2,322	1,049	2,174,512	2,488	874
Total	\$20,790,759	43,197	\$ 481	\$18,279,876	42,956	\$ 426

POPULATION TREND, INMATE-EMPLOYE RATIO FOR ILLINOIS PRISONS, 1941-45

Source: Bureau of Prisons

Type of Institution	Population			Population Reduction		Inmate-Employee Ratio		Per- cent In- crease
	1941	1943	1945	1941-43	1943-45	1941-43	1943-45	
Penitentiary	10,571	9,435	7,092	10.7	24.8	8.4	6.9	21
State Farm	1,010	582	502	42.4	13.8	6.0	6.0	0
Penal Paroles	4,257	3,869	3,181	9.1	17.8			

POPULATION IN HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ILLINOIS: 1933-1945

Source: Illinois Department of Public Welfare

Year	Mental Hosp. Pop.	per 100,000 Gen. Pop.	Cor. Inst. Pop.	Year	Mental Hosp. Pop.	per 100,000 Gen. Pop.	Cor. Inst. Pop.
1933	36,762	481.77	1,299	1942	39,609*	492.52	1,177
1939	38,290	501.79	1,164	1943	39,923	522.35	1,141
1940	39,357	498.36	1,237	1944	39,885	523.22	1,070
1941	40,179	504.29	1,231	1945	40,728	527.41	1,144

*Does not include Illinois Security Hospital, which was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety.

COURTS IN ILLINOIS

Source: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44

Law in Illinois is administered by a succession of Courts, with the State being divided into two parts, Courts outside of Cook County, Courts in Cook County. The Appellate Courts and the Supreme Court of Illinois, have State-wide power.

The minor courts are those of Justices of the Peace, which are located in townships. The office is elective.

Each county has a County Court, and the judges are elected for four year terms. Their salaries are determined by the population of the particular county.

Where a county has a population greater than 70,000, the people also may have a Probate Court. Otherwise, the County Court Judges decide probate cases.

ANNUAL SALARIES COUNTY JUDGES BASED ON POPULATION

Population	Salary
15,000.....	\$1,800
15,000—24,000.....	2,500
24,000—48,000.....	3,600
48,000—70,000.....	5,000
70,000—100,000.....	5,500
100,000—250,000.....	6,000
Over 250,000.....	8,000

A list of County Judges will be found on pages dealing with Counties and County Officers.

If people in a city desire a City Court, they may ballot on the proposal, and if it receives

a majority vote, a City Court is established. There are 29 City Courts in Illinois, and the Judges and Clerks are elected for a six year term.

Next in importance are the Circuit Courts. There are 17 Circuit Court Districts in Illinois, with three Judges to a district. Judges are elected for a 6 year term, and the annual salary is \$8,000.

The Appellate Courts Judges are not elected. They are appointed from the Circuit Court benches by the Judges of the Supreme Court. They do not receive any salary, and continue serving their Circuit Court terms while they are on the Appellate benches. These Judges are not appointed for any specified term.

The highest Court in the State is the Supreme Court of Illinois. The State is divided into 7 Judicial Districts, and one Supreme Court Judge is elected from each. The term is 9 years, and the salary \$15,000 annually.

Cook County, which includes Chicago, has a separate Court system. The highest Court in Cook County is known as the Superior Court. Its 27 Judges are elected for a 6 year term.

Cook County also has 20 Circuit Court Judges, elected for a 6 year term. Additionally, it has 36 Municipal Courts, which, in legal authority, are about equal to the City Courts in the smaller communities.

COURT OF CLAIMS

The Court of Claims was established by the state legislature in 1903 "to hear and determine all claims and demands . . . which the state, as a sovereign commonwealth should in equity and good conscience discharge and pay." The court consists of three judges, appointed at large from the state by

the governor for a term of four years. The salary of each judge is \$3,240 annually.
Wm. Wirt Damron, Chief Justice..... Harrisburg
George M. Fisher..... Chicago
Robert P. Eckert, Jr..... Freeport
Edward J. Barrett, Secretary of State, Ex-Officio Secretary.

ILLINOIS APPELLATE COURTS

The state is divided into four Appellate court districts and justices for these courts are appointed by the justices of the Supreme court from Circuit and Superior court judges. Each Appellate bench consists of three

judges, except that in Cook county, which forms the first district, where two branch appellate courts are organized in accordance with law.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT

Source: Official List of State and County Officers, November, 1945

First District

Division 1—	
John M. O'Connor.....	Chicago
Grover C. Niemeyer.....	Chicago
David F. Matchett.....	Chicago

Division 2—

Hugo M. Friend.....	Chicago
Kickham Seanlan.....	Chicago
John J. Sullivan.....	Chicago

Division 3—

John C. Lewe.....	Riverside
Joseph Burke.....	Chicago
Roger J. Kiley.....	Chicago

Second District

Fred G. Wolfe.....	Quincy
Franklin R. Dove.....	Shelbyville
George W. Bristow.....	Paris

Third District

Harry E. Wheat.....	Freeport
Frank H. Hayes.....	Morris
Ralph J. Dady.....	Waukegan

Fourth District

L. E. Stone.....	Springfield
John T. Culbertson, Jr.....	Delavan
James V. Bartley.....	Joliet

CLERKS OF THE APPELLATE COURT

(Term six years)

Terms expiring in 1950

First District

Sheldon W. Govier.....	Chicago
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Second District

Justus L. Johnson.....	Ottawa
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Third District

Robert L. Conn.....	Springfield
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Fourth District

Stanley B. Brown.....	Benton
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SUPREME COURT DISTRICT APPORTIONMENT



OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Source: Official List of State and County Officers, November, 1945

JUDGES SUPREME COURT

(Term nine years)

Charles H. Thompson, Chief Justice . . . Harrisburg
 William J. Fulton . . . Sycamore
 Walter T. Gunn . . . Danville
 June C. Smith . . . Centralia
 Francis S. Wilson . . . Chicago
 Loren E. Murphy . . . Monmouth
 Clyde E. Stone . . . Peoria

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

Earle Benjamin Searcy . . . Springfield

SUPREME COURT REPORTER

Edwin H. Cooke . . . Bloomington

SUPREME COURT LIBRARIAN

Bruno G. Arkebauer . . . Mt. Olive

SUPREME COURT MARSHALL

Harry G. Newman . . . Peoria

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1818-1941

Source: Illinois Blue Book, 1943-44

Name	Took office	End of term	Name	Took office	End of term
Joseph Philips	Oct. 9, 1818	July 4, 1822	David J. Baker	July 9, 1878	June, 1879
Thomas C. Browne	Oct. 9, 1818	Jan. 19, 1825	John H. Mulkey	June 2, 1879	June, 1888
Thomas C. Browne	Jan. 19, 1825	Dec. 4, 1848	David J. Baker	June 4, 1888	June, 1897
William P. Foster	Oct. 9, 1818	June 22, 1819	Damon G. Tunnell	Feb. 16, 1885	June, 1885
John Reynolds	Oct. 9, 1818	Jan. 19, 1825	Simeon P. Shope	June 1, 1885	June, 1894
William Wilson	Aug. 17, 1819	Jan. 19, 1825	B. D. Magruder	Nov. 3, 1885	June, 1888
William Wilson	Jan. 19, 1825	Dec. 4, 1848	B. D. Magruder	June 4, 1888	June, 1897
Thomas Reynolds	Aug. 31, 1822	Jan. 19, 1825	B. D. Magruder	June 7, 1897	June, 1906
Samuel D. Lockwood	Jan. 19, 1825	Nov. 3, 1848	Jacob W. Wilkin	June 4, 1888	June, 1897
Theophilus W. Smith	Jan. 19, 1825	Dec. 26, 1842	Jacob W. Wilkin	June 7, 1897	June, 1906
Samuel H. Treat	Feb. 15, 1841	Dec. 4, 1848	Jacob W. Wilkin	June 4, 1906	Apr. 4, 1907
Samuel H. Treat	Sept. 4, 1848	Mar. 23, 1855	Jacob M. Bailey	June 4, 1888	Nov., 1895
Thomas Ford	Feb. 15, 1841	Aug. 1, 1842	Jesse J. Phillips	June 5, 1893	June, 1893
Sidney Breese	Feb. 15, 1841	Jan. 1, 1843	Jesse J. Phillips	June 7, 1897	June, 1901
Sidney Breese	Nov. 3, 1857	June 3, 1861	James H. Cartwright	Dec. 17, 1895	June, 1897
Sidney Breese	June 3, 1861	June 6, 1870	James H. Cartwright	June 7, 1897	June, 1906
Sidney Breese	June 6, 1870	June 28, 1878	James H. Cartwright	June 4, 1906	June, 1915
Walter B. Scates	Feb. 15, 1841	Jan. 11, 1847	Joseph N. Carter	June 1, 1894	June, 1903
Walter B. Scates	June 25, 1853	Oct. 1, 1857	Carroll C. Boggs	June 7, 1897	June, 1906
Stephen A. Douglas	Feb. 15, 1841	June 28, 1843	John P. Hand	June 4, 1900	June, 1909
John D. Caton	Aug. 9, 1842	Mar. 6, 1843	James B. Hicks	May 21, 1901	June, 1906
John D. Caton	May 2, 1843	Feb. 17, 1845	Guy C. Scott	June 1, 1903	June, 1912
John D. Caton	Feb. 17, 1845	Dec. 4, 1848	William M. Farmer	June 4, 1906	June, 1915
John D. Caton	Sept. 4, 1848	June 4, 1855	Alonzo K. Vickers	June 4, 1906	June, 1915
John D. Caton	June 4, 1855	Jan. 9, 1864	Orrin N. Carter	June 4, 1906	June, 1915
James Semple	Jan. 16, 1843	Aug. 16, 1843	Frank K. Dunn	June 8, 1907	June, 1915
Richard M. Young	Jan. 14, 1843	Jan. 25, 1847	John P. Hand	June 7, 1909	June, 1918
John M. Robinson	Mar. 6, 1843	Apr. 27, 1843	George A. Cooke	Sept. 25, 1909	June, 1912
James Shields	Aug. 16, 1843	Feb. 17, 1845	George A. Cooke	June 3, 1912	June, 1921
James Shields	Feb. 17, 1845	Apr. 2, 1845	Charles C. Craig	Oct. 20, 1913	June, 1918
Jesse B. Thomas	Aug. 24, 1843	Feb. 17, 1845	Albert Watson	Feb. 17, 1915	June, 1915
Jesse B. Thomas	Feb. 17, 1845	Aug. 8, 1845	Warren W. Duncan	June 7, 1915	June, 1924
Jesse B. Thomas	Jan. 26, 1847	Dec. 4, 1848	William M. Farmer	June 27, 1915	June, 1924
Gustavus P. Koerner	Apr. 2, 1845	Dec. 4, 1848	Frank K. Dunn	June 27, 1915	June, 1924
Norman H. Purple	Aug. 8, 1845	Dec. 4, 1848	James H. Cartwright	June 27, 1915	June, 1924
William Denning	Jan. 18, 1847	Dec. 4, 1848	Orrin N. Carter	June 27, 1915	June, 1924
David M. Woodson	Nov. 1, 1848	Dec. 4, 1848	Clyde E. Stone	June 3, 1918	June, 1927
Lyman Trumbull	Sept. 4, 1845	June 7, 1852	Floyd E. Thompson	Apr. 1, 1919	June, 1921
Lyman Trumbull	June 7, 1852	July 4, 1853	Floyd E. Thompson	June 6, 1921	June, 1930
Onias C. Skinner	June 4, 1855	Apr. 19, 1858	Warren W. Duncan	June 2, 1924	June, 1933
Pinkney H. Walker	Feb. 6, 1858	June, 1858	William M. Farmer	June 2, 1924	June, 1933
Pinkney H. Walker	June 7, 1858	June, 1867	Frank K. Dunn	June 2, 1924	June, 1933
Pinkney H. Walker	June 3, 1867	June, 1875	Oscar E. Heard	June 2, 1924	June, 1933
Pinkney H. Walker	June 5, 1876	Feb. 16, 1885	Frederic R. DeYoung	June 2, 1924	June, 1933
Corydon Beckwith	Jan. 7, 1864	June 6, 1864	Clyde E. Stone	June 6, 1927	June, 1936
Charles B. Lawrence	June 6, 1864	June, 1873	Cyrus Dietz	Nov. 6, 1928	June, 1930
Anthony Thornton	July 2, 1870	May 31, 1873	Paul Samuell	Oct. 18, 1929	June, 1930
John M. Scott	July 2, 1870	June, 1879	Warren H. Orr	June 2, 1930	June, 1939
John M. Scott	June 2, 1879	June, 1888	Norman L. Jones	Aug. 31, 1931	June, 1933
Benjamin R. Sheldon	July 2, 1870	June, 1879	Paul Farthing	June 5, 1933	June, 1942
Benjamin R. Sheldon	June 2, 1879	June, 1888	Norman L. Jones	June 5, 1933	June, 1942
W. K. McAllister	July 2, 1870	Nov. 26, 1875	Lott R. Herrick	June 5, 1933	June, 1942
John Schofield	June 2, 1873	June, 1879	Elwyn R. Shaw	June 5, 1933	June, 1942
John Schofield	June 2, 1879	June, 1888	Frederic R. DeYoung	June 5, 1938	June, 1942
John Schofield	June 4, 1888	Feb. 13, 1893	Francis S. Wilson	July 1, 1935	June, 1942
Alfred M. Craig	June 2, 1873	June, 1882	Clyde E. Stone	June 1, 1936	June, 1945
Alfred M. Craig	June 5, 1882	June, 1891	Walter T. Gunn	June 27, 1933	June, 1942
Alfred M. Craig	June 1, 1891	June, 1900	Loren E. Murphy	June 5, 1939	June, 1948
T. Lyle Dickey	Dec. 21, 1875	June, 1879	June C. Smith	Feb. 25, 1941	June, 1942
T. Lyle Dickey	June 2, 1879	July, 1885			

CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT APPORTIONMENT (SEVENTEEN DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF COOK COUNTY)



JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS, OUTSIDE OF COOK COUNTY

(Terms expire in 1951)

Dist.	Name	Address	Dist.	Name	Address
1	C. Ross Reynolds	Vienna	10	William M. Bardens	Monmouth
	Harold L. Zimmerman	Marion		John T. Culbertson, Jr.	Delavan
	Lloyd M. Bradley	Carbondale		Joseph E. Daily	Peoria
2	Charles T. Randolph	Carmi		Henry J. Ingram	Peoria
	J. Caswell Crebs	Robinson	11	William C. Radliff	Bloomington
	B. W. Eovaldi	Benton		Ray Sesler	Pontiac
3	Edward F. Bareis	East St. Louis		Frank S. Bevan	Atlanta
	R. W. Griffith	Granite City	12	James V. Bartley	Joliet
	Ralph L. Maxwell	Nashville		C. D. Henry	Kankakee
4	Franklin R. Dove	Shelbyville		Roscoe C. South	Watseka
	James G. Burnside	Vandalia	13	Roy Wilhelm	Ottawa
	Ward P. Holt	Salem		Louis A. Zearing	Princeton
5	Casper Platt	Danville		Frank H. Hayes	Morris
	Ben F. Anderson	Charleston	14	Ray I. Klingbiel	East Moline
	George W. Bristow	Paris		Leonard E. Telleen	Cambridge
6	Martin E. Morthland	Decatur		August J. Scheineman	Sterling
	Frank B. Leonard	Champaign	15	Harry E. Wheat	Freeport
	Grover W. Watson	Decatur		Leon A. Zick	Oregon
7	Lawrence E. Stone	Springfield		George C. Dixon	Dixon
	Clement L. Smith	Carrollton	16	Win G. Knoch	Naperville
	L. E. Wilhite	Carlinville		Charles A. O'Connor	Aurora
8	Fred G. Wolfe	Quincy		Harry W. McEwen	DeKalb
	A. Clay Williams	Pittsfield	17	Ralph J. Dady	Waukegan
	Maurice E. Barnes	Havana		William R. Dusher	Rockford
9	Riley E. Stevens	Galesburg		William M. Carroll	Woodstock
	Burton A. Roeth	Carthage			

COMMITTEE ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS

Source: Official List of State and County Officers, 1945

The function of this committee is to pass upon the character of students who pass the bar examination. Appointed by the Illinois Supreme Court.

First District

William P. Churchill	Chicago
Herbert C. DeYoung	Chicago
John W. Kearns	Chicago
William H. Haight	Chicago
Stephen Love	Chicago
John P. McGoorty, Jr.	Chicago
Paul O'Donnell	Chicago
John E. Owens	Chicago
Don M. Pebbles	Chicago
Joseph H. Pleck	Chicago
Robert W. Schupp	Chicago

Len Young Smith	Chicago
Arthur A. Sullivan	Chicago
Lionel G. Thorsness	Chicago
Dean Lake Traxler	Chicago

Second District

Harry C. Daniels	Elgin
Edward L. Eagle	Rock Island
John M. Elliott	Peoria

Third District

Robert P. Vail	Decatur
Walter Bellatti	Jacksonville
H. M. Steely, Jr.	Danville

Fourth District

George W. Lackey	Lawrenceville
Isaac K. Levy	Murphysboro
Ralph F. Lesemann	East St. Louis

CITY COURTS IN ILLINOIS

Source: Official List, State and County Officers, November, 1945

City	Judge	Clerk	City	Judge	Clerk
Alton	Wm. P. Boynton	Felix T. Boschert	Granite City	Wesley Lueders	Ora Jahn
Aurora	Walter R. O'Malley	John A. VanHam	Harrisburg	Oral P. Tuttle	Maggie Garavalla
Beardstown	Hardin E. Hanks	W. G. Mooney	Herrin	Robert T. Cook	Bessie Maguire
Benton	Paul A. Jones	Thelma Prindle Carroll	Johnston City	J. H. Clayton	
Calumet City	John J. Wallace	Casey J. Stefaniak	Kewanee	Julian P. Wilamoski	Marguerite Johnson
Canton	Ezra J. Clark	A. C. Shepley	Litchfield	Paul McWilliams	Dewey Randle
Carbondale	Elmer J. Medlin	A. T. Walters	Marion	John M. Reid	Harold Pangborn
Charleston	C. Wade Barrick	Harry A. Densmore	Mattoon	Jacob Berkowitz	S. A. D. Harry
Chicago	Homer Abbott	Chris D. Gregory	Moline	Edward J. Turnbaugh	George A. Schrader
Heights					
DeKalb	Archie G. Kennedy	John C. Killian	Pana	Guy L. Smith	J. A. Foil
DuQuoin	L. P. Harriss	Harry Barrett	Spring Valley	W. J. Wimbiscus	William F. Stedman
East St. Louis	Ralph Cook	John T. Desmond	Sterling	John M. Stager	Roy R. Baer
East St. Louis	Jos. A. Troy	Sherman R. Cox	West Frankfort	Stephen E. Brondos	A. M. Crim
Eldorado	Harry J. Flanders	James F. Hennessey			
Elgin	Charles D. Page	A. N. Homan	Zion	John R. Bills	Richard J. Stuck

PARDONS GRANTED

Source: Bureau of Prisons

Eleven pardons and three commutations were granted by Governor Dwight H. Green in the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

ILLINOIS COUNTY AND PROBATE COURTS

Source: Official List, State and County Officers, November, 1945

P.J.—Probate Judge. C.C.—Circuit Clerk. generally given for county judge and circuit clerk.
 P.C.—Probate Clerk. R.—Recorder. Names

County	County and Probate Judges	Circuit Clerk Probate Clerk Recorder	County	County and Probate Judges	Circuit Clerk Probate Clerk Recorder
Adams.....	S. S. Groves.....	George F. Cunnane, CC J. Harvey Swango, R.	Macon.....	Martin E. Morthland.	Harry R. Butt, CC Clifford H. Bell, R.
Alexander....	Asa J. Wilbourn....	John M. Dewey, CC	Macoupin....	W. P. Cuthbertson.	Elery Hardin, CC
Bond.....	J. H. Allio.....	A. B. Sandifer, CC	Madison.....	Wilbur A. Trares..	Simon Kellermann, Jr. CC
Boone.....	Frank A. Oakley....	Blanche E. Marean, CC		Anthony W. Daly, PF.	Joseph Healey, PC Sara E. Taylor, R.
Brown.....	J. Q. Lawless.....	Lucy Mayhill Parlier, CC			Cleveland Rippey, CC Fred G. Garrels, CC
Bureau.....	Horace R. Brown....	Forest E. Mercer, CC	Marion.....	O. A. "Gus" James	W. S. Grover, CC
Calhoun.....	W. F. Suhling.....	Geo. W. Sibley, CC	Marshall....	D. M. Gregg.....	Lloyd H. Armstrong, CC
Carroll.....	Orion M. Grove....	Chester B. Cramer, CC	Mason.....	William M. Coppel	Herbert S. Bobbitt, CC
Cass.....	Roland B. Rohrer..	Frank W. Finn, CC	Massac.....	Walter Roberts....	Lester Edinger, CC
Champaign..	Charles M. Weber....	George Temple, CC	McDonough..	Wallace A. Walker..	W. W. Mallory, CC
		Charles M. Dent, R.	McHenry....	Henry L. Cowlin....	Nellie B. Bonny, PC
Christian....	John W. Preihs....	Marjorie D. Halberg, CC	McLean.....	Dewey Montgomery.	Clyde F. Kensingner, R.
				Oscar G. Hoose, PJ	Ross A. Nance, Acting CC
Clark.....	Theodore Thompson	Ray Burkybile, CC	Menard.....	Virgil O. Whipp....	Mark Foster, CC
Clay.....	Clarence A. Tillema.	Farlon Bailey, CC			Arthur H. Rueck, CC
Clinton.....	William J. Lehrter..	E. J. Venhaus, CC			Joe H. Williams, CC
Coles.....	John T. Kincaid....	Joseph F. Snyder	Mercer.....	Vern H. Moberg....	Mahala C. Bradish, Acting CC
Cook.....	Edmund K. Jarecki	John E. Conroy, CC	Monroe.....	Louis A. Weihl....	Stanley R. Davis, CC
	John F. O'Connell, P.J.	Frank Lyman, P.C.	Montgomery.	Robert C. White....	Homer D. Althouse, CC
		Edward J. Kaindl, R.	Morgan.....	Paul Fenstermaker..	Edward J. Keeley, CC
Crawford....	Ray E. Wesner.....	Murray E. Guyer, CC			Leslie E. Stone, PC
Cumberland..	M. C. Everhart....	Wayne Sperry, CC	Moultrie....	Glen R. Cooper....	Albert Harms, R.
DeKalb.....	Latham Castle....	Ben L. Davy, CC	Ogle.....	Philip H. Nye.....	S. Dyer Campbell, CC
Dewitt.....	John Bedinger.....	Ada R. Morin, CC	Peoria.....	Francis C. Vonachen	Alice Lucille Haynes, CC
Douglas.....	Harley C. Helm....	Everett R. McCumbers, CC		Charles G. Cisma, PJ	Lee Womble, CC
			Perry.....	Judson E. Harriess.	Cressie Ragan, CC
DuPage.....	Russell W. Keeney..	Robert M. Haenisch, CC	Piatt.....	B. E. Morgan.....	Chas. Adams, CC
	Edgar F. Thoma, P.J.	Bernard M. Long, P.C.			Belnap Nash
		Lawrence Hattendorf, R.	Pike.....	Lee Capps.....	Harold Hahn, CC
Edgar.....	Paul B. Lauher....	A. C. Hale, CC	Pope.....	R. Gerald Trampe.	Chester Lee, CC
Edwards.....	Arch Bassett.....	F. C. Tribe, CC	Pulaski....	Joe Crain.....	Howard Gregg, CC
Efingham....	M. C. McCallen....	Ferd H. Hardick, CC	Putnam.....	Albert Pucci.....	Elmer L. Ransom, PC
Fayette.....	Charles R. Myers....	Paul Houck, CC	Randolph..	Wm. G. Juergens..	Harry Grell, R.
Ford.....	Will M. Cannady....	Cletus W. Jayne, CC	Richland....	R. E. Boley.....	Verner E. Joyner, CC
Franklin....	Nealy I. Glenn....	Paul Brayfield, CC	Rock Island.	Junius P. Califf..	J. Harry Happer, CC
Fulton.....	W. S. Jewell.....	Bernard W. Smith, CC		Forest Dizotell, PJ	Lewis E. Bird, PC
Gallatin....	E. C. Spivey.....	Roy G. Shook, CC	Saline.....	Don Scott.....	Paul L. Weidenbacher
Greene.....	Clement L. Smith..	J. W. Howard, CC	Sangamon....	Harlington Wood..	Dwight Hester, CC
Grundy.....	W. G. Peacock....	Frank D. Condon, CC		Benjamin S. De- Boice, PJ	N. J. Moore, CC
Hamilton....	Geo. W. Hogan, Jr.	Frank Glenn, CC		John P. Crandall..	Frank White, CC
Hancock....	J. Arthur Baird....	Edwin J. Piggett	Schuyler....	Norbert L. Hutchens	L. J. Mawbey, CC
Hardin.....	James A. Watson....	J. W. Henry, CC	Scott.....	Arthur J. Steidley.	Charles G. Becker, CC
Henderson..	Earl Knox.....	Arlington E. Gittings, CC	Shelby.....	J. E. Richards....	L. R. Reinhardt, PC
			Stark.....	Joseph E. Fleming.	Walter A. Flannigan, R.
Henry.....	Vera M. Binks.....	Donald N. Lord, CC	St. Clair....	George F. Kelling, PJ	Roy C. Long, CC
Iroquois....	Stephen C. Malo....	Robert J. Strough, CC			Eugene V. Hoff, CC
Jackson....	Clarence E. Wright	Fred H. Fraser, CC	Stephenson..	Ralph P. Sheridan.	Louie C. Kelley, CC
Jasper.....	Milo D. Yelvington	Maude Lathrop, CC	Tazewell....	George Donaldson.	Albert D. Alkire, CC
Jefferson....	Nealy Glenn.....	Harley V. Warren, CC	Union.....	L. B. Tutbill.....	W. A. Neff, PC
Jersey.....	Fred W. Howell....	George E. Brown, CC	Vermilion... Arthur R. Hall, PJ	Harlin M. Stelly, Jr.	Wilbur Seimer, R.
Jo Daviess..	L. Melvin Gundry..	LaVerne J. Cousins, CC		Wm. K. House, CC	R. E. Friend, CC
Johnson....	John O. Cowan....	J. W. Carlton, CC		Wm. K. Richardson, CC	Henry L. Beckett, CC
Kane.....	Olney C. Allen....	Charles F. Famloe, CC		L. J. Wilmoth, CC	Elmo Hasselbrock, W. P.
	Harry C. Daniels	Bert D. Galbraith, P.C.		Allen J. Nelson, PC	Olen Baker, CC
		Merrill H. Agnew, R.		Howard L. Scott, R.	Millage Carter, CC
Kankakee...	C. D. Henry, Jr....	Victor N. Boudreau, CC		Edward L. Scott, R.	Lee E. Whistler, CC
		Roy J. Arsenauer, R.		Edmund T. Ryan, CC	Paul V. Wunder, CC
Kendall.....	Arthur G. Larson....	Theo. K. House, CC		Wm. E. Hoffman, PC	Donald C. Lang, PC
Knox.....	Rodney L. Stuart..	Wm. K. Richardson, CC		A. O. Mueller, R.	Robert L. Spreitzer, R.
Lake.....	Perry L. Persons....	L. J. Wilmoth, CC		D. Ross Abernathy, CC	Byrl Turner, CC
	Martin C. Decker	Allen J. Nelson, PC		Edwin S. Rosecrans, CC	Paul N. Wilson, CC
LaSalle.....	John J. Massione..	Howard L. Scott, R.		Henry D. Wolff, CC	Bess E. Clifford, PC
	Elmer E. Roberts	Edward T. Ryan, CC		Geo. L. Morrill, CC	John S. Bowman, R.
Lawrence...	Noah M. Tohill....	Wm. E. Hoffman, PC	Williamson..	H. L. Zimmerman.	George W. Hunt, CC
Lee.....	Grover W. Gehant..	A. O. Mueller, R.	Winnebago..	Fred J. Kullberg..	
Livingston..	J. H. McFadden....	Edwin S. Rosecrans, CC		Morris J. Hinch- cliff, PJ	
Logan.....	S. Elli Willams....	Henry D. Wolff, CC	Woodford...	W. H. Foster.....	

ILLINOIS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR PERSONS 14-24 YEARS, 1940*

Source: Bureau of Census

Area, Age, and Color	Males Attending School			Males Not Attending School			Females Attending School			Females Not Attending School		
	Total	Employed		Total	Employed		Total	Employed		Total	Employed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
The State	Total, 14 to 24	17,698	6.0	442,001	299,551	67.8	265,276	10,409	3.9	484,433	215,677	44.5
14 years	61,531	841	1.4	2,739	531	19.4	59,459	158	0.3	3,054	136	4.5
15 years	60,610	1,325	2.2	5,473	1,711	31.3	53,244	216	0.4	5,955	540	9.1
16 years	55,344	1,924	3.5	12,253	4,473	36.5	55,183	516	1.0	13,222	2,345	17.7
17 years	43,818	2,229	5.1	22,749	9,136	40.1	41,362	861	2.1	23,297	6,957	29.9
18 years	28,543	2,262	7.9	41,381	22,212	53.7	23,803	1,564	6.6	47,413	20,394	43.0
19 years	16,117	1,996	12.4	51,348	32,395	62.4	11,737	1,739	14.8	27,796	27,796	49.0
20 years	9,870	1,558	15.8	35,313	37,266	67.4	7,114	1,683	23.7	62,003	31,338	50.5
21 years	7,787	1,590	20.4	60,975	44,179	72.5	4,832	1,321	27.3	33,312	33,312	50.2
22 years	5,556	1,494	26.9	60,565	45,890	75.8	2,637	937	35.5	67,037	32,243	48.1
23 years	3,797	1,268	33.4	63,124	49,362	78.2	1,700	786	46.2	69,453	31,292	45.1
24 years	2,938	1,211	41.2	65,481	52,406	80.0	1,205	628	52.1	70,162	29,394	41.9
White, 14 to 24	282,962	17,401	6.1	423,831	293,238	69.2	251,825	10,239	4.1	461,488	210,913	45.7
14 years	58,493	833	1.4	2,630	528	20.1	56,182	155	0.3	2,935	134	4.6
15 years	57,905	1,302	2.2	5,282	1,696	32.1	55,270	208	0.4	5,734	536	9.3
16 years	52,886	1,887	3.6	11,804	4,422	37.5	50,595	508	1.0	12,611	2,300	18.2
17 years	41,966	2,196	5.2	21,729	8,382	41.3	39,433	845	2.1	22,622	6,841	30.7
18 years	27,320	2,214	8.1	39,614	21,868	55.2	22,556	1,541	6.8	45,288	20,118	44.4
19 years	15,310	1,961	12.8	49,905	31,864	63.8	11,054	1,718	15.5	53,942	27,323	50.7
20 years	9,518	1,539	16.2	53,067	36,596	69.0	6,789	1,656	24.4	58,912	30,677	52.1
21 years	7,572	1,563	20.6	58,426	43,910	74.0	4,659	1,306	28.0	63,284	32,621	51.5
22 years	5,406	1,469	27.2	58,140	44,863	77.2	2,531	920	36.3	63,899	31,475	49.3
23 years	3,717	1,251	33.7	60,955	48,173	79.6	1,604	769	47.9	65,991	30,428	46.1
24 years	2,869	1,186	41.3	62,679	51,036	81.4	1,152	613	53.2	66,630	28,460	42.7
Nonwhite, 14 to 24	12,949	1,287	2.3	18,170	6,313	34.7	13,451	179	1.3	22,945	4,764	20.8
14 years	3,038	8	0.3	109	3	2.8	3,277	3	0.1	119	2	1.7
15 years	2,705	23	0.9	191	15	7.9	2,974	8	0.3	221	4	1.8
16 years	2,458	37	1.5	449	51	11.4	2,588	8	0.3	611	45	7.4
17 years	1,852	33	1.8	1,020	144	14.1	1,929	16	0.8	1,035	116	11.2
18 years	1,223	48	3.9	1,767	344	19.5	1,247	23	1.8	2,125	276	13.0
19 years	807	35	4.3	2,043	531	26.0	683	21	3.1	2,602	403	15.5
20 years	352	19	5.4	2,246	670	29.8	325	27	8.3	3,091	661	21.4
21 years	215	27	12.6	2,549	969	38.0	178	15	8.7	3,009	691	23.0
22 years	150	25	16.7	2,425	1,027	42.4	106	17	16.0	3,138	768	24.5
23 years	80	17	—	2,569	1,189	46.3	96	17	—	3,462	864	25.0
24 years	69	25	—	2,802	1,370	48.9	53	15	—	3,532	934	26.4

*By employment status, single years of age, and sex, for the state.

ILLINOIS ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DATA, 1944

Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction

Counties	Total enrollment	Total days attendance	Daily attendance	Average				Duplications	Total net enrollment
				Per cent of perfect attendance	Number of days each pupil attended school	Number of days schools were in session	Number of months schools were in session		
ILLINOIS.....	1,168,586	177,653,853	950,994.77	81.37	152.02	186.80	9.3	43,665	1,124,921
Adams.....	8,612	1,304,495	6,871.60	79.79	151.46	189.82	9.5	478	8,134
Alexander.....	4,140	590,534	3,343.83	80.75	142.64	176.60	8.8	201	3,939
Bond.....	2,520	384,299	2,214.01	87.85	152.49	173.57	8.7	129	2,391
Boone.....	2,805	394,885	2,181.81	77.78	140.77	180.98	9.0	217	2,588
Brown.....	1,225	172,470	1,000.57	81.67	140.79	172.37	8.5	92	1,133
Bureau.....	6,589	1,000,485	5,677.87	86.17	151.84	176.20	8.8	456	6,133
Calhoun.....	1,322	193,181	1,071.65	81.06	146.12	180.26	9.0	82	1,240
Carroll.....	3,311	494,103	2,747.39	82.97	149.23	179.84	9.0	157	3,154
Cass.....	2,880	438,763	2,464.94	85.58	152.34	178.00	8.9	181	2,699
Champaign.....	11,187	1,646,856	9,292.92	83.06	147.21	177.21	8.9	343	10,344
Christian.....	6,968	1,053,657	5,895.16	84.60	151.93	179.58	9.0	451	6,517
Clark.....	3,331	499,197	2,827.22	84.87	149.86	176.56	8.8	185	3,146
Clay.....	3,498	535,129	2,955.38	84.48	152.98	181.06	9.0	150	3,348
Clinton.....	2,848	445,138	2,412.38	84.70	156.29	184.52	9.2	116	2,732
Coles.....	6,546	1,041,088	5,813.02	88.80	159.04	179.09	9.0	363	6,183
Cook—									
Chicago.....	405,838	63,647,221	318,236.11	78.41	156.82	200.00	10.0	.....	405,838
Outside Chicago.....	104,873	15,916,757	87,225.88	83.17	151.77	182.47	9.1	4,828	100,045
Crawford.....	4,442	684,482	3,846.35	86.59	154.09	177.95	9.0	243	4,199
Cumberland.....	1,949	275,140	1,591.39	81.60	141.16	173.00	8.6	118	1,831
DeKalb.....	6,024	936,148	5,157.54	85.61	155.40	181.51	9.1	495	5,529
DeWitt.....	3,320	488,694	2,761.87	83.18	147.19	176.94	8.8	314	3,006
Douglas.....	3,519	536,903	3,063.93	87.06	152.54	175.23	8.8	263	3,256
DuPage.....	20,300	3,190,871	16,937.56	83.43	157.18	188.39	9.4	354	19,446
Edgar.....	4,472	640,245	3,651.18	81.64	143.16	175.35	8.8	332	4,140
Edwards.....	1,413	210,861	1,211.53	85.74	149.22	174.03	8.7	54	1,359
Effingham.....	3,579	535,753	3,046.07	85.10	149.69	175.88	8.8	202	3,377
Fayette.....	5,206	777,347	4,355.21	83.65	149.31	178.48	8.9	345	4,861
Ford.....	2,792	418,178	2,368.28	84.82	149.77	176.57	8.8	194	2,598
Franklin.....	10,681	1,673,525	9,287.48	86.95	156.68	180.19	9.0	595	10,086
Fulton.....	8,252	1,228,900	6,902.48	83.64	148.92	178.03	8.9	635	7,617
Gallatin.....	2,112	302,270	1,697.14	80.35	143.12	178.10	8.9	68	2,044
Greene.....	3,954	570,952	3,240.41	81.33	143.31	176.19	8.8	333	3,633
Grundy.....	3,286	519,270	2,862.22	87.10	158.02	181.42	9.1	182	3,104
Hamilton.....	2,784	363,932	2,160.51	77.60	130.72	168.44	8.4	176	2,608
Hancock.....	4,657	700,210	4,001.56	85.92	150.35	174.98	8.7	342	4,315
Hardin.....	2,006	277,829	1,550.89	77.31	138.49	179.14	8.9	110	1,896
Henderson.....	1,765	252,018	1,432.81	81.17	142.78	175.89	8.8	149	1,616
Henry.....	7,362	1,125,094	6,314.53	85.77	152.82	178.17	8.9	464	6,898
Iroquois.....	5,649	881,354	4,921.83	87.12	156.01	179.07	8.9	367	5,282
Jackson.....	6,817	883,532	5,692.28	83.50	129.60	155.21	7.8	411	6,406
Jasper.....	2,335	326,571	1,927.82	82.56	139.85	169.39	8.5	126	2,209
Jefferson.....	6,667	978,713	5,468.22	82.01	146.79	178.98	8.9	523	6,144
Jersey.....	2,508	362,489	2,043.66	81.48	144.53	177.37	8.9	244	2,264
Jo Daviess.....	3,281	497,368	2,768.11	84.36	151.59	179.67	9.0	146	3,135
Johnson.....	2,063	261,899	1,590.50	77.09	126.95	164.66	8.2	178	1,885
Kane.....	19,562	2,889,419	15,767.09	80.54	147.70	183.25	9.2	808	18,754
Kankakee.....	7,617	1,170,511	6,437.41	74.20	135.83	181.82	9.1	468	7,149
Kendall.....	2,106	322,149	1,761.50	83.64	152.96	182.88	9.1	173	1,933
Knox.....	8,654	1,337,508	7,305.32	84.41	154.55	183.08	9.4	516	8,138
Lake.....	21,531	3,075,465	16,987.00	78.89	142.97	181.22	9.1	1,114	20,417
LaSalle.....	15,940	2,372,098	12,927.74	81.11	148.83	183.49	9.2	909	15,031
Lawrence.....	4,486	690,235	3,790.02	84.48	153.86	182.11	9.1	274	4,212
Lee.....	5,353	751,887	4,184.69	78.17	140.46	179.67	9.0	348	5,005
Livingston.....	6,021	923,725	5,188.59	86.17	153.41	178.03	8.9	396	5,625
Logan.....	4,442	691,452	3,897.81	87.74	155.66	177.39	8.9	258	4,184
Macon.....	15,352	2,227,020	12,475.14	81.30	145.06	178.41	8.9	1,098	14,254
Macoupin.....	7,983	1,258,186	6,992.31	87.59	157.60	179.93	8.9	.....	7,983
Madison.....	29,161	4,456,888	24,336.24	83.45	152.81	183.11	9.1	1,466	27,695
Marion.....	8,552	1,253,658	7,110.17	83.14	146.59	176.31	8.8	581	7,971
Marshall.....	2,086	320,778	1,820.23	87.25	153.77	176.22	8.8	102	1,984
Mason.....	2,924	436,037	2,504.07	85.63	149.20	174.13	8.7	154	2,770
Massac.....	2,337	418,261	2,413.91	85.08	147.43	173.28	8.8	148	2,689
McDonough.....	4,509	650,798	3,679.74	81.60	144.33	176.85	8.8	241	4,268

EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1939-1945

	Total employment (in 000's)	Jan. 1943 = 100	Avg. 1939 = 100
1939—12-month average.....	802.0	66.1	100.0
1943—12-month average.....	1,267.6	104.5	158.1
January.....	1,212.9	100.0	151.2
1944—12-month average.....	1,279.3	105.5	159.5
January.....	1,318.3	108.7	164.4
1945—January.....	1,242.1	102.4	154.9
February.....	1,240.7	102.3	154.7
March.....	1,228.4	101.3	153.2
April.....	1,209.0	99.7	150.8
May.....	1,187.9	97.9	148.1
June.....	1,173.1	96.7	146.3
July.....	1,138.3	93.8	141.9
August.....	1,110.4	91.5	138.5
September.....	994.8	82.0	124.0

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1943-1945

(In thousands)

Industry group	12-month average		1945 Sept	Industry group	12-month average		1945 Sept
	1943	1944			1943	1944	
Manufacturing.....	1267.6	1279.3	994.8	Non-Durable.....	490.4	471.7	438.1
Durable.....	777.2	807.6	556.7	Food and kindred prod- ucts.....	151.3	145.1	134.6
Stone, clay and glass products.....	27.7	26.1	24.5	Textile-mill products.....	13.2	12.3	11.6
Iron and steel and their products.....	243.5	226.7	168.5	Apparel, other finished textile products.....	62.7	58.5	51.6
Transportation equip- ment.....	106.2	135.9	47.7	Paper and allied prod- ucts.....	27.2	24.3	22.0
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	52.2	54.1	45.4	Printing, publishing, allied industries.....	75.3	74.3	77.2
Electrical machinery.....	116.2	128.1	84.5	Chemicals and allied products.....	58.4	56.8	51.0
Machinery, except elec- trical.....	190.3	197.2	153.0	Products of petroleum and coal.....	14.1	14.3	15.1
Basic and finished lum- ber and products, in- cluding furniture.....	41.1	39.0	33.1	Leather and leather products.....	29.6	29.2	24.9
				Other manufacturing.....	58.6	57.4	50.1

LABOR DISPUTES IN ILLINOIS 1943 TO 1945 *

Source: Department of Labor

	1943			1944			1945		
	Strikes in progress		Man days idle	Strikes in progress		Man days idle	Strikes in progress		Man days idle
	No.	Workers involved		No.	Workers involved		No.	Workers involved	
January.....	23	4,649	17,551	21	7,610	34,875	21	5,329	25,363
February.....	24	6,594	31,219	68	11,060	28,891	23	6,856	31,819
March.....	32	10,914	28,084	40	7,580	27,581	27	7,617	35,433
April.....	63	16,066	37,423	41	19,920	109,509	54	13,345	55,315
May.....	168	37,508	74,731	71	21,952	111,098	50	17,683	96,644
June.....	187	32,291	253,618	63	14,789	84,787	85	35,060	232,773
July.....	27	5,018	13,010	68	28,979	129,806	93	52,850	199,022
August.....	22	3,237	9,359	48	21,986	115,201	90	17,104	156,161
September.....	11	2,560	8,594	55	21,555	121,534	109	48,254	324,847
October.....	58	23,643	97,708	53	7,340	33,181	214	57,520	633,955
November.....	141	33,039	166,218	36	7,156	51,524	130	54,554	475,391
December.....	22	6,970	17,241	24	14,017	40,361			

* Related primarily to establishments covered under the Illinois unemployment compensation act and the National Railroad Retirement Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITIES 1940-1944

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Total claims against Illinois	5,681,536	3,595,786	3,916,789	1,058,282	690,619
Initial claims	1,119,082	764,015	775,100	279,696	184,179
Continued claims ¹	4,562,454	2,831,771	3,141,689	778,586	506,440
Claims against Illinois taken in other states ²	246,745	194,631	199,176	58,132	36,054
Claims taken in Illinois against other states ³	167,203	119,007	118,915	40,571	38,301
Number of payments	3,838,943	2,385,435	2,877,729	706,797	434,342
Percent Distribution:					
Total unemployment	71.7%	77.6%	83.7%	81.4%	83.2%
Partial unemployment	20.6%	15.2%	10.5%	11.9%	9.5%
Part-total unemployment	7.7%	7.2%	5.8%	6.7%	7.2%
Value of payments	\$43,649,901	\$28,433,384	\$38,181,226	\$10,069,363	\$6,989,436
Percent Distribution:					
Total unemployment	81.4%	85.6%	89.6%	88.9%	90.7%
Partial unemployment	12.5%	9.0%	6.3%	6.7%	5.2%
Part-total unemployment	6.1%	5.4%	4.1%	4.4%	4.1%
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$16.00

¹ Data on continued claims does not include figures on claims for weeks which were determined to be ineligible for benefits, since prior to 1944 such data were not available.

² This figure included in the figure for total claims against Illinois.

³ This figure not included in the figure for total claims against Illinois.

ELEVATION OF PLACES IN ILLINOIS

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

(Altitude given is that at site of United States weather bureau stations)

City	County	Elevation (feet)	City	County	Elevation (feet)	City	County	Elevation (feet)
Aledo	Mercer	739	Gibson City	Ford	753	Olney	Richland	484
Anna	Union	682	Goldconda	Pope	354	Oregon	Ogle	702
Aurora	Kane	673	Golden	Adams	725	Ottawa	La Salle	474
Beardstown	Cass	444	Grafton	Jersey	446	Palestine	Crawford	514
Benton	Franklin	476	Grand Chain	Pulaski	380	Pana	Christian	696
Bloomington	McLean	830	Greenville	Bond	563	Paris	Edgar	739
Brookport	Massac	335	Griggsville	Pike	655	Paw Paw	Lee	928
Cairo	Alexander	315	Harrisburg	Saline	366	Peoria	Peoria	602
Carbondale	Jackson	416	Havana	Pike	685	Pontiac	Livingston	647
Carlinville	Macoupin	627	Henry	Marshall	491	Princeville	Peoria	745
Carmi	White	399	Hillsboro	Montgomery	626	Quincy	Adams	483
Casey	Clark	648	Hoopeston	Vermilion	717	Roberts	Ford	786
Charleston	Coles	686	Jacksonville	Morgan	607	Rochelle	Ogle	798
Chester	Randolph	381	Joliet	Will	590	Rockford	Winnebago	720
Chicago (Univ.)	Cook	594	Kankakee	Kankakee	631	Rock Island	Rock Island	568
Chicago (Airport)	Cook	610	Keithsburg	Mercer	540	Rushville	Schuyler	683
Cicero	Cook	608	La Harpe	Hancock	691	Salem	Marion	544
Clinton	Dewitt	746	La Salle	La Salle	522	Shawneetown	Gallatin	350
Conserville	Woodford	742	Le Roy	McLean	780	Sparta	Randolph	538
Danville	Vermilion	602	Lincoln	Logan	575	Springfield	Sangamon	598
Decatur	Macon	682	McLeansboro	Hamilton	500	Springfield (Airport)	Sangamon	602
Dixon	Lee	696	Macomb	McDonough	702	Streator	La Salle	625
DuQuoin	Perry	468	Marango	McHenry	889	Sycamore	DeKalb	840
Dwight	Livingston	641	Mascoutah	St. Clair	425	Tiskilwa	Bureau	512
Edwardsville	Madison	554	Minonk	Woodford	751	Tuscola	Douglas	653
Effingham	Effingham	591	Monmouth	Warren	763	Urbana	Champaign	743
Elgin	Kane	729	Morris	Grundy	520	Vandalia	Fayette	503
Fairfield	Wayne	451	Morrison	Whiteside	670	Walnut	Bureau	714
Fairview	Fulton	733	Morrisonville	Christian	626	Warsaw	Hancock	490
Flora	Clay	490	Mount Carmel	Wabash	465	Waterloo	Monroe	717
Freeport	Kane	729	Mount Carroll	Carroll	817	Watseka	Iroquois	634
Galeana	Jo Daviess	603	Mount Vernon	Jefferson	463	Waukegan	Lake	668
Galesburg	Knox	758	Nashville	Washington	505	Waverly	Morgan	674
Galva	Henry	849	New Burnside	Johnson	560	White Hall	Greene	678
Geneseo	Henry	639	Newton	Jasper	513	Windsor	Shelby	685

CROPS IN ILLINOIS

Although 1936, from a standpoint of value of principal crops harvested, was the best year since 1929, crop yields per acre harvested were lower than in any recent year except 1934 and averaged 23 per cent below the 1921-20 ten-year average because of record heat and drought.

ILLINOIS RETAIL STORES, SALES, PERSONNEL AND PAY ROLL, BY COUNTIES, 1939

Source: U. S. Census of Business.

COUNTY	Number of stores	Sales (add 000)	Active proprietors of unincor- porated businesses	Number of em- ployees* (average for year)	Total pay roll* (add 000)
State Total.....	109,132	\$2,857,646	100,099	332,003	\$339,072
Adams.....	874	18,886	802	2,475	2,011
Alexander.....	291	5,383	247	691	494
Bond.....	186	3,037	184	285	226
Boone.....	227	4,831	214	484	455
Brown.....	109	1,267	119	178	95
Bureau.....	710	9,217	718	901	658
Calhoun.....	97	1,140	112	85	49
Carroll.....	339	5,165	334	464	336
Cass.....	298	4,400	297	565	388
Champaign.....	972	29,504	931	3,626	3,252
Christian.....	560	10,564	539	1,051	803
Clark.....	284	3,583	278	399	261
Clay.....	220	3,867	231	410	273
Clinton.....	331	3,554	321	305	225
Coles.....	531	12,774	499	1,463	1,199
Cook.....	55,696	1,731,986	48,870	207,802	230,242
Crawford.....	313	4,644	298	553	356
Cumberland.....	107	1,246	103	121	77
De Kalb.....	542	12,798	535	1,213	1,041
De Witt.....	270	5,047	274	547	397
Douglas.....	282	4,378	282	485	362
Du Page.....	1,176	30,431	1,058	2,806	2,994
Edgar.....	359	6,544	351	725	508
Edwards.....	118	1,493	116	148	92
Effingham.....	378	6,321	384	680	506
Fayette.....	359	7,316	346	798	563
Ford.....	271	4,586	259	461	357
Franklin.....	699	10,417	619	1,049	797
Fulton.....	610	10,300	578	1,112	843
Gallatin.....	134	1,452	126	173	104
Greene.....	256	3,523	252	380	255
Grundy.....	333	4,634	360	412	321
Hamilton.....	147	1,385	148	142	68
Hancock.....	419	4,702	415	488	313
Hardin.....	95	758	97	52	35
Henderson.....	105	1,014	102	88	53
Henry.....	654	12,972	690	1,303	1,034
Iroquois.....	503	7,625	525	804	571
Jackson.....	567	9,605	500	1,064	768
Jasper.....	149	1,773	149	160	99
Jefferson.....	456	9,117	443	968	782
Jersey.....	166	2,654	163	276	225
Jo Daviess.....	345	4,661	367	494	342
Johnson.....	132	1,236	138	156	71
Kane.....	1,731	51,920	1,634	5,705	5,757
Kankakee.....	806	19,441	760	2,121	1,905
Kendall.....	120	1,935	128	159	126
Knox.....	766	17,946	744	2,047	1,751
Lake.....	1,752	46,435	1,620	4,689	5,112
La Salle.....	1,620	32,496	1,607	3,594	3,083
Lawrence.....	312	4,695	313	443	320
Lee.....	415	9,379	401	968	839
Livingston.....	535	9,575	544	1,098	846
Logan.....	444	7,615	449	940	714
McDonough.....	405	7,694	426	856	607
McHenry.....	731	14,150	746	1,209	1,092
McLean.....	1,107	26,587	1,001	3,147	2,720
Macoupin.....	1,127	34,683	1,027	4,425	3,885
Madocopia.....	706	9,230	719	844	657
Madison.....	2,119	43,802	2,022	4,641	4,194
Marion.....	696	18,072	700	1,798	1,635
Marshall.....	208	3,065	205	282	225
Mason.....	272	3,794	266	379	270
Massac.....	234	2,394	248	244	151
Menard.....	158	2,205	155	229	148

For footnotes, see end of table.

ILLINOIS RETAIL STORES, ETC.—Cont.

COUNTY	Number of stores	Sales (add 000)	Active proprietors of unincor- porated businesses	Number of em- ployees* (average for year)	Total pay roll* (add 000)
Mercer	259	3,758	248	370	274
Monroe	202	3,036	189	306	242
Montgomery	515	8,476	517	908	605
Morgan	462	11,193	457	1,339	995
Moultrie	177	2,303	171	247	170
Ogle	423	7,627	424	644	577
Peoria	1,989	66,949	1,742	8,218	8,729
Perry	320	4,975	294	545	392
Piatt	189	2,887	184	288	204
Pike	350	4,651	367	420	305
Pope	81	768	75	90	60
Pulaski	191	1,580	184	192	112
Putnam	85	724	83	39	35
Randolph	418	5,686	428	569	404
Richland	241	4,611	214	526	368
Rock Island	1,646	40,430	1,509	4,731	4,246
St. Clair	2,302	46,320	2,139	4,941	4,849
Saline	459	8,480	405	946	709
Sangamon	1,549	45,562	1,414	6,086	5,584
Schuyler	140	1,838	150	199	122
Scott	113	1,371	113	117	82
Shelby	347	4,267	374	419	288
Stark	146	1,898	147	174	122
Stephenson	601	14,662	590	1,584	1,448
Tazewell	720	13,101	671	1,341	1,132
Union	211	3,933	199	443	298
Vermilion	1,200	25,622	1,087	3,119	2,573
Wabash	207	3,794	203	384	289
Warren	333	6,811	355	739	571
Washington	243	2,740	258	270	166
Wayne	222	3,821	216	348	261
White	280	4,123	275	461	263
Whiteside	623	13,200	599	1,338	1,158
Will	1,441	33,471	1,390	3,924	3,577
Williamson	596	10,177	591	1,149	835
Winnebago	1,641	48,812	1,452	5,464	5,737
Woodford	276	5,106	296	465	352

*Employees and pay roll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

*Employees and pay roll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

OLD AGE SURVIVORS INSURANCE, 1940-44, FOR ILLINOIS

Source: Federal Security Agency

Fiscal Year	Employee accounts estab- lished, fiscal year	Employers reporting taxable wages	Monthly benefits in force		Amount		
			Number	Account	Total ²	Monthly benefits	Lump-sum death payments under 1939 amendments
1941-42	392,049	.....	33,563	\$649,559	\$8,621	\$7,411	\$1,210
1942-43	461,169	2,983,650	47,701	927,076	.....	10,217	1,354
1943-44	359,000	156,000 ³	67,100	1,312,000	14,446	12,889	1,557

¹ Not listed, 1941-42.

² Not listed, 1942-43; total for United States includes lump-sum payments under the 1935 act, amounting to \$22,000 not distributed by the state.

³ For the period July to September, 1943.

ILLINOIS STORES, SALES, PERSONNEL AND PAY ROLL, 1939, 1935, AND 1929

Source: U. S. Census of Business, 1939

Kind of Business	Number of Stores			Sales (Add 000)			Number of Employees* (Average for year)			Total Pay Roll* (Add 000)		
	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929	1939	1935	1929
Major Business Groups												
Total, All Stores ¹	109,132	95,033	93,432	\$2,857,646	\$2,152,432	\$3,658,560	332,003	268,888	331,078	\$339,072	\$259,578	\$428,553
Food group.....	33,903	32,287	31,037	601,024	521,889	846,471	53,692	48,889	54,613	57,405	51,345	69,811
General stores (with food).....	923	1,617	2,957	17,707	26,767	72,292	1,564	2,453	5,184	1,023	1,618	3,262
General merchandise group.....	2,613	2,450	3,220	597,834	478,750	640,075	82,914	69,765	74,731	79,439	60,850	84,336
Apparel group.....	7,855	6,691	9,100	237,638	184,001	349,719	29,652	24,603	32,726	31,747	23,604	46,316
Furniture—household—radio group.....	2,907	2,401	3,920	110,396	74,665	210,817	12,473	9,726	18,024	17,524	12,698	29,169
Automotive group ¹	3,502	2,710	4,510	346,030	237,786	456,908	22,852	17,155	26,109	31,389	22,107	43,308
Filling stations.....	12,097	9,385	6,008	158,156	105,463	110,482	13,408	11,104	8,281	12,091	10,668	11,248
Lumber—building—hardware group.....	5,454	4,766	6,428	172,514	102,714	270,702	15,064	10,691	21,432	19,080	12,431	36,287
Eating and drinking places.....	23,708	19,084	8,824	247,119	152,663	182,648	58,734	42,697	39,819	42,477	26,667	37,044
Drug stores.....	3,693	3,578	3,809	109,294	89,515	131,449	14,448	11,573	13,142	13,463	11,896	16,614
Other stores.....	12,477	10,064	13,619	259,934	178,219	386,997	27,202	20,232	37,017	33,434	23,694	51,138
Principal Kinds of Business												
Food Group.....	33,903	32,287	31,037	601,024	521,889	846,471	53,692	48,889	54,613	57,405	51,345	69,811
Grocery stores (without fresh meats).....	9,827	10,358	10,178	126,423	143,637	274,635	9,225	10,966	16,902	7,951	9,138	14,735
Combination stores (groceries-meats).....	11,925	10,366	7,071	309,287	230,688	234,058	25,719	20,025	13,200	22,564	18,254	14,994
Dairy products stores, milk dealers.....	1,087	1,020	391	58,451	54,636	84,852	8,014	7,816	8,441	17,306	15,284	21,032
Meat markets, fish markets.....	3,276	2,978	3,955	55,705	46,918	131,914	4,159	3,857	6,097	4,748	4,084	9,386
Candy, nut, confectionery stores.....	3,417	3,831	5,096	17,580	18,591	48,492	2,621	2,563	3,105	1,646	1,720	4,096
Fruit stores, vegetable markets.....	3,926	1,107	1,348	7,969	9,059	25,938	824	1,120	1,707	646	824	1,738
Other food stores.....	3,445	2,627	2,998	25,609	18,360	46,582	3,130	2,542	3,161	2,544	2,043	3,830
General Stores (with food).....	923	1,617	2,957	17,707	26,767	72,292	1,564	2,453	5,184	1,023	1,618	3,262
General Merchandise Group	2,613	2,450	3,220	597,834	478,750	640,075	82,914	69,765	74,731	79,439	60,850	84,336
Department stores.....	244	257	271	499,659	403,434	510,147	64,841	55,682	57,507	67,619	52,274	71,052
Dry goods and general mdse.....	1,467	1,521	2,048	39,961	26,638	68,030	4,789	3,443	6,479	4,123	2,777	6,420
Variety stores.....	902	672	901	38,214	48,678	61,898	13,284	10,640	10,745	7,697	5,799	6,884
Apparel Group.....	7,855	6,691	9,100	237,638	184,001	349,719	29,652	24,603	32,726	31,747	25,604	46,316

Men's-boys' clothing, furnishings...	1,501	1,398	2,202	50,938	41,017	105,797	4,440	3,754	7,731	6,108	4,990	12,442
Family clothing stores...	499	362	515	38,255	28,984	29,312	5,126	3,763	7,731	6,108	4,990	12,442
Women's ready-to-wear stores...	1,888	1,649	2,487	68,488	54,680	91,478	9,313	7,664	9,367	8,892	7,178	12,301
Accessories, other apparel stores...	2,409	1,943	2,929	35,742	26,214	57,336	5,712	4,084	7,343	5,821	5,074	10,455
Shoe stores (all kinds)...	1,558	1,339	1,967	44,215	33,106	63,796	5,061	4,338	5,763	5,076	4,440	10,455
Furniture—Hschoel—Radio Group...	2,907	2,401	3,920	110,396	74,865	210,817	12,473	9,726	18,024	17,524	12,698	29,169
Furniture stores...	1,050	856	1,439	55,381	36,834	111,357	5,160	3,681	8,025	7,739	5,548	13,631
Other home furnishings stores...	638	486	644	18,473	11,783	25,337	2,633	1,811	2,781	3,242	2,039	3,551
Household appl., radio dealers...	1,219	1,059	1,837	36,542	26,048	74,123	4,680	4,234	7,218	6,543	5,111	11,987
Automotive Group ¹ ...	3,502	2,710	4,510	346,030	237,786	456,908	22,852	17,155	26,109	31,389	22,107	43,308
Motor-vehicle dealers (new)...	2,092	1,712	2,577	308,126	214,865	398,763	19,133	14,438	21,537	26,572	18,748	36,092
Used-car dealers...	334	193	218	10,284	4,790	13,612	667	395	650	877	473	1,091
Accessory, tire, battery dealers...	1,024	751	1,623	26,546	17,716	42,983	2,953	2,239	3,769	3,800	2,790	5,870
Other automotive...	52	54	92	1,074	615	1,649	99	83	153	140	96	255
Filling Stations...	12,097	9,385	6,008	158,156	105,463	110,482	13,408	11,104	8,281	12,091	10,668	11,248
Lumber—Building Group...	2,520	2,148	3,470	113,590	60,730	194,541	9,916	6,973	16,279	13,622	8,705	29,168
Lumber and building-material...	1,440	1,142	1,645	93,573	46,674	139,359	7,591	4,861	9,577	10,682	6,077	16,768
Heating, plumbing, paint, elec...	1,080	1,006	1,825	20,017	14,056	26,161	2,325	2,112	6,702	2,628	2,628	12,400
Hardware Group...	2,934	2,618	2,958	58,924	41,984	76,161	5,148	3,718	7,112	5,458	3,726	7,119
Hardware stores...	2,151	2,048	2,272	34,377	24,170	52,332	3,280	2,453	3,762	3,677	2,542	5,653
Farm implement—tractor—hdwe...	783	570	686	23,947	17,814	23,329	1,868	1,265	1,391	1,781	1,184	1,466
Eating Places...	9,317	7,221	8,824	130,453	87,731	182,648	41,324	29,343	39,819	28,011	17,628	37,044
Drinking Places...	14,391	11,863	.....	116,666	64,932	.....	17,410	13,354	.....	14,466	9,039	.....
Drug Stores...	3,693	3,578	3,809	109,294	89,515	131,449	14,448	11,573	13,142	13,463	11,896	16,614
Liquor Stores (packaged goods)...	837	351	.....	22,302	6,771	.....	1,599	586	.....	1,750	581	.....
Other Retail Stores...	10,360	8,553	12,089	230,513	165,897	374,873	24,432	18,545	35,593	30,466	22,109	49,253
Fuel, ice, fuel-oil dealers...	2,548	2,208	1,566	93,053	76,140	101,032	9,398	6,670	6,859	12,259	9,156	10,945
Hay, grain and feed stores...	709	523	955	15,475	9,568	42,063	1,025	662	2,001	859	501	2,278
Farm and garden supply stores...	176	350	352	3,051	9,666	4,497	535	700	572	520	710	558
Jewelry stores...	924	689	1,332	21,045	10,192	37,981	1,940	1,151	2,841	3,058	1,500	4,765
Cigar stores, cigar stands...	1,079	1,020	2,474	14,693	13,920	36,525	1,275	1,285	3,641	3,355	1,259	3,764
Florists...	1,096	789	828	10,603	6,342	16,746	1,569	1,013	3,398	1,612	953	3,240
News dealers...	707	748	1,288	4,663	4,229	1,314	935	1,313	2,405	334	488	1,402
Other retail stores...	3,121	2,226	3,894	65,330	35,840	124,715	7,755	5,751	13,880	10,489	7,542	22,281
Second-hand Stores...	1,280	1,160	930	7,119	5,551	12,124	1,171	1,101	1,424	1,218	1,004	1,885

*Employees and pay roll include paid executives of corporations but not the number and compensation of proprietors of unincorporated businesses.

¹ Previously published totals for the State and for the automotive group, for 1935 and 1929, are revised to exclude service garages and other automotive service businesses whose receipts from service sales exceed their sales of merchandise. These are now included in the Census of Service Establishments.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES, ILLINOIS, 1939

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

Summary, by Industries

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for year)	Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy	Value of Products	Value added by manufacture
All industries, 1939.....	12,980	596,476	\$750,239,085	\$2,593,255,567	\$4,794,860,733	\$2,201,595,166
1935.....	12,090	537,783	598,657,301	2,129,226,897	3,818,213,281	3,354,578,602
INDUSTRIES, 1939						
Agricultural machinery.....	40	13,270	18,183,125	40,152,644	83,049,108	42,896,464
Blast furnace.....	4	1,605	2,175,992	40,415,927	46,707,305	6,291,378
Bolts, nuts, etc.....	26	1,676	2,041,134	4,595,147	11,111,561	6,516,414
Bookbinding, etc.....	115	3,128	3,275,812	4,191,859	12,955,646	8,763,787
Boot, shoe stock.....	20	904	708,011	3,622,900	5,040,657	1,417,757
Canned, dried fruits, vegetables.....	48	4,481	4,091,575	25,737,353	47,973,082	22,235,729
Cars and equip.....	20	5,545	7,860,680	20,923,887	34,894,720	13,970,833
Caskets, coffins.....	46	1,691	2,006,901	4,056,078	9,426,349	5,370,271
Cement.....	5	1,022	1,356,731	2,487,072	7,112,174	4,925,102
Chemicals.....	30	2,574	3,771,123	19,832,872	39,301,461	19,468,589
Clay products.....	5	28	18,481	17,045	71,374	54,329
Clocks, watches.....	14	4,851	5,780,514	5,493,142	20,727,648	15,234,506
Cooperage.....	21	841	840,047	3,495,636	5,062,224	1,566,588
Cotton broad woven goods.....	8	381	321,356	1,253,821	2,439,967	1,186,146
Cotton narrow fabrics.....	4	333	214,131	422,582	979,920	557,338
Drugs, etc.....	88	1,697	1,727,500	9,464,680	30,965,580	21,500,900
Dyeing, finishing.....	6	237	232,860	355,829	967,345	611,516
Electrical appliances.....	25	4,519	6,313,315	13,755,196	33,899,814	20,144,618
Electroplating.....	84	1,740	2,053,525	1,895,698	6,443,751	4,548,053
Envelopes.....	22	1,214	1,393,700	3,607,054	7,508,836	3,901,782
Fabricated steel and metalwork.....	90	2,000	2,671,582	9,730,867	17,022,603	7,291,736
Flour, etc.....	58	1,634	1,974,167	31,999,229	42,765,720	10,766,491
Food.....	87	1,326	1,249,141	13,343,328	22,565,061	9,221,733
Forgings, iron and steel.....	27	2,620	4,412,250	11,638,102	22,911,692	11,273,590
Glass containers.....	6	3,472				
Hardware.....	69	5,666	6,606,356	11,298,990	29,404,614	18,105,624
Home furnishings.....	47	1,264	861,923	7,165,932	10,318,045	3,152,472
Ice cream, etc.....	142	1,026	1,128,315	8,446,562	19,620,506	10,773,944
Ice, mfd.....	195	986	1,240,079	1,646,938	8,573,173	6,926,235
Knitted cloth.....	3	78				
Knitted outerwear.....	14	490	388,927	1,055,489	1,850,779	795,290
Knitted underwear.....	4	545	402,315	721,115	1,795,503	1,074,388
Leather.....	24	4,190	5,717,593	21,936,302	32,992,789	11,056,487
Lighting fix.....	97	3,927	4,094,321	10,583,664	23,079,003	12,495,339
Liquors, dist.....	4	580	854,306	4,526,710	9,564,224	5,037,514
Liquors, rect or blend.....	21	303	360,347	2,506,478	4,150,027	1,648,549
Lithographing, etc.....	89	4,866	6,845,087	10,624,002	28,686,300	18,062,298
Machine-shop prod.....	205	5,678	7,690,098	19,367,792	43,825,773	23,957,981
Machine-tools acces.....	100	2,798	4,376,214	4,185,234	12,972,091	8,786,857
Machine tools.....	20	2,595	4,068,482	5,170,141	15,665,667	10,495,526
Malt liquor.....	56	2,517	4,261,817	11,405,083	32,707,332	21,302,249
Mattresses, etc.....	51	2,308	2,098,964	6,817,210	12,607,340	5,790,130
Meat packing, whse.....	82	23,492	34,042,717	398,469,212	479,501,224	81,032,012
Men's, boys' shirts.....	11	442	252,971	587,142	1,114,462	527,320
Men's neckwear.....	28	606	390,378	1,097,042	2,029,039	931,997
Miscellaneous.....	58	2,183	2,009,439	4,001,245	9,403,594	5,402,249
Miscellaneous textile prod.....	30	496	385,581	1,493,814	2,944,450	1,450,636
Musical instruments.....	25	670	688,828	927,231	2,441,146	1,513,915
Newspapers.....	399	7,580	15,163,958	23,532,324	79,290,499	55,758,177
Nonferrous-metal foundries.....	58	1,236	1,418,595	2,950,744	5,888,774	2,938,030
Nonferrous-metal prod.....	54	3,443	4,432,700	7,263,935	16,582,581	9,318,646
Paints, etc.....	114	3,432	5,102,317	42,836,804	71,229,972	28,393,168
Paper mills, etc.....	22	3,649	5,019,872	14,650,329	29,001,836	14,351,507
Paper bags.....	9	843	913,387	3,496,700	5,833,900	2,337,200
Paperboard cont.....	119	6,106	6,220,837	22,044,799	39,316,737	17,271,938
Petroleum refining.....	15	4,282	7,687,830	85,815,506	122,933,528	37,118,022
Photoengraving, not in printing est.....	64	1,786	4,112,256	1,210,639	9,567,432	8,356,793
Planing mills.....	163	3,463	4,070,045	9,525,731	18,270,689	8,753,958
Pottery products.....	10	526	476,277	411,331	1,294,826	883,495
Printing-trades mach. equip.....	48	1,971	3,248,930	3,687,809	13,003,317	9,815,508
Radio, phonographs.....	41	10,353	10,103,532	46,947,152	74,684,751	27,737,599
Refrigerators, air-cond.....	31	814	925,379	3,478,177	6,386,280	2,908,103

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES, ILL.—Cont.

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for year)	Wages	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy	Value of Products	Value added by manufacture
Roofing	22	2,241	2,854,659	17,036,856	31,475,265	14,438,409
Rubber prod	34	2,251	2,409,189	4,595,123	9,661,073	5,065,950
Sausage casings	10	551	481,874	2,158,806	3,265,044	1,106,238
Sausages, and meat products	89	1,740	2,135,897	22,588,937	28,564,770	5,975,833
Screw-machine prod	52	3,017	4,185,397	6,168,162	16,470,005	10,301,843
Screw-machines	7	1,133	1,499,334	1,812,821	6,665,027	4,852,206
Sheet-metal work	107	2,050	2,580,863	7,865,093	15,738,824	7,873,731
Signs, adv. disp. adv. novelties	115	2,574	2,945,547	5,519,036	13,785,980	8,266,944
Soap and glycerin	27	1,479	2,052,276	17,610,270	25,305,567	7,695,297
Sporting goods	42	1,922	2,268,932	5,106,663	10,771,134	5,664,471
Stamped and pressed metal prod	90	3,584	3,876,305	9,545,518	21,134,287	11,588,769
Steam, hot-water heat app	6	1,004				
Steam packing	16	1,186	1,291,380	3,298,546	7,019,474	3,720,928
Steam fittings	30	8,813	13,066,823	14,673,863	44,110,708	29,436,845
Surgical supplies	33	1,746	1,720,186	7,720,026	15,913,149	8,193,123
Surgical instruments	9	143	162,049	173,043	651,453	478,415
Tin cans	35	7,412	8,618,487	53,728,911	84,375,724	30,646,813
Tools	56	1,858	2,115,620	4,004,846	10,435,878	6,431,029
Wallpaper	13	1,472	1,825,884	4,600,773	9,153,072	4,552,299
Women's and misses' blouses and waists	12	417	285,197	546,385	1,167,817	621,432
Women's and misses' clothing	9	240	178,882	467,112	862,309	395,197

487 ILLINOIS BANKS, JUNE 30, 1945

Resources:

Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 630,816,671.22
Outside Checks and Other Cash Items	19,296,919.15
U. S. Government Obligations, Direct and/or Fully Guaranteed	1,772,911,719.81
Other Bonds, Stocks and Securities	253,494,527.87
Loans and Discounts	338,385,866.67
Overdrafts	94,340.93
Banking House	8,898,299.57
Furniture and Fixtures	1,081,311.67
Total Banking House and Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 9,979,611.24
Other Real Estate	175,223.45
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	1,202,404.51
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	35,777.20
Other Resources	7,656,078.40
Grand Total Resources	\$3,034,049,140.45

Liabilities:

Capital Stock	\$ 44,093,050.00
Income Debentures and/or Capital Notes	598,650.00
Surplus	47,752,400.00
Undivided Profits (Net)	24,390,540.30
Reserve Accounts	31,582,562.28
Demand Deposits	1,996,790,835.54
Time Deposits	712,045,572.26
Due to Banks	171,352,842.18
Total of Deposits:	
Secured by Pledge of Loans and/or Investments	508,534,678.59
Not Secured by Pledge of Loans and/or Investments	2,371,654,571.39
Total Deposits	\$2,880,189,249.98
Bills Payable	
Re-Discounts	
Dividends Unpaid	549,018.15
Letters of Credit	1,210,217.01
Bank Acceptances	35,777.20
Other Liabilities	3,647,675.53
Grand Total Liabilities	\$3,034,049,140.45

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING PROJECTS IN ILLINOIS

	No. of Cities	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost		No. of Cities	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost
1936	121	23,338	\$ 65,569,650	1941	183	40,852	147,369,556
1937	133	26,067	80,380,861	1942	181	28,453	74,871,677
1938	163	25,236	67,626,236	1943	181	24,587	40,226,037
1939	163	30,613	98,602,006	1944	181	27,446	57,489,904
1940	165	35,770	121,291,135				

1944 BUILDING PERMITS FOR 181 ILLINOIS CITIES

Type of building	Chicago area (75 cities)						74 Chicago suburban cities			Downstate area (106 cities)	
	Total			Chicago							
	Number projects	Permit valuations	Number projects	Permit valuations	Number projects	Permit valuations	Number projects	Permit valuations	Number projects	Permit valuations	Permit valuations
Total—All Building	15,483	\$48,072,626	8,321	\$33,582,777	7,162	\$14,489,849	11,963	\$9,417,278			
New residential buildings	4,859	26,376,987	2,927	16,231,365	1,932	10,145,622	355	2,484,752			
Housekeeping buildings:											
One-family dwellings	4,421	20,476,527	2,544	11,163,605	1,877	9,312,922	341	1,325,802			
Two-family dwellings	301	2,459,300	264	2,058,400	37	400,900	3	18,000			
One- and two-family with stores	3	28,500	2	24,500	1	4,000					
Multi-family dwellings	121	2,559,860	111	2,332,860	10	227,000	1	3,500			
Non-housekeeping buildings:											
Lodging houses	6	1,800			6	1,800					
Other	7	851,000	6	652,000	1	199,000	10	1,137,450			
New non-residential buildings	2,438	10,818,202	1,150	8,758,687	1,288	2,059,515	1,262	2,256,804			
Amusement and recreation places	2	48,800			2	48,800	8	389,300			
Churches	2	50,800	2	35,000	2	15,800	3	30,000			
Factories, workshops, etc.	197	4,714,832	155	4,256,957	42	457,875	59	606,452			
Garages, public	12	87,511	4	30,461	8	57,050	9	42,800			
Garages, private	1,652	604,724	643	358,400	1,009	246,324	826	206,458			
Gasoline and service stations	4	48,000	3	28,000	1	20,000	2	14,000			
Institutions	1	400,000			1	400,000	5	189,600			
Office buildings, banks	23	314,871	21	313,921	2	950	8	48,500			
Public buildings											
Public works, utilities	20	426,287	13	175,305	7	250,982	4	32,900			
Schools	16	1,954,900	11	1,739,000	5	215,900	1	5,000			
Sheds, poultry houses, etc.	197	73,139	58	45,760	139	27,379	126	47,085			
Stables and barns	5	4,950			5	4,950	6	6,650			
Stores and mercantile buildings	223	1,734,951	192	1,446,181	31	288,770	90	552,609			
All other	82	354,437	48	329,702	34	24,735	114	82,950			
Additions, etc.	8,186	10,877,437	4,244	8,592,725	3,942	2,284,712	10,346	4,675,722			
Residential buildings, and repairs:											
Residential buildings	4,856	4,939,189	1,401	3,454,665	3,455	1,484,524	8,094	2,369,166			
Non-residential buildings	1,359	5,290,835	956	4,498,667	403	792,168	1,429	2,009,668			
Installation permits	1,971	647,413	1,887	639,393	84	8,020	786	235,771			

¹ One city which issued 87 permits estimated to cost \$61,117 was unable to separate the permits according to residential and non-residential additions, alterations, and repairs.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING IN ILLINOIS, 1940-44

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Number counties producing coal.....	44	46	52	53	54
Number mines operated.....	389	485	685	866	888
Number shipping mines.....	157	141	141	143	139
Number local mines.....	232	344	544	723	749
Output in tons, all mines.....	77,400,031	73,344,761	65,746,204	55,365,835	51,282,420
Output in tons, shipping mines.....	73,958,923	68,971,621	61,124,628	51,033,319	46,071,806
Output in tons, local mines.....	3,441,108	4,373,140	4,621,576	4,332,516	5,210,614
Tons handled by railroads.....	68,306,064	62,914,782	55,475,618	45,955,963	39,588,113
Tons disposed of otherwise.....	9,093,967	10,429,979	10,270,586	9,409,872	12,283,591
Number employed underground.....	23,085	23,595	26,599	28,629	28,278
Number employed on surface.....	8,934	9,257	9,442	8,958	9,741
Total employees.....	32,019	32,852	36,041	37,587	28,019
Average days worked, shipping mines.....	230	241	201	168	140
Average days worked, local mines.....	165	157	125	121	125
Number of mining machines in use.....	812	794	823	979	903
Tons undercut by machines.....	56,178,300	53,208,728	46,499,857	38,149,136	34,723,192
Tons mined by hand.....	3,145,609	3,331,594	3,308,666	2,968,062	3,013,435
Tons mined by stripping.....	18,076,122	16,798,439	15,937,681	14,284,637	14,135,077
Number of mechanical loaders in use.....	679	694	743	685	761
Tons loaded mechanically.....	50,719,930	48,597,068	41,904,801	33,667,733	29,849,301
Kegs of powder used for blasting coal.....	123,058	129,297	146,278	152,332	138,260
Pounds of pellet powder used.....	6,804,033	5,661,237	6,895,593	7,005,772	6,597,488
Pounds of dynamite used.....	2,826,097	2,965,252	2,683,407	2,089,299	766,314
Pounds of permissible explosives used.....	1,693,554	9,347,767	9,318,979	6,955,738	3,248,226
Number of motors used in underground haulage.....	1,377	1,335	1,261	995	1,173
Number of mines underground.....	913	1,151	1,312	1,496	2,883
Number of fatal accidents.....	87	97	94	92	84
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	3,578	3,017	2,546	2,096	2,091
Tons mined to one man killed.....	889,655	756,131	710,066	601,801	610,505
Tons mined to one man injured.....	21,632	24,317	25,784	26,414	24,807
Number employed to one man killed.....	367	339	319	406	458
Number employed to one man injured.....	9	11	14	18	18
Number of mines using closed lights.....	45	36	30	28	25
Number of mines rock dusted.....	45	40	39	29	23

ILLINOIS PRODUCTION OF COAL IN TONS, 1882-1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

Northern District		Central District		Southern District	
County	Tons	County	Tons	County	Tons
Bureau.....	47,179,639	Bond.....	7,367,169	Franklin.....	368,075,566
Fulton.....	115,499,662	Cass.....	213,841	Gallatin.....	3,672,797
Grundy.....	39,179,648	Christian.....	142,574,294	Jackson.....	68,207,691
Hancock.....	373,843	Edgar.....	754,817	Jefferson.....	3,528,465
Henry.....	15,906,738	Green.....	617,573	Johnson.....	242,709
Kankakee.....	1,951,778	Jersey.....	115,709	Perry.....	117,585,979
Knox.....	14,231,403	Logan.....	13,816,149	Randolph.....	48,117,298
LaSalle.....	64,782,239	Macon.....	10,932,826	Saline.....	150,662,704
Livingston.....	10,108,542	Macoupin.....	228,644,590	Washington.....	15,736,826
McDonough.....	2,614,100	McLean.....	5,534,589	Williamson.....	249,966,903
Marshall.....	12,514,431	Madison.....	140,832,320		
Mercer.....	14,989,991	Marion.....	37,113,785		
Peoria.....	60,250,788	Menard.....	13,058,582		
Putnam.....	10,071,893	Montgomery.....	72,682,654		
Rock Island.....	3,830,900	Moultrie.....	2,032,236		
Schuyler.....	2,137,868	St. Clair.....	190,220,351		
Stark.....	1,226,497	Sangamon.....	219,463,760		
Tazewell.....	17,049,054	Shelby.....	4,117,289		
Warren.....	401,063	Vermilion.....	140,085,487		
Will.....	26,277,852	Clinton.....	35,961,678		
Woodford.....	7,584,841	Morgan.....	173,012		
		Scott.....	611,526		
Total.....	468,162,760		1,266,924,237		1,025,796,938

RECAPITULATION

Northern District.....	468,162,760
Central District.....	1,266,924,237
Southern District.....	1,025,796,938
Counties not listed.....	2,371,238

Grand Total.....2,763,255,173

Annual average production, 63 years—43,861,193 tons.

TONS OF COAL PRODUCED, SHIPPING AND STRIP MINES, 1920-1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

Years	All shipping mines				Strip mines				Percentage of strip mines		
	Number of—		Average days worked	Tons produced	Number of—		Average days worked	Tons produced	Percentage of strip mines		
	Mines	Men			Mines	Men					
1920.....	373	85,037	176	72,409,610	3	217	149	367,009	0.08	0.25	0.57
1921.....	389	92,080	174	78,339,082	3	242	183	437,006	0.08	0.26	0.56
1922.....	352	93,681	127	61,406,093	5	446	134	533,923	1.42	0.48	0.87
1923.....	374	99,081	146	73,410,837	6	412	180	895,608	1.60	0.42	1.22
1924.....	338	85,499	139	70,324,363	11	611	155	1,184,288	3.25	0.64	1.68
1925*.....	255	77,629	231	100,012,299	18	1,181	264	4,722,597	7.06	1.52	4.72
1926.....	244	73,497	155	67,836,441	16	1,203	176	3,482,611	6.56	1.64	5.13
1927.....	241	74,117	112	44,926,433	15	1,139	138	2,756,104	6.22	1.54	6.14
1928.....	206	61,154	152	54,284,184	14	1,149	206	4,113,908	6.80	1.88	7.58
1929.....	200	54,721	162	59,075,995	17	1,518	176	5,250,501	8.50	2.77	8.89
1930.....	185	51,215	145	51,996,608	15	1,519	181	6,220,336	8.11	2.97	11.96
1931.....	167	47,024	130	43,073,058	15	1,591	164	6,576,677	8.92	3.38	15.27
1932.....	162	44,078	107	31,402,399	17	1,769	163	6,628,228	10.50	4.00	21.11
1933.....	159	40,660	131	35,390,677	20	1,890	131	5,599,006	12.58	4.65	15.82
1934.....	172	40,943	147	38,655,527	26	2,042	134	6,008,218	15.12	4.99	15.54
1935.....	182	40,496	147	41,410,414	28	2,338	143	7,088,104	15.38	5.77	17.72
1936.....	176	40,011	153	47,285,587	30	2,803	141	8,873,299	17.04	7.00	18.16
1937.....	168	38,553	152	48,062,076	30	3,133	152	11,176,674	17.85	8.12	23.25
1938.....	149	35,247	135	38,442,859	25	2,881	153	10,058,999	16.77	8.17	26.16
1939.....	146	33,034	148	42,994,107	26	2,854	170	11,295,547	17.80	8.63	26.27
1940.....	139	29,695	140	46,071,806	27	2,873	176	12,024,635	18.7	9.6	26.1
1941.....	143	30,258	168	51,033,319	30	3,169	175	13,367,089	20.9	10.4	26.1
1942.....	141	30,022	201	61,124,028	28	3,495	209	15,937,681	20.5	11.8	26.1
1943.....	141	28,753	241	68,971,621	26	3,451	212	15,484,712	18.0	11.9	22.0
1944.....	157	29,010	230	73,958,923	31	3,730	204	17,108,528	19.7	12.8	23.1

*From July 1, 1924, to December 31, 1925.

PRODUCTION OF FLUORSPAR IN ILLINOIS, 1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

Name of operator	Prod. in tons	No. emp.	Days worked	Explosives used—dynamite, pounds	Illinois	Other states	Foreign countries
Aluminum Ore Co.....	72,230	345	463	376,200	36,920	10,095	
Big Creek Mining Co.....	1,307	8	300	5,800			
Crystall Fluorspar Co.....	24,484	59	291	20,675		14,862	
Fluorspar Products Co.....	1,473	13	250	1,150	449	3,800	
Fluorspar Products Co.....	1,193	4	175	600			
Frailley & Winters.....	803	2	80	2,200			
Gintie Mining Co.....		40	311	61,900			
Grischey & Ralph.....	1,645	9	252	2,050			
Hillside Fluorspar Mines.....	14,122	74	300	12,400	6,496	16,078	
Hillside Fluorspar Mines.....	3,392	25	249	9,000			
Mahoney Mining Co.....	93,946	50	364	63,341	88,344		
Minerva Oil Co.....	26,286	65	318	52,160		7,130	
Patton & Sons.....	11,000	17	225	18,000			
Rosiclare Lead Fluorspar Mining Co.....	37,000	235	280	68,700	3,141	37,593	1,000
Victory Fluorspar Mining Co.....	5,953	37	170	6,000		5,953	
Yingling Mining Co.....	7,647	26	309	8,000	6,065		
Total.....	302,481	1,009	4,337	707,176	141,415	95,511	1,000

COAL FIRST DISCOVERED IN ILLINOIS

Source: 1941 Coal Report of the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

It was in what is now known as the state of Illinois that coal was first discovered in America. It was found in the 17th century somewhere between the present cities of Ottawa and Utica. Some historians credit Father Louis Hennepin, a French explorer, with the discovery of coal in America and fix the date as 1669; others credit it to Fathers

Marquette and Joliet in 1673.

The first government records of coal production in Illinois covered the years 1833 and show the amount mined that year as 6,000 tons. In 1944, the amount produced in this state was 2,763,255,173 tons. Annual average since 1882 has been 43,861,193 tons.

CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES, BY YEARS, 1882-1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

Year	Total number killed	Underground						In Shaft				On Surface			
		Fall of roof and sides	Gas explosion	Haulage	Electricity	Explosives	Other causes	Falling down shaft	Cage	Other causes	Total	Machinery	Railway cars	Other causes	Total
1882	40	26				5	9	40							
1883	134	40	12	2		2	78	134							
1884	46	29	4			6	7	46							
1885	39	20					19	39							
1886	52	32		5		10		47	1		4	5			
1887	41	28					13	41							
1888	54	33		6		9		48	4	2	6				
1889	42	26		5		3	1	35	2	4	1	7			
1890	52	36	5	3		4		48		4	4	4			
1891	58	33	4	2		11	1	51	1	4	2				
1892	56	28	3	6		4	3	44	8	4		12			
1893	68	48	2	2		6	2	60	3	4	1	8			
1894	70	43		6		8		57	5	8		13			
1895	75	38	5	6		12	2	63	5	4	1	10	1	1	2
1896	77	41	2	9		9	2	63	6	5		11	1	1	3
1897	69	46	2	1		11		60	6	1		7	1	1	2
1898	75	43	7	3		11	2	66	4	2		6	1	1	3
1899	84	51	5	6		6	6	74	4	5		9	1	1	1
1900	94	51	1	11		20		83	1	4	2	7	2	2	4
1901	99	57	1	14		20	3	95	1	1		2		2	2
1902	99	55		15		17	1	88	7	2		9		2	2
1903	156	77	8	18	1	41	2	147	2	6		8		1	1
1904	157	65		21	1	44	3	134	10	4		14	6	2	9
1905	199	80	59	11	1	32	3	186	5	6	1	12		1	1
1906	155	84	2	22		22	1	131	9	5	1	15	3	4	9
1907	165	84	4	29	1	25	2	145	6	8		14		4	6
1908	183	91	7	35	1	29	1	164	3	1	3	7	4	8	12
1909	213	84	44	30	2	29	1	190	5	4	1	10	3	8	13
1910	406	65	20	23	3	17	258	386	3	6		9	3	5	11
1911	157	80	8	40	1	10	4	143	5	2	2	9		2	5
1912	180	98	3	38	3	13	12	167	6	3		9		2	4
1913	175	81	10	50	6	10	5	162	5	4	1	10		2	3
1914	159	83	6	40	6	6	7	148	2	1		3		4	8
1915	180	57	68	27	2	9	12	175	1		2	3		2	2
1916	165	80	12	43	4	13	1	153	4			4	2	6	8
1917	207	77	19	67	7	12	3	185		4	1	5	5	9	17
1918	259	100	27	70	13	20	4	234	8	8	2	18	1	4	7
1919	208	93	31	51	7	12	1	195	4	4	2	10		2	3
1920	181	91	7	41	14	9	5	167	8	2		10	1	2	4
1921	222	112	6	54	9	20	8	209	2	4		6	1	4	7
1922	159	71	15	29	8	17	7	147	2	1	3	6		5	6
1923	161	82	2	40	6	13	6	149	3	1	1	5		4	7
1924	184	76	40	37	5	10	8	176	2		2	4	2	2	4
1925	183	89	5	46	12	11	9	172	1	2		3	3	3	8
1926	165	85	13	39	5	7	4	153	7	1	1	9	1	1	3
1927	106	44	17	18	5	5	8	97	3	1		4	2	3	5
1928	139	72	23	21	2	6	5	129	1	1		2	1	4	8
1929	109	52	8	24	5	6	5	100	1	2		3	2	2	6
1930	112	72	4	20	3	2	5	106		1		1	1	2	5
1931	90	54	2	15	6	2	5	84		4		4		1	2
1932	114	33	54	10		4	4	105					4	5	9
1933	71	45	1	12	3	8	3	67	3			3		1	1
1934	86	48		18	5	2	5	78				3			8
1935	82	34	1	17	3	3	15	73	2	1		3	1	1	6
1936	93	54		12	1	2	16	85				2			8
1937	83	45	2	17	2		9	75				2			8
1938	84	41	5	16	1	5	6	74	1			1	1	4	10
1939	80	47		20	4	1	3	75				1	1	1	4
1940	84	45	1	17	2	1	9	75		1		1	1	2	7
1941	92	45	11	13	4	8	7	88	1			1	2	1	3
1942	94	47		19	2	3	9	80						14	14
1943	97	47	1	27	2	5	3	85	1		1	2	2	3	10
1944	87	57		19	4	2	1	83		1		3			4

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES, 1882-1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

Year	Tons Mined	Number Em- ployed	Accidents		Tons Mined to One Man		Accidents			
			Fatal	Non- fatal	Killed	Injured	Per 1,000 Employed		Per 1,000,000 Tons Mined	
							Fatal	Non- Fatal	Fatal	Non- Fatal
1882...	9,115,061	20,290	40	50	227,892	182,313	2.0	2.5	4.4	5.5
1883...	10,508,785	23,939	134	231	78,424	45,493	5.6	9.1	12.8	22.0
1884...	10,101,004	25,575	46	197	219,587	51,274	1.8	7.7	4.6	19.5
1885...	9,791,874	25,946	39	147	251,074	66,611	1.5	5.7	4.0	15.0
1886...	9,246,435	25,846	52	171	177,816	54,073	2.0	6.6	5.6	18.5
1887...	10,278,890	26,804	41	180	250,905	57,105	1.5	6.7	4.0	17.5
1888...	11,855,188	29,410	55	179	215,549	66,230	1.9	6.1	4.7	15.1
1889...	11,597,963	30,076	42	201	276,142	57,701	1.4	6.7	3.6	17.3
1890...	12,638,364	28,574	53	294	238,460	42,988	1.9	10.3	4.2	23.4
1891...	15,660,698	32,951	60	367	261,012	42,672	1.9	11.1	3.9	23.4
1892...	17,862,576	33,632	57	370	313,373	48,276	1.7	11.0	3.2	20.7
1893...	19,949,564	35,390	69	403	289,124	49,502	1.9	11.4	3.5	20.2
1894...	17,113,576	38,477	72	521	237,690	32,848	1.9	13.5	4.2	30.4
1895...	17,735,864	38,630	75	605	236,478	29,315	1.9	15.7	4.2	34.1
1896...	19,786,626	37,032	77	672	256,969	29,444	2.1	18.1	3.9	34.0
1897...	20,072,758	33,788	69	518	290,909	38,750	2.0	15.3	3.4	25.8
1898...	18,599,299	35,026	75	438	247,991	42,464	2.1	12.5	4.0	23.5
1899...	23,434,445	36,901	84	597	278,981	39,254	2.3	16.2	3.6	25.5
1900...	25,153,929	39,384	94	611	267,559	41,168	2.4	15.5	3.7	24.3
1901...	26,685,319	44,143	99	422	269,549	63,235	2.2	9.6	3.8	15.8
1902...	30,021,300	46,003	99	406	303,245	73,944	2.2	8.8	3.3	13.5
1903...	34,955,400	49,814	156	410	224,073	85,257	3.1	8.2	4.5	11.7
1904...	37,077,897	54,774	157	507	236,165	73,132	2.9	9.3	4.2	13.7
1905...	37,183,374	59,230	199	535	185,852	69,502	3.4	9.0	5.4	14.4
1906...	38,317,581	62,283	155	480	247,210	79,828	2.5	7.7	4.0	12.5
1907...	47,798,621	66,714	165	636	289,689	75,155	2.5	9.5	3.5	13.3
1908...	49,272,436	70,841	183	819	269,248	60,162	2.6	11.6	3.7	16.6
1909...	49,163,710	72,733	213	894	230,816	54,993	2.9	12.3	4.3	18.2
1910...	48,717,853	74,634	406	742	119,995	65,657	5.4	9.9	8.3	15.2
1911...	50,165,099	77,410	157	709	319,523	70,755	2.0	9.2	3.1	14.2
1912...	57,514,240	79,411	180	800	315,524	71,893	2.3	10.7	3.1	13.9
1913...	61,846,204	79,497	175	1,025	353,407	60,338	2.2	12.9	2.8	16.2
1914...	60,715,795	80,035	159	1,079	381,860	56,691	2.0	13.4	2.6	17.6
1915...	57,601,694	75,607	180	1,013	320,009	56,870	2.4	13.4	3.1	17.6
1916...	63,673,530	75,919	165	1,305	385,900	48,792	2.2	17.2	2.6	20.5
1917...	78,983,517	80,893	207	1,634	381,563	48,338	2.6	20.2	2.6	20.7
1918...	89,979,469	91,372	259	2,161	347,411	41,638	2.8	23.7	2.9	24.0
1919...	75,099,784	90,897	208	2,620	361,057	28,664	2.3	28.8	2.8	34.9
1920...	73,920,653	88,192	181	3,571	408,401	20,700	2.5	40.5	2.4	48.3
1921...	80,121,948	95,763	222	4,327	360,910	18,517	2.3	45.2	2.8	54.0
1922...	63,276,827	98,090	159	3,879	397,962	16,315	1.6	39.5	2.5	61.3
1923...	75,514,095	103,566	161	3,615	469,032	20,889	1.6	34.9	2.1	47.9
1924...	72,308,665	99,765	184	3,895	392,982	18,565	1.8	39.0	2.5	53.9
1925*	103,186,166	81,684	183	4,712	563,859	21,713	2.4	57.7	1.8	46.0
1926...	69,813,255	77,732	165	3,083	423,111	22,642	2.1	39.7	2.4	44.2
1927...	46,949,700	78,572	106	1,398	442,922	33,583	1.3	18.0	2.3	29.8
1928...	56,211,082	65,508	139	2,176	404,396	25,832	2.1	33.2	2.5	38.7
1929...	61,127,759	58,596	109	2,392	560,805	25,556	1.9	40.8	1.8	39.1
1930...	54,035,116	56,011	112	1,649	482,456	32,768	2.0	29.4	2.1	30.5
1931...	45,152,623	53,550	90	1,530	501,696	29,512	1.7	28.6	2.0	33.9
1932...	34,120,786	51,554	114	951	299,305	35,879	2.2	18.4	3.3	27.9
1933...	38,320,125	48,464	71	1,197	539,720	32,013	1.5	24.6	1.9	31.5
1934...	41,724,078	49,499	86	1,112	485,164	37,522	1.8	22.7	2.1	26.6
1935...	45,013,278	49,100	82	1,225	548,907	36,743	1.7	27.2	1.8	24.9
1936...	51,475,899	49,142	93	1,145	553,504	44,957	1.9	23.2	1.8	22.2
1937...	52,432,255	46,580	82	1,023	631,714	51,253	1.7	21.9	1.6	19.5
1938...	42,387,368	43,420	84	816	504,612	51,945	1.9	18.7	1.9	19.2
1939...	47,627,454	40,909	80	837	595,343	56,903	1.9	20.4	1.6	17.6
1940...	51,871,704	38,019	83	774	624,603	67,008	2.2	20.3	1.6	14.9
1941...	55,365,835	37,587	92	830	601,801	71,532	2.4	22.0	1.6	14.9
1942...	65,746,204	36,041	94	983	710,066	66,883	2.6	24.5	1.4	14.9
1943...	73,344,761	32,852	97	1,175	756,399	62,412	2.9	35.7	1.3	16.2
1944...	77,400,031	32,019	87	1,285	889,655	60,233	2.7	40.1	1.1	16.6
Average 33 years	43,904,500	54,246	121	1,087	357,725	36,000	2.2	20.0	2.8	24.7

*From July 1, 1924 to December 31, 1925.

ILLINOIS INDEX OF FARM PRICES, 1920-1944

Source: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

Prices used in the preparation of this index are estimates of prices paid to farmers. The 1910-14 average prices are taken as base prices since this is the most recent period of required length in which a reasonable degree of price equilibrium has existed, the report issued cooperatively by the Illinois and United States departments of agriculture says.

Prices of 21 important and representative Illinois farm products are used in calculating the index. The average cash farm income from these products is 94 per cent of the total Illinois cash farm income. Products included are corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, apples, peaches, hay, horses and mules, wool, potatoes, hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, chickens, eggs, milk, butterfat and butter.

Year	All Farm Products	Food Grains	Meat Animals	Poultry and Eggs	Dairy Products	Fruits	Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid	Year	All Farm Products	Food Grains	Meat Animals	Poultry and Eggs	Dairy Products	Fruits	Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid
1920	202	246	174	225	203	244	105	1933	65	70	60	71	87	101	67
1921	116	136	106	167	140	255	82	1934	86	92	71	88	99	121	74
1922	116	118	115	146	126	221	89	1935	115	96	121	120	110	103	87
1923	123	113	105	149	161	159	94	1936	119	108	124	116	125	111	92
1924	130	124	108	155	154	162	94	1937	134	120	138	112	132	121	93
1925	152	170	145	168	153	171	100	1938	102	74	117	106	116	102	79
1926	142	152	150	164	157	159	94	1939	95	73	109	90	108	102	79
1927	140	136	140	149	159	143	93	1940	101	88	106	93	115	106	82
1928	149	140	148	158	161	162	98	1941	127	100	144	118	138	104	94
1929	151	123	153	168	162	155	97	1942	160	123	188	149	161	134	104
1930	130	96	135	130	145	157	87	1943	187	156	202	187	191	248	115
1931	91	58	93	100	119	112	71	1944	187	168	190	171	194	322	111
1932	63	45	64	81	93	79	62								

PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES, 1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Dynamite—pounds	County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Dynamite—pounds
Adams.....	2	2	80,259	28	315	56,415	Livingston...	1	1	65,000	7	294	20,000
Clark.....	2	4	106,537	43	174	26,961	Madison.....	1	1	269,500	34	294	26,150
Cook.....	4	6	2,931,376	288	322	1,224,073	McDonough...	2	2	71,744	20	175	27,450
DeKalb.....	1	1	10,000	2	250	2,200	Peoria.....	1	1	119,223	11	313	25,550
DuPage.....	1	1	268,977	18	187	85,950	Pike.....	1	1	250	1	20	
Effingham...	1	1	20,000	10	145	12,750	Randolph...	2	2	245,429	37	281	183,400
Fayette.....	1	1	18,000	10	100	1,000	Rock Island...	1	1	140,473	14	300	44,600
Green.....	1	1	4,223	10	200	3,695	St. Clair.....	3	3	1,353,163	142	194	417,700
Hardin.....	1	1	22,400	4	255	16,650	Scott.....	1	1	10,000	6	100	1,000
Henderson...	1	1	80,000	8	300	20,000	Union.....	2	2	151,648	38	182	41,075
JuDavies...	2	2	3,061	4	125	1,565	Warren.....	2	2	48,646	15	206	16,575
Kankakee...	1	1	700,000	54	264	175,000	Winnebago...	1	1	6,910	15	73	2,164
Kendall.....	1	1	42,400	8	125	15,850	Will.....	2	2	600,163	38	265	133,150
LaSalle.....	2	2	114,889	17	191	35,340							
Lee.....	2	2	329,945	153	285	75,185	Total.....	45	47	7,814,216	1,035	215	2,690,773

NUMBER OF FIRES AND LOSSES IN ILLINOISSource: State Fire Marshall
(Fiscal Year, July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945)

Month	*No. Fires	*Fire Loss	Month	*No. Fires	*Fire Loss
1944			1945		
July.....	1,266	\$1,202,003	January.....	1,635	1,358,673
August.....	1,016	763,033	February.....	1,251	1,518,278
September...	811	535,985	March.....	1,148	796,423
October.....	1,455	1,029,852	April.....	1,070	567,937
November...	1,185	1,095,764	May.....	875	689,810
December...	1,623	1,220,860	June.....	840	741,465
				14,175	\$11,520,830

*Number of fires includes the city of Chicago. Amount of loss is outside of Chicago.

FARMS, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, ILLINOIS, 1935, 1940

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, Jan. 1, 1935 and April 1, 1940

County	Number of Farms		Acres in Farms		Value of Farms*	
	1935	1940	1935	1940	1935	1940
Adams.....	3,675	3,271	492,933	495,000	25,615,864	27,495,379
Alexander.....	1,017	845	103,133	100,766	2,794,386	3,393,730
Bond.....	1,771	1,585	221,362	213,368	6,395,479	7,804,133
Boone.....	1,218	1,175	174,000	171,695	13,562,830	14,419,486
Brown.....	1,217	1,100	172,844	180,754	7,540,482	7,245,987
Bureau.....	3,166	3,040	520,711	512,304	46,013,440	54,806,856
Calhoun.....	1,139	991	149,906	143,206	7,660,771	5,967,995
Carroll.....	1,745	1,623	271,978	265,519	19,432,279	19,250,185
Cass.....	1,144	1,053	218,074	212,636	12,839,192	13,572,792
Champaign.....	3,409	3,122	612,154	597,066	66,216,826	83,405,627
Christian.....	2,816	2,591	433,424	417,611	32,355,359	41,267,366
Clark.....	2,535	2,358	283,229	292,943	9,412,091	11,096,875
Clay.....	2,355	2,086	251,682	248,882	6,282,644	7,695,658
Clinton.....	1,861	1,724	267,080	269,967	10,518,389	12,785,381
Coles.....	2,286	2,083	303,413	293,867	25,958,398	29,744,585
Cook.....	4,021	3,996	231,764	229,566	50,673,602	57,345,075
Crawford.....	2,031	2,046	226,382	232,428	7,740,118	10,868,347
Cumberland.....	1,911	1,779	201,031	201,555	6,413,811	8,872,338
DeKalb.....	2,354	2,251	392,411	386,384	36,950,965	43,977,105
DeWitt.....	1,476	1,420	239,754	236,947	21,784,332	27,787,202
Douglas.....	1,490	1,358	251,634	249,476	25,621,996	32,696,967
DuPage.....	1,270	1,353	141,633	137,268	18,029,414	20,086,031
Edgar.....	2,445	2,084	379,905	359,560	31,233,515	36,545,288
Edwards.....	1,245	1,030	139,198	131,171	4,365,260	5,430,958
Effingham.....	2,255	2,086	278,378	272,193	7,631,607	10,707,772
Effayette.....	3,520	2,997	406,168	385,236	10,895,750	12,519,705
Ford.....	1,576	1,476	299,921	297,785	32,319,775	33,899,565
Franklin.....	2,811	2,489	196,612	177,076	4,827,204	4,868,951
Fulton.....	3,547	3,199	518,373	501,867	31,795,271	32,436,208
Gallatin.....	1,207	1,070	160,853	162,212	5,481,545	6,742,230
Greene.....	1,921	1,737	320,679	312,827	15,257,844	16,254,701
Grundy.....	1,400	1,354	255,650	247,842	25,254,320	26,633,822
Hamilton.....	2,479	2,257	230,552	222,287	4,611,189	6,187,424
Hancock.....	3,407	3,177	465,270	457,535	28,834,372	29,174,863
Hardin.....	691	740	81,089	77,906	992,229	1,578,433
Henderson.....	1,060	1,060	210,015	210,519	12,871,024	15,110,176
Henry.....	3,111	3,023	485,439	493,299	45,029,063	48,244,606
Iroquois.....	3,827	3,613	687,944	680,429	62,624,866	69,688,999
Jackson.....	2,581	2,384	312,463	281,211	9,011,554	10,804,310
Jasper.....	2,490	2,359	282,756	283,066	7,179,879	9,537,476
Jefferson.....	3,597	3,308	314,882	295,989	6,537,374	8,566,685
Jersey.....	1,445	1,269	215,104	206,279	10,168,950	10,461,733
Jo Daviess.....	2,143	2,018	356,638	343,138	17,850,836	17,313,271
Johnson.....	1,721	1,579	194,853	180,900	3,598,469	3,808,035
Jones.....	2,235	2,071	300,922	291,259	32,506,227	35,484,959
Kankakee.....	2,275	2,353	386,110	391,417	34,408,059	38,119,929
Kendall.....	1,194	1,129	198,471	193,459	20,275,060	22,990,877
Knox.....	2,627	2,609	418,070	423,121	33,483,343	39,825,559
Lake.....	1,758	1,737	191,029	180,353	28,869,120	32,488,182
LaSalle.....	4,124	3,858	669,496	663,724	67,994,070	81,080,533
Lawrence.....	1,575	1,590	182,215	193,555	7,677,745	8,939,563
Lee.....	2,519	2,467	437,789	442,131	36,585,570	44,420,235
Livingston.....	3,575	3,398	644,571	639,277	65,930,516	81,836,247
Logan.....	2,017	1,973	366,933	376,478	38,669,129	46,090,171
McDonough.....	2,468	2,334	349,554	347,436	29,143,963	33,364,490
McHenry.....	2,721	2,535	363,894	348,701	31,682,702	35,056,981
McLean.....	4,210	3,899	719,297	712,682	78,139,057	92,032,786
Macon.....	2,620	2,355	347,178	335,301	37,664,001	45,611,466
Macoupin.....	3,769	3,180	504,925	470,608	21,507,112	23,107,044
Madison.....	3,808	3,446	384,549	373,328	24,831,812	26,720,628
Marion.....	3,225	2,946	319,766	310,648	6,408,453	10,237,157
Marshall.....	1,243	1,181	227,487	231,008	19,265,390	23,805,265
Mason.....	1,364	1,322	301,649	303,964	17,216,847	17,759,921
Massac.....	1,177	1,096	128,895	126,938	3,008,395	3,694,681
Menard.....	1,062	980	184,611	186,749	13,979,684	16,133,528
Mercer.....	1,988	1,925	328,292	333,424	21,673,699	27,184,698
Monroe.....	1,504	1,403	215,652	215,607	9,624,229	10,485,903
Montgomery.....	3,166	2,816	414,156	399,086	16,427,809	21,590,196
Morgan.....	2,266	2,058	340,954	338,746	25,664,393	29,089,248
Moultrie.....	1,495	1,278	208,092	201,122	19,256,861	23,435,290

FARMS, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF LAND, ETC.—Cont.

County	Number of Farms		Acres in Farms		Value of Farms*	
	1935	1940	1935	1940	1935	1940
Ogle.....	2,897	2,780	467,122	459,473	37,991,016	40,870,109
Peoria.....	2,687	2,516	350,399	339,243	28,359,793	34,579,459
Perry.....	1,965	1,557	222,889	207,833	5,318,564	5,745,080
Piatt.....	1,348	1,250	267,833	262,062	30,475,684	37,783,310
Pike.....	3,151	2,836	473,844	472,521	21,554,422	22,514,917
Pope.....	1,476	1,237	182,626	145,695	2,381,242	2,688,695
Pulaski.....	1,305	958	103,166	93,689	2,957,352	3,583,794
Putnam.....	556	505	94,165	91,602	8,042,321	8,432,572
Randolph.....	2,411	2,161	319,535	317,212	10,569,859	11,907,518
Richland.....	1,960	1,833	211,344	213,791	6,430,950	7,582,825
Rock Island.....	1,873	1,824	234,633	233,484	19,000,739	20,151,845
St. Clair.....	3,427	2,839	345,637	315,109	24,723,076	23,413,480
Saline.....	2,591	2,116	203,106	181,422	7,179,829	7,921,055
Sangamon.....	3,472	3,131	507,269	493,140	48,443,915	52,474,951
Schuyler.....	1,639	1,509	254,350	252,879	11,554,798	11,786,533
Scott.....	935	798	145,325	143,661	7,870,762	8,667,354
Shelby.....	3,768	3,458	466,284	452,053	24,623,185	31,208,054
Stark.....	966	955	169,989	173,320	15,288,783	18,427,495
Stephenson.....	2,706	2,594	346,031	340,068	29,565,954	27,669,337
Tazewell.....	2,511	2,296	381,776	373,954	36,423,192	41,546,581
Union.....	1,983	1,724	208,184	190,506	5,751,155	6,355,404
Vermilion.....	8,648	3,330	516,208	514,211	44,766,447	52,498,978
Wabash.....	987	907	124,584	123,771	5,126,871	7,186,044
Warren.....	1,884	1,839	322,488	322,792	28,093,661	33,781,945
Washington.....	2,265	1,999	308,437	308,697	11,717,040	12,515,534
Wayne.....	3,452	3,388	376,937	384,924	8,151,817	11,551,734
White.....	2,026	1,883	275,132	286,131	9,483,262	13,820,858
Whiteside.....	2,745	2,682	412,864	415,280	31,052,106	36,535,179
Will.....	3,284	2,999	471,632	451,293	41,003,346	44,831,532
Williamson.....	2,862	2,405	205,609	174,522	5,076,940	5,337,551
Winnebago.....	2,144	2,100	285,520	284,395	23,415,635	23,535,135
Woodford.....	2,017	1,942	318,456	314,102	33,427,948	41,526,642
Total.....	231,312	213,439	31,661,205	31,032,572	2,205,899,576	2,537,117,306

*Land and Buildings.

PRODUCTION OF SHALE AND CLAY IN ILLINOIS, 1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Powder—pounds	Dynamite—pounds	County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Powder—pounds	Dynamite—pounds
Bond.....	1	1	1,800	4	200			Marshall.....	1	1	3,300	5	65		2,100
Bureau.....	1	1	10,490	1	295			McDonough.....	1	1	6,896	6	240		2,500
Grundy.....	1	1	158,700	28	308		26,650	Sangamon.....	3	3	67,698	76	253		6,600
Jackson.....	1	1	7,199	18	226	1,650		St. Clair.....	4	4	14,114	27	93		4,450
Knox.....	1	1	16,888	3	190			Vermilion.....	1	1	46,000	6	260		500
LaSalle.....	2	2	49,664	14	181	2,805	15,741	Total.....	18	18	410,059	191	205	4,455	88,541
Livingston.....	1	1	27,310	3	312										

**ESTIMATED COST OF URBAN BUILDING PROJECTS
IN ILLINOIS 1943-1944 ¹**

	1944	1943		
Illinois—urban areas.....	\$69,789	\$105,706	Chicago.....	37,321
Federal ²	10,963	66,281	Federal ²	6,508
Private.....	58,826	39,425	Private.....	30,813
				18,594

¹ Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimated from data on building permits and Federal contracts.² The entire estimated cost of a project is allo-

cated to Federal if any part of the project is financed from funds of any Federal government agency, including N.H.A. and D.P.C.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, NUMBER AND VALUE, ILLINOIS, JAN. 1, 1935-45

Source: Department of Agriculture

Year	All Cattle and Calves (including milk cows and heifers of all ages)			Milk Cows and Heifers (2 years old and over)		
	Number	Value per head	Total value	Number	Value per head	Total value
		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1934-43 average.....	2,828,000	45.80	132,383,000	1,151,000	62.00	70,878,000
1935.....	2,630,000	25.90	68,245,000	1,231,000	34.00	41,854,000
1936.....	2,700,000	40.30	108,698,000	1,159,000	53.00	61,427,000
1937.....	2,620,000	41.00	107,479,000	1,133,000	55.00	62,315,000
1938.....	2,646,000	43.30	114,515,000	1,109,000	59.00	65,431,000
1939.....	2,699,000	45.60	123,189,000	1,109,000	62.00	68,758,000
1940.....	2,884,000	46.50	134,106,000	1,100,000	63.00	69,300,000
1941.....	3,057,000	49.90	152,635,000	1,122,000	66.00	74,052,000
1942.....	3,149,000	62.70	197,499,000	1,156,000	86.00	99,416,000
1943.....	3,212,000	80.60	259,032,000	1,168,000	112.00	130,816,000
1944.....	3,244,000	80.50	261,141,000	1,180,000	113.00	133,340,000
1945.....	3,244,000	78.80	255,471,000	1,192,000	110.00	131,120,000

	All Sheep and Lambs ¹			Stock Sheep		Sheep on feed ¹
	Number	Value per head	Total value	Number	Value per head	Total value
		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1934-45 average.....	902,000	7.20	6,478,000	643,000	5.10	3,405,000
1935.....	971,000	5.10	4,940,000	670,000	7.00	4,951,000
1936.....	971,000	7.10	6,900,000	704,000	6.70	4,087,000
1937.....	870,000	6.70	5,829,000	610,000	6.80	5,236,000
1938.....	913,000	6.80	6,208,000	623,000	6.50	3,744,000
1939.....	876,000	6.50	5,694,000	596,000	6.70	4,040,000
1940.....	883,000	6.60	5,828,000	603,000	.....	.....
1941.....	914,000	7.50	6,837,000	639,000	.....	.....
1942.....	940,000	9.70	9,082,000	690,000	.....	.....
1943.....	874,000	11.70	10,247,000	662,000	.....	.....
1944.....	807,000	10.70	8,598,000	589,000	.....	.....
1945.....	754,000	10.10	7,639,000	536,000	.....	.....

	Horses and Colts			Mules and Mule Colts		
	Number	Value per head	Total value	Number	Value per head	Total value
		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1934-45 average.....	623,000	84.00	52,859,000	90,000	98.00	8,921,000
1935.....	746,000	85.00	63,537,000	113,000	97.00	11,154,000
1936.....	724,000	105.00	76,020,000	110,000	114.00	12,567,000
1937.....	694,000	106.00	73,564,000	101,000	120.00	12,120,000
1938.....	657,000	93.00	61,101,000	92,000	111.00	10,212,000
1939.....	612,000	87.00	53,244,000	86,000	105.00	9,030,000
1940.....	575,000	77.00	44,275,000	75,000	97.00	7,275,000
1941.....	629,000	65.00	41,398,000	73,000	81.00	5,936,000
1942.....	487,000	64.00	31,070,000	65,000	77.00	5,000,000
1943.....	453,000	85.00	38,372,000	62,000	100.00	6,170,000
1944.....	417,000	81.00	33,836,000	54,000	103.00	5,576,000
1945.....	380,000	58.00	21,923,000	48,000	79.00	3,785,000

	Hogs Including Pigs			Total All Stock	
	Number	Value per head	Total value	Number	Total value
		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars
1934-43 average.....	4,914,000	13.00	66,188,000	9,357,000	266,829,000
1935.....	3,510,000	7.90	27,645,000	7,972,000	175,521,000
1936.....	3,860,000	14.60	56,314,000	8,365,000	260,499,000
1937.....	4,053,000	14.40	58,467,000	8,338,000	257,459,000
1938.....	4,200,000	13.60	57,120,000	8,508,000	249,156,000
1939.....	4,500,000	13.30	59,850,000	8,773,000	251,007,000
1940.....	5,750,000	9.30	53,746,000	10,167,000	245,230,000
1941.....	5,232,000	9.60	50,316,000	9,805,000	250,122,000
1942.....	5,912,000	17.60	103,896,000	10,553,000	346,547,000
1943.....	6,858,000	25.10	172,046,000	11,459,000	485,867,000
1944.....	7,612,000	20.80	158,134,000	12,134,000	467,285,000
1945.....	5,709,000	23.60	134,511,000	10,135,000	423,329,000

¹ Includes sheep and lambs at commercial feedings stations on feed for market.

Note—See Tables 131-34 for data prior to 1935.

POPULATION ON ILLINOIS FARMS

Source: Bureau of Census

State and county	Total			State and county	Total		
	1940	1935	1930		1940	1935	1930
Illinois		1,017,650	999,249	Lee	11,041	11,098	11,404
Adams	14,478	14,887	15,078	Livingston	15,548	16,711	17,383
Alexander	4,970	4,921	4,416	Logan	9,099	9,129	9,851
Bond	6,970	6,989	6,722	McDonough	9,786	10,136	10,733
Boone	5,311	5,479	5,466	McHenry	12,075	12,929	12,778
Brown	4,635	4,892	4,905	McLean	18,952	20,269	21,051
Bureau	13,281	13,942	14,378	Macon	11,057	11,749	11,884
Calhoun	5,643	5,832	5,457	Macoupin	12,907	15,217	13,913
Carroll	7,054	7,388	7,395	Madison	14,294	16,238	14,683
Cass	5,446	5,560	5,553	Marion	13,155	12,851	11,774
Champaign	16,195	16,461	17,280	Marshall	5,656	5,715	5,835
Christian	11,703	12,335	12,926	Mason	5,979	6,245	6,348
Clark	9,635	9,683	9,543	Massac	5,244	5,113	5,265
Clay	8,868	9,460	9,019	Menard	4,834	4,877	4,982
Clinton	8,442	9,181	8,748	Mercer	8,646	8,558	8,430
Coles	9,317	9,826	10,012	Monroe	6,278	6,428	6,383
Cook	17,307	19,488	16,846	Montgomery	11,625	12,596	12,222
Crawford	8,399	8,363	8,340	Morgan	9,685	10,518	10,479
Cumberland	7,264	7,565	6,667	Moultrie	6,433	6,691	7,165
De Kalb	10,555	10,855	11,026	Ogle	12,163	12,636	12,610
De Witt	6,595	6,559	7,490	Peoria	11,485	11,622	10,865
Douglas	6,948	7,335	7,475	Perry	7,050	8,410	8,216
Du Page	6,993	6,556	6,932	Piatt	6,436	6,566	7,160
Edgar	9,529	10,379	10,680	Pike	12,590	13,013	12,554
Edwards	4,109	4,629	3,993	Pope	5,560	6,105	5,761
Effingham	9,402	9,750	9,164	Pulaski	6,077	6,611	6,001
Fayette	14,978	14,414	13,574	Putnam	2,291	2,520	2,448
Ford	6,560	6,915	7,393	Randolph	9,646	10,887	9,934
Franklin	10,065	11,767	9,904	Richland	7,122	7,629	6,482
Fulton	14,780	15,366	15,178	Rock Island	8,367	8,352	8,107
Gallatin	5,729	5,953	5,366	St. Clair	12,094	15,040	13,400
Greene	8,622	8,965	9,034	Saline	9,484	11,321	10,422
Grundy	6,077	6,808	6,532	Sangamon	16,108	16,273	15,917
Hamilton	9,271	9,694	9,152	Schuyler	6,456	6,895	6,907
Hancock	12,337	13,189	13,486	Scott	4,067	4,266	4,447
Hardin	4,317	3,221	3,726	Shelby	14,121	15,050	14,484
Henderson	4,855	4,927	5,110	Stark	4,466	4,414	4,809
Henry	12,812	13,117	14,398	Stephenson	10,849	11,412	11,489
Iroquois	16,210	17,005	17,604	Tazewell	10,838	12,090	10,975
Jackson	10,983	12,393	11,991	Union	9,989	10,222	9,743
Jasper	9,152	10,000	9,015	Vermilion	15,106	16,671	16,673
Jefferson	13,075	13,898	13,031	Wabash	4,561	4,536	4,454
Jersey	5,834	6,179	6,056	Warren	8,140	8,309	8,973
Jo Daviess	8,580	9,274	9,050	Washington	8,490	9,604	9,640
Johnson	7,137	7,673	6,887	Wayne	14,026	14,018	12,769
Kane	10,816	11,247	9,970	White	9,257	9,290	9,518
Kankakee	11,339	10,884	11,218	Whiteside	11,704	12,332	12,904
Kendall	5,481	5,672	5,491	Will	13,803	14,913	14,113
Knox	11,179	11,181	11,819	Williamson	10,519	11,861	10,810
Lake	8,560	8,854	7,463	Winnebago	9,044	9,264	9,093
La Salle	18,910	18,999	19,463	Woodford	8,818	9,174	9,460
Lawrence	8,574	7,411	8,126				

ILLINOIS BUILDING PERMIT VALUATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1944

Area	Total year 1944	% change from year 1943	Area	Total year 1944	% change from year 1943
Total 181 Cities	\$57,489,904	+ 42.9	74 Chicago Suburbs	14,489,849	+ 8.6
Residential	28,861,739	+ 35.0	Residential	10,145,622	+ 6.4
Non-residential	13,075,006	+ 64.1	Non-residential	2,059,515	+ 16.7
Additions, etc.	15,553,159	+ 43.0	Additions, etc.	2,284,712	+ 11.6
Chicago City	33,582,777	+ 76.6	106 Downstate Cities	9,417,278	+ 19.8
Residential	16,231,365	+ 61.0	Residential	2,484,752	+ 40.8
Non-residential	8,758,687	+ 137.8	Non-residential	2,256,804	- 10.4
Additions, etc.	8,592,725	+ 63.6	Additions, etc.	4,675,722	+ 30.7

ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, ILLINOIS, 1935-44

Source: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, 1945

Crop and year	Planted	Harvested	Per acre	Total Production	Average price	Total Value	Value Per acre
Corn, All—(Bu.)	Acres	Acres			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1934-1943 average.....	8,302,600	8,222,400	42.6	349,054,400	.72	247,246,100	30.27
1935.....	8,311,000	8,195,000	38.5	315,508,000	.64	201,925,000	24.64
1936.....	9,327,000	9,178,000	23.5	215,683,000	1.05	226,467,000	24.67
1937.....	9,326,000	9,270,000	48.0	444,960,000	.47	209,131,000	22.56
1938.....	8,513,000	8,436,000	44.0	371,184,000	.46	170,745,000	20.24
1939.....	7,869,000	7,869,000	51.0	401,319,000	.52	208,686,000	26.52
1940.....	7,645,000	7,645,000	43.0	328,735,000	.61	200,528,000	26.23
1941.....	7,721,000	7,721,000	53.0	409,213,000	.74	302,818,000	39.22
1942.....	7,837,000	7,721,000	54.0	416,934,000	.90	375,241,000	48.60
1943.....	8,464,000	8,384,000	50.0	419,200,000	1.06	444,352,000	53.00
1944.....	9,056,000	8,971,000	45.0	403,695,000	1.09	440,028,000	49.05
Corn for Grain—(Bu.)							
1934-43 average.....		7,726,400	42.8	331,733,300			
1935.....		7,711,000	38.5	296,874,000			
1936.....		8,168,000	24.0	196,032,000			
1937.....		8,769,000	48.0	420,912,000			
1938.....		8,073,000	44.0	355,212,000			
1939.....		7,589,000	51.0	387,039,000			
1940.....		7,324,000	43.0	314,932,000			
1941.....		7,451,000	53.0	394,903,000			
1942.....		7,443,000	54.0	401,922,000			
1943.....		8,023,000	50.0	401,150,000			
1944.....		8,559,000	45.0	385,155,000			
Winter Wheat—(Bu.)							
1934-43 average.....	1,942,500	1,821,500	17.8	32,849,900	.94	29,218,600	16.47
1935.....	2,111,000	2,048,000	14.5	29,696,000	.84	24,945,000	12.18
1936.....	2,226,000	2,048,000	17.5	35,840,000	1.02	36,557,000	17.85
1937.....	2,760,000	2,540,000	17.5	44,450,000	1.03	45,784,000	18.03
1938.....	2,263,000	2,184,000	18.5	40,404,000	.61	24,646,000	11.28
1939.....	2,008,000	1,922,000	20.5	39,401,000	.70	27,581,000	14.35
1940.....	1,750,000	1,730,000	22.5	38,925,000	.71	27,637,000	15.98
1941.....	1,785,000	1,704,000	20.0	34,080,000	1.01	34,421,000	20.20
1942.....	1,160,000	971,000	13.0	12,623,000	1.18	14,895,000	15.34
1943.....	1,206,000	1,020,000	16.5	16,830,000	1.48	24,908,000	24.42
1944.....	1,339,000	1,255,000	19.5	24,472,000	1.50	36,708,000	29.25
Oats—(Bu.)							
1934-43 average.....	3,668,000	3,444,400	34.2	118,621,800	.38	44,572,600	12.89
1935.....	3,946,000	3,828,000	28.5	109,098,000	.25	27,274,000	7.12
1936.....	3,787,000	3,560,000	28.5	101,460,000	.40	40,584,000	11.40
1937.....	3,849,000	3,702,000	46.0	170,292,000	.28	47,682,000	12.88
1938.....	3,803,000	3,591,000	32.5	116,708,000	.23	26,843,000	7.48
1939.....	3,465,000	3,153,000	30.8	97,112,000	.30	29,134,000	9.24
1940.....	3,292,000	3,090,000	48.0	148,320,000	.30	44,496,000	14.40
1941.....	3,720,000	3,569,000	43.0	153,467,000	.41	62,921,000	17.63
1942.....	3,590,000	3,533,000	39.0	137,787,000	.49	67,516,000	19.11
1943.....	3,536,000	3,427,000	33.0	113,091,000	.73	82,556,000	24.09
1944.....	3,269,000	3,187,000	32.0	101,984,000	.73	74,448,000	23.36
Soybeans, beans—(Bu.)							
1934-43 average.....		1,919,900	20.1	39,009,800	1.08	47,467,800	21.67
1935.....		1,509,000	18.5	27,916,000	.74	20,658,000	13.69
1936.....		1,278,000	16.0	20,448,000	1.18	24,129,000	18.88
1937.....		1,355,000	20.0	27,100,000	.81	21,951,000	16.20
1938.....		1,433,000	23.5	33,676,000	.64	21,553,000	15.04
1939.....		1,892,000	24.5	46,354,000	.77	35,693,000	18.87
1940.....		1,995,000	17.5	34,912,000	.85	29,675,000	14.87
1941.....		2,338,000	21.0	49,098,000	1.54	75,611,000	32.34
1942.....		3,239,000	20.5	66,400,000	1.60	106,240,000	32.80
1943.....		3,436,000	20.5	70,438,000	1.80	126,788,000	36.90
1944.....		3,400,000	21.0	71,400,000	2.05	146,370,000	43.05
All Tame Hay—(Tons)							
1934-43 average.....		2,784,100	1.30	3,600,900	10.36	36,088,300	13.06
1935.....		2,872,000	1.40	4,012,000	7.50	30,090,000	10.48
1936.....		2,745,000	1.02	2,794,000	13.10	36,601,000	13.33
1937.....		2,339,000	1.30	3,038,000	9.60	29,165,000	12.47
1938.....		2,732,000	1.45	3,972,000	6.30	25,024,000	9.16
1939.....		2,773,000	1.43	3,960,000	6.40	25,344,000	9.14
1940.....		3,220,000	1.31	4,206,000	7.30	30,704,000	9.54
1941.....		2,756,000	1.34	3,680,000	9.60	35,328,000	12.82
1942.....		2,738,000	1.48	4,055,000	11.10	45,010,000	16.44
1943.....		2,637,000	1.26	3,327,000	18.40	61,217,000	23.21
1944.....		2,592,000	1.33	3,448,000	18.40	63,443,000	24.48

ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF CROPS—Cont.

Crop and year	Acreage		Crop and year	Acreage	
	Planted	Harvested		Planted	Harvested
Soybeans, all purposes—			1939.....	2,890,000	2,642,000
1934-43 average (Bu.)	2,713,200	2,568,500	1940.....	3,011,000	2,743,000
1935.....	2,431,000	2,358,000	1941.....	2,813,000	2,758,000
1936.....	2,043,000	1,839,000	1942.....	3,769,000	3,583,000
1937.....	2,241,000	2,084,000	1943.....	3,976,000	3,933,000
1938.....	2,243,000	2,073,000	1944.....	3,857,000	3,815,000

Crop and year	Pro- duction Total	Season average price per unit	Farm value Total	Crop and year	Pro- duction Total	Season average price per unit	Farm value Total
Apples, Comm. ⁵ —				Peaches—Bu.			
1934-43				1934-43 avg.	1,239,300	1.56	1,472,500
avg. (Bu.)	3,162,300	1.19	3,499,500	1935.....	2,701,000	.95	2,566,000
1935.....	4,422,000	.68	3,007,000	1936.....	256,000	1.50	384,000
1936.....	1,300,000	1.23	1,599,000	1937.....	2,117,000	1.25	2,646,000
1937.....	5,096,000	.72	3,669,000	1938.....	1,425,000	1.20	1,710,000
1938.....	1,600,000	1.03	1,648,000	1939.....	1,852,000	.95	1,759,000
1939.....	4,250,000	.87	3,436,000	1940.....	160,000	1.25	200,000
1940.....	2,457,000	1.08	2,654,000	1941.....	2,340,000	.85	1,846,000
1941.....	3,938,000	.96	3,780,000	1942.....	652,000	1.70	1,108,000
1942.....	3,410,000	1.49	5,081,000	1943.....	400,000	4.55	1,820,000
1943.....	2,790,000	2.65	7,394,000	1944.....	1,470,000	3.05	4,484,000
1944.....	2,418,000	3.00	7,254,000				

Crop and year	Acreage Harvested	Farm value Total	Crop and Year	Acreage Harvested	Farm value Total
Total Truck Crops harvested			State Total (all crops) harvested		
1934-43 average.....	131,559	7,123,200	1934-43 average.....	18,842,509	430,243,000
1935.....	157,450	5,763,000	1935.....	19,246,150	327,129,000
1936.....	146,450	4,919,000	1936.....	19,401,050	386,303,000
1937.....	151,400	7,283,000	1937.....	19,910,700	379,797,000
1938.....	113,790	5,512,000	1938.....	19,031,890	290,031,000
1939.....	93,650	4,851,000	1939.....	18,293,950	348,791,000
1940.....	111,690	5,568,000	1940.....	18,318,090	354,290,000
1941.....	132,730	8,197,000	1941.....	18,766,230	540,307,000
1942.....	140,500	11,251,000	1942.....	18,814,700	642,254,000
1943.....	141,150	13,860,000	1943.....	19,412,650	779,468,000
1944.....	132,280	12,036,000	1944.....	19,883,300	804,777,000

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ILLINOIS BY YEARS

Source: State Department of Public Works

Roads constructed on state highway system from 1914 on.

Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1914.....	53.58	1922.....	741.10	1930.....	1,081.39	1938.....	1,665.28
1915.....	100.27	1923.....	1,085.02	1931.....	1,423.54	1939.....	1,493.27
1916.....	135.41	1924.....	1,229.48	1932.....	1,545.43	1940.....	1,353.73
1917.....	184.09	1925.....	906.40	1933.....	1,254.62	1941.....	1,389.02
1918.....	100.13	1926.....	463.74	1934.....	1,051.09	1942.....	1,022.45
1919.....	254.60	1927.....	668.44	1935.....	1,000.04	1943.....	851.02
1920.....	365.52	1928.....	1,304.75	1936.....	1,365.92		
1921.....	413.94	1929.....	755.62	1937.....	1,364.58		

1915 CATTLE SLAUGHTER SETS RECORD

While cattle slaughter under federal meat inspection during 1945 set an all-time record, the total of 76,521,000 cattle, hogs and sheep handled dropped 28,330,000 head, a decline of 27 per cent from the war-period peak year of 1944.

The major factor in the production slump

was the 40 per cent shrinkage in hog marketings, the decrease of 28,172,000 head of swine being the largest change on record from one year to another. December cattle slaughter was smallest since July but hogs slaughter was largest for any month of the year 1945.

PRICES¹ RECEIVED BY ILLINOIS FARMERS, 1915-1944⁹

Source: Illinois and U. S. Departments of Agriculture

Product	1915	1920	1925	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Corn.....	.68	1.35	.93	.85	.84	.73	.45	.22	.32	.58
Wheat.....	1.15	2.26	1.57	1.28	1.13	.88	.53	.41	.64	.85
Oats.....	.43	.74	.42	.46	.42	.35	.22	.15	.23	.39
Barley.....	.63	1.20	.74	.74	.53	.52	.42	.32	.39	.68
Rye.....	.92	1.62	1.01	.97	.92	.63	.37	.32	.49	.65
Soybeans.....				1.63	1.87	1.54	.80	.38	.65	1.00
Cowpeas.....			2.98	1.98	2.66	2.22	1.40	.50	.72	1.17
Potatoes.....	.60	3.10	1.34	1.02	1.10	1.48	.95	.60	.96	1.00
Sweet potatoes.....		2.27		1.44	1.48	1.48	1.05	.57	.70	1.10
All hay ² (loose).....	12.95	24.35	13.12	11.41	11.67	11.03	9.70	5.85	5.95	11.58
Red Clover seed ³	8.93	23.22	16.10	17.42	15.90	11.17	10.02	6.40	5.29	8.56
Timothy seed ³	2.96	5.30	3.50	1.99	2.35	2.70	2.70	1.31	1.54	4.76
Apples.....	.83	2.39	1.60	1.71	1.83	1.76	1.14	.83	1.06	1.33
Apples ⁴	2.55	7.24	4.85	5.05	5.39	5.23	3.38	2.45	3.05	3.94
Peaches.....										
Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Corn.....	.74	.75	.47	.45	.52	.61	.74	.90	1.06	1.05
Wheat.....	.88	1.00	1.03	.61	.70	.71	1.01	1.18	1.48	1.48
Oats.....	.35	.31	.28	.23	.30	.30	.41	.49	.73	.71
Barley.....	.57	.74	.66	.41	.41	.46	.69	.76	1.11	1.10
Rye.....	.54	.66	.75	.41	.39	.39	.55	.64	1.01	1.03
Soybeans.....	.88	.94	.80	.64	.77	.85	1.54	1.60	1.80	2.04
Cowpeas.....	1.12	1.42	1.20	1.12	.92	1.18	1.73	1.81	2.51	3.03
Potatoes.....	.65	1.22	.83	.69	.83	.76	.97	1.39	1.91	1.95
Sweet Potatoes.....	.86	1.09	.76	.61	.82	1.01	.94	1.36	2.10	1.98
All hay ² (loose).....	10.99	9.84	9.80	6.30	6.40	7.30	11.20	12.20	18.20	17.70
Red clover seed ³	10.73	11.84	19.10	8.50	8.50	6.20	9.20	12.40	18.10	18.60
Timothy seed ³	4.67	1.99	1.30	1.30	1.65	1.50	2.10	2.20	2.65	2.75
Apples.....	1.03	1.15	.72	1.03	.87	1.08	.96	1.49	2.65	2.90
Apples ⁴										
Peaches.....			1.25	1.20	.95	1.25	.85	1.70	4.55	3.05
Product	1915	1920	1925	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Horses ⁵	139.00	124.00	85.00	86.00	86.00	80.00	67.00	65.00	74.00	86.00
Hogs ⁶	6.69	13.34	11.38	9.02	9.78	9.16	6.10	3.59	3.68	4.38
Beef, cattle ⁶	6.73	9.67	7.58	10.70	10.54	8.93	6.38	5.05	4.35	5.10
Veal, calves ⁶	8.22	12.66	9.92	12.95	13.46	10.79	7.61	5.48	5.09	5.45
Sheep ⁶	5.23	7.75	6.91	6.78	6.63	4.91	3.07	2.34	2.30	2.87
Lambs ⁶	7.29	12.33	13.13	12.49	12.59	9.01	6.54	4.99	5.39	6.66
Wool ⁷	.25	.37	.38	.40	.35	.23	.15	.10	.19	.23
Milk (wholesale) ⁶	1.54	3.12	2.26	2.34	2.37	2.19	1.79	1.33	1.24	1.43
Butterfat ⁷			.40	.45	.44	.33	.24	.17	.18	.22
Butter ⁷	.26	.54	.40	.44	.44	.37	.28	.21	.21	.24
Chickens ⁷	.12	.26	.20	.21	.23	.18	.15	.11	.09	.11
Eggs ⁸	.21	.46	.33	.30	.31	.24	.17	.15	.14	.17
Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Horses ⁵	106.00	112.00	106.00	93.00	86.00	78.00	69.00	84.00	91.00	82.00
Hogs ⁶	9.02	9.70	9.80	8.00	6.40	5.50	9.30	13.30	14.00	13.40
Beef, cattle ⁶	7.94	7.52	8.30	7.60	8.10	8.80	10.00	11.70	13.10	12.00
Veal, calves ⁶	7.94	8.49	9.00	8.90	9.10	9.60	11.20	13.60	14.40	13.30
Sheep ⁶	3.59	3.66	3.95	3.35	3.40	3.45	4.40	5.40	6.40	5.50
Lambs ⁶	7.79	8.74	9.30	7.80	8.10	8.40	9.80	12.40	13.40	13.40
Wool ⁷	.20	.29	.34	.18	.23	.30	.39	.41	.42	.43
Milk (wholesale) ⁶	1.54	1.80	1.90	1.65	1.55	1.65	2.05	2.40	2.95	3.00
Butterfat ⁷	.28	.31	.32	.25	.22	.27	.33	.38	.48	.49
Butter ⁷	.29	.32	.33	.29	.26	.30	.35	.40	.48	.48
Chickens ⁷	.15	.16	.16	.15	.13	.13	.16	.19	.24	.24
Eggs ⁸	.23	.22	.19	.18	.15	.16	.21	.28	.35	.30

¹Dollars per bushel unless otherwise noted.²Per ton.³As sold, per bushel.⁴Per barrel.⁵Per head, prior to 1937 the average is based on December through April prices.⁶Per 100 pounds.⁷Unwashed, per pound.⁸Per dozen.⁹Weighted average of 15 of month price calendar year for livestock and livestock products and marketing year for crops produced in the year indicated.

ILLINOIS CROP SUMMARY FOR 1944 AND 1945

Source: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, 1945

Crop and Year	Acreage Harvested	Production			Price Per Unit ¹	Value of Production ²
		Per Acre	Total	Unit		
Corn, All ³ —						
1944.....	9,051,000	45.0	407,295,000	Bu.	\$1.05	\$427,660,000
1945.....	8,417,000	46.5	391,390,000	Bu.	1.09	426,615,000
Winter Wheat—						
1944.....	1,240,000	19.5	24,180,000	Bu.	1.48	35,786,000
1945.....	1,376,000	18.5	25,456,000	Bu.	1.57	39,966,000
Oats—						
1944.....	3,153,000	32.0	100,896,000	Bu.	.71	71,636,000
1945.....	3,437,000	46.0	125,102,000	Bu.	.67	105,928,000
Soybeans, All ⁴ —						
1944.....	3,896,000					
1945.....	4,130,000					
Soybeans for Beans—						
1944.....	3,470,000	21.0	72,870,000	Bu.	2.04	148,655,000
1945.....	3,800,000	19.5	74,100,000	Bu.	2.07	153,387,000
Red Clover Seed—						
1944.....	450,000	.80	360,000	Bu.	18.60	6,696,000
1945.....	302,000	.65	196,000	Bu.	18.80	3,685,000
Redtop Seed—						
1944.....	210,000	.65	13,600,000	Lb.	15.70 cwt.	2,135,000
1945.....	231,000	.75	17,300,000	Lb.	10.80 cwt.	1,868,000
Alfalfa Hay—						
1944.....	484,000	2.15	1,041,000	Ton		
1945.....	537,000	2.40	1,289,000	Ton		
Clover and Timothy Hay—						
1944.....	1,284,000	1.30	1,669,000	Ton		
1945.....	1,104,000	1.40	1,546,000	Ton		
Hay, all tame ⁵ —						
1944.....	2,602,000	1.34	3,488,000	Ton	\$18.40	64,179,000
1945.....	2,459,000	1.49	3,655,000	Ton	16.30	59,576,000
Apples (Commercial)—						
1944.....			2,418,000	Bu.	2.90	7,012,000
1945.....			2,684,000	Bu.	2.80	7,515,000
Peaches, Total ⁶ —						
1944.....			1,470,000	Bu.	3.05	4,484,000
1945.....			1,638,000	Bu.	2.65	4,341,000
Total Crops—						
1944.....	19,875,100					782,520,000
1945.....	19,781,500					816,701,000

¹Season average price received by farmers for 1944 and preliminary price for 1945.²Production multiplied by season average price per unit—not cash income.³1944—8,635,000 acres (388,575,000 bu.) harvested for grain, 217,000 acres harvested for silage, and 199,000 hogged off or grazed. 1945—7,996,000 acres (371,814,000 bu.) harvested for grain, 202,000 acres harvested for silage, and 219,000 acres hogged off or grazed.⁴Includes 39,000 acres grazed or plowed under in 1944 and 41,000 acres in 1945.⁵Includes soybean and hay.⁶December 1 price.

ILLINOIS TO BUILD 170 AIRPORTS

Ben Regan, chairman of the Illinois Aeronautics commission, predicted July, 16, 1945, that Illinois communities would spend \$100,000,000 for construction of 170 new airports. This forecast would bring the number of airports in the state to 250.

New construction, according to Mr. Regan, would favor the small plane owner, who is expected to provide 97 per cent of post war air traffic. Because the length of runways governs the classification of airports, the proposed aviation improvements would provide more Class 1 and 2 airports with runways of 1,800 to 3,000 feet in length.

Government classifications are: Class 1,

1,800 to 2,500 feet runways; Class 2, 2,500 to 3,000; Class 3, 3,000 to 4,500; Class 4, 4,500 to 5,500; and Class 5, 5,000 and up.

In 1945, Illinois had no Class 5 airports, but Mr. Regan said several of them would be built under the construction program.

Post war aviation would be developed with a \$3,000,000 fund provided by the state. Two hundred fifty thousand would be used to administer a new Illinois Department of Aeronautics. Local communities would be permitted under new legislation to float bond issues for construction of air sites and to co-operate in the construction of municipal aviation improvements.

Illinois Transportation and Communication

ILLINOIS SAFETY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AMENDMENTS, EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1946

Source: Secretary of State

The Illinois Safety Financial Responsibility law, prior to Jan. 1, 1946, affected only those drivers who had been convicted of certain serious traffic offenses and those persons who had had traffic accident judgments rendered against them.

But, beginning Jan. 1, 1946, the Illinois law, according to amendments, reaches every motorist involved in an accident causing death, personal injury or property damage in excess of \$50.00.

The amendments provide that every motorist participating in such an accident show ability to pay the damages for which he may be held responsible.

He may show this responsibility in two ways:

1. by depositing security for such accident, or
2. by providing that he was covered by insurance or proper bond.

If he does not show he can pay the damages, his operator's license and car registration are suspended until:

1. one year shall have elapsed following the date of such accident and satisfactory evidence filed showing no action for damages arising out of the accident has been instituted;
2. he has settled or paid the claims against him, or
3. until he has been found not guilty, which occurs first.

There are four major exceptions to the law, so that it does not apply to:

1. accidents involving less than \$50.00 worth of damage, or
2. to the owners of legally parked cars, nor
3. to the owners of cars used without permission, nor
4. to the operators or owners of a car involved in an accident wherein no injury or damage was caused to the person or property of any one other than such operator or owner.

Administration of the "accident responsibility" provision of the law is divided between the Department of Public Works and Buildings and the Office of the Secretary of State.

The Department of Public Works and Buildings will receive the accident reports; analyze them to determine whether and how much security is required, and certify to the Secretary of State the name of each person required to deposit security and the amount required.

The Secretary of State will notify the motorists required to deposit security; suspend driving privileges if security is not furnished; receive, or be responsible for and arrange for return of security after it has served its purpose; waive requirements of security when arrangements have been made for release of liability or settlement claims, and administer provisions for "self insurance."

The law also provides an "assigned risk" plan, whereby everyone entitled to bodily injury and public liability insurance may secure such coverage.

ILLINOIS LAWS COVERING REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Applications for registration must be filed with the secretary of state by Jan. 1 of each calendar year. Fees for passenger automobiles, motor trucks and trailers are as follows:

Trailers

The license fee for trailers shall be \$5.00 with the election of either a flat weight tax or mileage weight tax as follows:

Class	Flat Weight Tax	Tax
2,000 pounds or less		\$ 1.00
2,001 to 5,000 pounds		7.00
5,001 to 10,000 pounds		20.00
10,001 to 15,000 pounds		55.00
15,001 to 20,000 pounds		85.00
20,001 to 32,000 pounds		170.00

It became unlawful after Jan. 1, 1936, to operate a vehicle carrying passengers for hire unless the vehicle is equipped with safety glass wherever glass is used.

Motor Trucks and Busses

The license fee for each truck is \$5.00. In addition, the owner must elect to pay either a flat weight tax or a mileage weight tax as follows:

Weight Tax—			—Weight tax—		
Class	Flat	Mileage*	Class	Flat	Mileage*
3,000 pounds	\$ 5	\$0.001	14,001 to 16,000 pounds	\$70	\$0.006
3,001 to 8,000 pounds	7	.002	16,001 to 20,000 pounds	105	.010
8,001 to 10,000 pounds	19	.003	20,001 to 24,000 pounds	145	.015
10,001 to 12,000 pounds	30	.004	24,001 and over	245	.020
12,001 to 14,000 pounds	45	.005			

*In the event the mileage weight tax is elected it is necessary that the owner of the vehicle file with the secretary of state a bond in the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) on a form to be approved by and with surety or sureties satisfac-

tory to the secretary of state. It is also necessary that a daily record be maintained by the owner as to the number of miles operated in this state per day.

TOTAL NET MILEAGE OF SURFACED ROADS BUILT UNDER STATE SUPERVISION IN EACH COUNTY, DECEMBER 31, 1943 ¹

Source: Division of Highways, Department of Public Works

County	State Primary	State Secondary	County (MFT & 15d)	Other Roads ²	Total
Adams.....	135.29	10.87	167.48	2.87	316.51
Alexander.....	56.67	2.69	45.41		104.77
Bond.....	85.14	0.08	54.63		139.85
Boone.....	37.76	5.20	17.79		60.75
Brown.....	40.54	12.41	24.64		77.59
Bureau.....	192.79	1.26	117.29		311.34
Calhoun.....	30.39	14.52	6.32		51.23
Carroll.....	105.87	10.40	59.10		175.37
Cass.....	52.16	8.84	21.22		82.22
Champaign.....	145.86		218.90		364.76
Christian.....	103.94	11.58	18.61		134.13
Clark.....	69.98	6.16	60.63		136.77
Clay.....	57.48	11.65	29.32		98.45
Clinton.....	92.96	5.18	16.60		114.74
Coles.....	89.49	8.28	25.45		123.22
Cook.....	553.49	50.96	913.17	0.36	1,517.98
Crawford.....	60.97		67.93		128.90
Cumberland.....	73.44	1.07	30.70		105.21
DeKalb.....	112.49	1.02	60.61	0.15	174.27
DeWitt.....	89.42	8.01	31.69		129.12
Douglas.....	70.05	10.23	52.32		132.60
DuPage.....	167.08	2.17	127.02		296.27
Edgar.....	106.19		25.19		131.38
Edwards.....	36.83	2.10	13.16		52.09
Effingham.....	109.43	15.33	25.29		150.05
Fayette.....	97.52	25.87	14.62		138.01
Ford.....	129.81	4.03	36.80		170.64
Franklin.....	115.18	23.44	84.81		223.43
Fulton.....	205.75	13.27	119.02		338.04
Gallatin.....	47.88	10.77	19.39		78.04
Greene.....	80.11	9.86	42.46		132.43
Grundy.....	74.82	17.38	38.44		130.64
Hamilton.....	55.89	18.58	38.79		113.26
Hancock.....	139.67	17.23	110.61		267.51
Hardin.....	33.52	2.53	4.95		41.00
Henderson.....	88.97	6.07	32.79		127.83
Henry.....	207.54	12.28	33.27		253.09
Iroquois.....	189.17	7.73	351.66		548.56
Jackson.....	120.22	15.70	53.18	0.50	189.60
Jasper.....	63.67	18.76	124.58		207.01
Jefferson.....	76.69	11.44	111.56		199.69
Jersey.....	77.68	2.92	20.03		100.63
JoDaviss.....	85.84	8.05	62.91		156.80
Johnson.....	75.62	1.15	14.74		91.51
Kane.....	147.93	13.12	231.21		392.26
Kankakee.....	149.62	11.92	135.00	2.74	299.28
Kendall.....	83.19		6.18		89.37
Knox.....	141.25	6.76	168.29		316.30
Lake.....	247.29	14.33	137.19		398.81
LaSalle.....	265.87	10.54	144.55	5.37	426.33
Lawrence.....	55.71	12.18	58.04		125.93
Lee.....	134.81	5.68	47.23		187.72
Livingston.....	201.99	17.78	162.05	0.57	382.39
Logan.....	126.02	12.99	77.83		216.84
Macon.....	127.24	18.21	81.23		226.68
Macoupin.....	169.01	30.04	52.47		251.52
Madison.....	232.86	0.50	79.99		313.35
Marion.....	100.94	10.35	85.62		196.91
Marshall.....	93.12	5.19	44.39		142.70
Mason.....	88.42	5.34	21.22		114.98
Massac.....	40.55	0.67	14.16	0.48	55.86
McDonough.....	101.32	7.63	170.28	0.73	279.96
McHenry.....	186.69	6.49	48.81		241.99
McLean.....	265.79	31.63	177.12	0.60	475.14
Menard.....	49.39	7.38	32.76	0.38	89.91
Mercer.....	79.09	14.08	70.79		163.96
Monroe.....	52.43	2.15	15.06		69.64
Montgomery.....	135.70	27.53	48.30		211.53
Morgan.....	104.51	0.09	76.83		181.43
Moultrie.....	73.67	9.85	12.74		96.26
Ogle.....	169.53	31.23	87.80	1.10	289.66
Peoria.....	194.23	5.46	131.71	0.08	331.48

TOTAL NET MILEAGE OF SURFACED ROADS¹—Cont.

County	State Primary	State Secondary	County Roads (MFT & 15d)	Other Roads ²	Total
Perry	92.51	0.04	54.04		146.59
Piatt	75.51	3.51	25.12		104.14
Pike	140.06	3.63	46.82		190.51
Pope	31.80	6.53	6.73		45.06
Pulaski	43.95	3.28	17.03		64.26
Putnam	40.29		26.60		66.89
Randolph	124.91	34.55	21.00		180.46
Richland	40.22	13.96	63.18		117.36
Rock Island	111.91	8.96	79.78		200.65
Saline	90.69	5.75	34.96		131.40
Sangamon	210.99	7.97	78.42	0.29	297.67
Schuyler	93.01	15.52	32.08		140.61
Scott	41.74	8.60	28.88		79.22
Shelby	91.66	24.36	59.59		175.61
Stark	70.90	5.10	67.34		143.34
St. Clair	230.33		164.33	0.80	395.46
Stephenson	89.54	3.76	50.08		143.38
Tazewell	131.23	11.34	62.32	0.27	205.16
Union	77.48	9.22	21.91	0.93	109.54
Vermilion	127.87	3.76	218.59		350.22
Wabash	37.54		17.79	0.39	55.72
Warren	94.58	4.67	147.18		246.43
Washington	133.51	5.73	48.46		187.70
Wayne	65.18	13.43	50.06		128.67
White	81.05	3.12	45.91		130.08
Whiteside	149.30	16.43	57.32		223.05
Will	255.03	26.55	151.01	0.78	433.37
Williamson	70.95	30.72	55.44		157.11
Winnebago	114.17	14.07	173.36		301.60
Woodford	124.45	6.61	137.03		268.09
Total	11,541.79	1,037.36	8,006.29	19.39	20,604.83

Following is a recapitulation of these mileages according to type of surface:

Type	State Primary Highways	State Secondary Highways	County Roads (MFT & 15d)	Other Roads ²	Total
Concrete	10,574.13	98.25	2,268.49	12.48	12,953.35
Brick	197.09	6.06	30.80	0.19	234.14
Asphalt	43.78	1.35	66.09	0.34	111.56
Bituminous Concrete	348.47	38.88	31.83	0.48	419.66
Bituminous Surfaces	279.10	367.22	1,244.02	3.74	1,894.08
Oil-treated Gravel	87.61	50.34	45.58		183.53
Cement Earth			3.30		3.30
Gravel	11.61	475.26	4,316.18	2.16	4,805.21
Total	11,541.79	1,037.36	8,006.29	19.39	20,604.83

¹ Highways surfaced by counties but not supervised by the Division of Highways are not included.

² Other roads are those in State Parks, State Institutions, and those built with special appropriations but which are not on the State or County systems.

ILLINOIS AUTO LICENSES ISSUED SINCE 1911 BY SECRETARY OF STATE

Year	Pass. Cars	Trucks	Year	Pass. Cars	Trucks
1911	38,269		1927	1,254,421	184,564
1912	68,012		1928	1,314,003	190,356
1913	94,646		1929	1,429,146	209,114
1914	131,140		1931	1,411,261	201,509
1915	180,832		1932	1,311,783	181,715
1916	248,429		1934	1,285,434	178,496
1917	340,292		1935	1,342,904	190,843
1918	389,701		1936	1,459,195	208,926
1919	478,438		1937	1,556,702	220,639
1920	503,762	64,997	1938	1,567,775	222,582
1921	583,441	79,907	1939	1,626,689	232,888
1922	682,250	99,724	1940	1,707,512	228,889
1923	847,005	122,087	1941	1,825,142	234,703
1924	981,859	141,706	1942	1,748,253	233,386
1926	1,195,014	175,489	1943*	1,576,005	218,250

*Up to Sept. 30th the peak revenue from license fees was over \$26,000,000 in 1941.

AIRPORTS AND LANDING FIELDS IN ILLINOIS

Name	City or Town	Distance from City	Name	City or Town	Distance from City
Negus Field	Alexander	2.8 mi. WNW	Albertus	Freeport	3.8 mi. SE
Wadlow Field	Alton	3.5 mi. NNW	Galesburg Municipal	Galesburg	1.7 mi. NW
Allan Field	Aroka	2.0 mi. W	Geneseo	Geneseo	
Arlington (Navy)	Arlington Heights	2.0 mi. SSW	Pal-Waukee	Glenview (Chicago)	5.5 mi. WNW
Aurora	Aurora	3.0 mi. NNW	Glenview (Navy)	Glenview	1.6 mi. NW
Seaport *	Barrington		Grays Lake	Grays Lake	1.1 mi. ENE
Barrington (Navy)	Barrington	2.4 mi. SSW	Halfday	Harrisburg	1.4 mi. E
Gundlach	Belleville	1.8 mi. E	Harvey (Chicago)	Harvey (Chicago)	21.0 mi. St
Scott Field (Army)	Belleville	6.0 mi. ENE	Highland-Winet Air Park	Highland	3.6 mi. NE
Belleville Airport Inc.	Belleville	4.0 mi. N	Hinsdale	Hinsdale (Chicago)	19.0 mi. WSW†
O'Neal of Vincennes Ind.	Vincennes	2.8 mi. SE	Washington Park	Homewood (Chicago)	24.0 mi. St
Sky Haven	Bensenville (Chicago)	1.5 mi. SE	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	3.9 mi. S
Civic Memorial Airport *	Bethalto		Wilhelmi Field *	Joliet	
Bloomington	Bloomington	3.0 mi. E	Joliet Municipal	Joliet	5.0 mi. W
Howell	Blue Island	18.0 mi. SSW†	Kankakee	Kankakee	3.2 mi. WSW
McCoy Field	Blue Mound	5.0 mi. W	Stimson	La Grange (Chicago)	14.0 mi. WSW†
Bradford	Bradford		Mellody (Navy)	Lake Forest	4.3 mi. W
North Cairo	Cairo	4.0 mi. NNW	Chicago-Hammond	Lansing (Chicago)	25.0 mi. St
Carbondale	Carbondale	1.0 mi. E	Vogel Field (George Field) (Army)	La Salle	6.5 mi. NNW
White County Municipal *	Carmi		Cyril Lebert Airport	Lawrenceville	4.5 mi. NE
Carthage	Carthage	1.5 mi. SSW	Lincoln Flying Service *	Lebanon	0.5 mi. SE
Centralia Municipal *	Centralia		Lewis—Lockport	Lincoln	
University of Illinois *	Champaign		York Township	Lockport	2.2 mi. WNW
Champaign	Champaign	2.0 mi. NNW	CAA Site No. 29	Lombard (Glen Ellyn)	2.0 mi. SSW
University of Illinois Airport	Champaign	5.5 mi. SSW	Macomb	Lombardville	2.5 mi. ENE
Charleston	Charleston	1.3 mi. SW	St. George *	Macomb	2.4 mi. E
CAA Site No. 4	Chesterfield	3.0 mi. ENE	Marion	Manteno	
Jacobs Seaplane Base *	Chicago		Macarin	Marion	1.8 mi. ESE
Ashburn	Chicago	12.0 mi. SW†	Crabtree Field *	Marion	4.6 mi. WNW
Chicago Municipal	Chicago	10.0 mi. SW†	Mattoon	Marva	
Orchard Place Airport (Army)	Park Ridge (Chicago)		Fitzgerald Airport	Mattoon	4.0 mi. E
Witson	Chicago (Schiller Park)	16.0 mi. NW†	McHenry Air Haven	Mendota	1.5 mi. NW
Ashland Avenue	Chicago Heights	1.5 mi. NW†	Metropolis Municipal Airport *	McHenry	
Clinton Flying Club	Clinton	5.5 mi. NE	Moline Municipal	Metropolis	
Moody	Dalton City	2.2 mi. S	Momence	Moline	4.0 mi. S
Danville Municipal	Danville	2.4 mi. SSW	Monmouth Municipal	Momence	3.5 mi. WSW
Vermillion	Danville	4.0 mi. E	Morris	Monmouth	1.5 mi. ENE
Decatur	Decatur	4.0 mi. NW	Beckerman Field	Morris	4.5 mi. N
Decatur Park District Mun.	Decatur		Mt. Vernon Municipal	Mt. Carmel	4.0 mi. W
New Half Day (Navy)	Deerfield	4.0 mi. E	Mundelein (Navy)	Mt. Vernon	2.5 mi. ENE
De Kalb *	De Kalb	5.0 mi. WNW	Murphysboro Airport *	Mundelein	1.2 mi. E
Interstate	De Kalb	1.8 mi. E	Sky Harbor Airport	Murphysboro	
American	Des Plaines	2.4 mi. SSE	Harlem	North Brook (Chicago)	1.6 mi. NW
Ravenswood	Des Plaines	2.5 mi. SW	Northwest Airport *	Oaklawn (Chicago)	2.2 mi. WNW
Allendale (Navy)	Diamond Lake	4.0 mi. SE	Spoerlein (Navy)	Palatine	
Dixon Municipal	Dixon	1.9 mi. ESE	Pecatonica	Palatine	5.3 mi. NE
Rollins Field *	Downer's Grove		Pekin	Pecatonica	1.0 mi. N
Du Quoin	Du Quoin	1.8 mi. W	Kennedy Seaplane Base *	Pekin	4.0 mi. S
Miller *	East Moline		Mt. Hawley	Peoria	
Curtiss Parks Airport	East St. Louis	3.5 mi. SSW	Peoria Municipal	Peoria	4.0 mi. N
Lakeside	East St. Louis	7.0 mi. NNE	Kane County Airport	Peoria	4.8 mi. WSW
Parks	East St. Louis	4.2 mi. SW	CAA Site No. 55	Pingree Grove (Elgin)	0.8 mi. S
Memorial *	Effingham		Princeton Airport *	Prairie Du Rocher	0.5 mi. S
CAA Site No. 10	Effingham	7.3 mi. E	Piper *	Princeton	
Schaumburg (Navy)	Elgin	7.3 mi. E	Prophetstown Airport *	Prophetstown	
Chicago-Elmhurst	Elmhurst	2.5 mi. N			
B&K Flying Service *	Fairfield				
Hiway	Flatt (Canton)	1.3 mi. NW			
Flora	Flora	1.1 mi. WSW			

AIRPORTS AND LANDING FIELDS IN ILL.—Cont.

Name	City or Town	Distance from City	Name	City or Town	Distance from City
Quincy Municipal	Quincy	2.8 mi. SE	Will County	Steger	0.5 mi. S
Chanute Field (Army)	Rantoul	1.0 mi. SE	Sterling Municipal	Sterling	1.4 mi. NW
Philary Field *	Roanoke		Streator Air Service	Streator	2.0 mi. ENE
Scherer Field *	Roanoke		Pralls Pits (Navy)	Sutton	4.5 mi. ESE
Flecks Lakeview	Rochester (Springfield)	2.4 mi. W	Murphy's Circus (Navy)	Sutton	1.5 mi. SE
Machesney	Rockford	5.0 mi. NNE	Kishwaukee	Sycamore	2.1 mi. SW
Burgers Flying Service *	Rosiclare		Kishwaukee *	Sycamore	
Round Lake Air Park *	Round Lake		Prosper	Tinley Park	1.7 mi. SSW
St. Charles Municipal	St. Charles	3.5 mi. E	Cooper Field	Tuscola	1.6 mi. SW
St. David	St. David (Canton)	1.5 mi. SW	Illini	Urbana	2.0 mi. NNE
St. Elmo	St. Elmo	1.3 mi. SW	La Salle County	Utica	1.8 mi. NNW
Presbyterian Church Field Aux. No. 3 (Army)	St. Francisville	4.0 mi. WNW	Vandalia Ill. Airport *	Vandalia	
Leckrone Field	Salem	1.9 mi. SW	CAA Site No. 6	Vandalia	4.4 mi. NW
Shelby County Airport	Shelbyville	1.9 mi. ESE	CAA Site No. 34	Van Orin	1.0 mi. ENE
Shelby County *	Shelbyville		Shanks—Lynch Landing *	Watseka	
Powell Brothers	Sheldon	2.2 mi. S	Shanks—LynchField	Watseka	4.1 mi. N
Beloit-South Beloit	South Beloit (Beloit, Wis.)	1.0 mi. S	Volo Silo (Navy)	Volo	0.4 mi. S
Springfield Airport	Springfield	3.5 mi. SW	Evergreen *	Warren	
			Booth *	Waukegan	
			Waukegan	Waukegan	3.5 mi. NW
			Wheeling (Navy)	Wheeling	2.0 mi. WSW
			Buffalo Grove	Wheeling	2.8 mi. W
			Wood Dale	Wood Dale (Chicago)	18.8 mi. WNW†

* Application for designated landing areas.

† Mileage measured from Wrigley Tower, Chicago.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Source: Illinois secretary of state

Year	Fees	Auto	Trucks	Motor-Cycle	Chauffeur	Dealer	Tractor	Trailer
1911	\$ 105,344.28	38,269		4,346				
1912	375,716.22	68,012		9,238	8,162	874		
1913	507,134.77	94,646		12,183	13,153	1,041		
1914	703,403.70	131,140		14,852	17,827	1,198		
1915	924,905.74	180,832		15,710	22,995	1,458		
1916	1,242,509.85	248,429		14,931	33,022	2,671		
1917	1,587,772.69	340,292		13,740	43,679	3,745		
1918	2,762,567.53	389,701		10,834	45,696	3,548		
1919	3,262,176.57	478,438		10,920	53,123	4,960		
1920	5,893,586.02	503,762	64,997	10,597	69,365	6,282	310	
1921	6,776,781.17	583,551	79,907	8,935	69,226	7,041	124	
1922	7,861,211.21	682,250	99,724	7,671	56,789	4,214	152	
1923	9,630,367.77	847,005	122,087	7,612	92,871	4,516	195	
1924	11,513,957.95	981,859	141,706	6,873	96,924	4,488		2,044
1925	12,936,882.63	1,101,943	161,234	6,603	99,372	4,557		3,777
1926	14,047,207.36	1,195,014	175,489	6,156	102,849	4,688		3,350
1927	14,839,593.29	1,254,421	184,564	6,135	100,398	4,594		3,489
1928	15,521,529.88	1,314,003	190,356	5,826	94,169	4,548		3,742
1929	17,087,209.11	1,410,913	204,175	6,055	106,551	4,605		5,068
1930	18,447,246.79	1,429,146	209,114	6,245	108,538	4,368		7,341
1931	18,426,496.74	1,411,261	201,509	5,811	93,059	3,883		9,283
1932	16,966,682.21	1,311,783	181,715	5,274	70,788	3,266		8,950
1933	16,229,327.21	1,276,864	186,186	4,959	66,559	2,922		9,228
1934	17,333,333.74	1,285,434	178,496	4,766	70,584	3,449		10,792
1935	18,622,293.86	1,342,904	190,843	5,291	78,931	3,896		14,636
1936	18,895,501.31	1,459,195	208,926	5,924	90,228	3,963		18,408
1937	20,861,020.76	1,556,702	220,639	6,490		4,329		23,475
1938	21,152,879.42	1,567,775	222,582	6,848		4,199		23,396
1939	23,829,819.00	1,626,689	232,888	7,227		4,363		25,296
1940	24,068,171.97	1,707,512	228,889	7,742		4,679		29,349
1941	25,920,807.13	1,825,142	234,703	7,672		4,862		32,236
1942	26,474,294.41	1,748,253	233,386	9,242		3,742		30,429
1943	23,387,770.71	1,592,837	221,634	8,247		3,282		26,014
1944	22,615,334.50	1,518,629	216,930	8,381		3,904		26,371

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEES IN ILLINOIS

	An. fee		An. fee
25 h.p. or less	\$ 6.50	More than 50 h.p.	\$22.00
35 h.p. and more than 25 h.p.	10.50	Electrically propelled vehicles	12.00
50 h.p. and more than 35 h.p.	17.00	Motorcycles	3.00

RESIDENCE TELEPHONES IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES, 1945

Source: Illinois Bell Telephone Company

County	Number	County	Number	County	Number	County	Number
State total	1,439,583	Fayette	2,806	Lee	6,428	Putnam	710
Adams	10,480	Ford	2,992	Livingston	6,707	Randolph	3,221
Alexander	2,129	Franklin	3,752	Logan	4,188	Richland	2,864
Bond	1,672	Fulton	7,960	McDonough	6,374	Rock Island	20,697
Boone	2,820	Gallatin	698	McHenry	8,278	St. Clair	23,476
Brown	1,341	Greene	1,776	McLean	14,520	Saline	2,909
Bureau	6,178	Grundy	3,017	Macon	14,292	Sangamon	19,038
Calhoun	398	Hamilton	892	Macoupin	4,709	Schuyler	1,262
Carroll	4,336	Hancock	4,199	Madison	22,114	Scott	675
Cass	2,126	Hardin	219	Marion	6,068	Shelby	4,434
Champaign	13,830	Henderson	994	Marshall	1,871	Stark	1,716
Christian	5,006	Henry	9,075	Mason	2,897	Stephenson	9,297
Clark	2,655	Iroquois	5,244	Massac	908	Tazewell	7,780
Clay	2,222	Jackson	3,404	Menard	1,260	Union	1,602
Clinton	1,577	Jasper	1,016	Mercer	3,606	Vermillion	12,229
Coles	6,332	Jefferson	4,230	Monroe	1,749	Wabash	2,263
Cook	833,953	Jersey	1,187	Montgomery	4,304	Warren	4,503
Crawford	4,152	Jo Daviess	3,344	Morgan	4,663	Washington	2,631
Cumberland	943	Johnson	387	Moultrie	1,549	Wayne	1,737
De Kalb	7,138	Kane	28,084	Ogle	5,735	White	2,714
DeWitt	2,185	Kankakee	7,730	Peoria	31,296	Whiteside	9,459
Douglas	2,615	Kendall	1,891	Perry	2,496	Will	19,357
Du Page	26,694	Knox	9,662	Platt	2,245	Williamson	3,708
Edgar	3,211	Lake	27,921	Pike	2,949	Winnebago	23,887
Edwards	1,307	La Salle	16,289	Pope	367	Woodford	3,702
Effingham	3,320	Lawrence	2,971	Pulaski	779		

CAUSES OF ILLINOIS FIRES

Source: State Fire Marshall

Number of fires includes Chicago
Loss outside Chicago

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

Cause	No.	Damage	Cause	No.	Damage
1. Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, overheated or defective	924	\$ 376,679	13. Lightning—buildings rodded.	9	84,925
2. Conflagrations	12	41,625	14. Lightning—buildings not rodded	207	342,276
3. Electricity (except electric irons and similar small devices)	1,999	1,358,075	15. Matches, Smoking	2,444	285,787
4. Explosions	117	66,373	16. Miscellaneous—Cause known, but not classified (for unknown see No. 27)	342	118,520
5. Exposure	644	794,463	18. Open lights	283	158,771
6. Fireworks, Fire Crackers, Balloons, etc.	2		19. Petroleum and its Products	870	700,318
7. Friction, Sparks occasioned by running machinery	32	17,563	20. Rubbish and Litter	1,525	69,980
8. Gas, Natural and Artificial	104	61,605	22. Sparks—Arising from combustion (other than 23)	100	279,613
9. Hot Ashes and Coals, open Fires	225	57,131	23. Sparks—On roofs	909	329,532
10. Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt (ignition of)	180	113,781	24. Spontaneous Combustion	415	726,809
11. Hot Irons, including electric devices	146	54,126	25. Steam and Hot Water Pipes	6	4,215
12. Incendiarism	45	17,152	26. Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their Pipes	1,135	750,525
			27. Unknown	1,440	4,554,199
			28. Unknown origin, but investigation important	60	156,040
				14,175	\$11,520,083

PRODUCTION OF SILICA IN ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES, 1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

County	Number of Operators	Number of Plants	Output in tons	Number Employed	Average days worked	Dynamite pounds
Adams	1	1	900	1	180	
Alexander	2	2	16,421	28	254	11,090
Fayette	1	1	19,125	4	180	
LaSalle	7	7	3,008,525	313	288	514,500
Total	11	11	3,044,971	346	262	525,590

FIRE LOSS RECORD BY YEARS, ILLINOIS

Source: State Fire Marshall

Fire losses for the State since the organization of Departments under the Civil Administrative Code, as reported to the Division by local authorities, are:

Year (Ending June 30 each year)	Number of Fires	Loss	Year (Ending June 30 each year)	Number of Fires	Loss
1917-1918	12,636	\$12,208,060	1931-1932	17,279	15,809,381
1918-1919	11,693	13,240,326	1932-1933	16,929	13,269,814
1919-1920	14,052	16,552,248	1933-1934	18,537	19,476,606
1920-1921	12,327	20,007,135	1934-1935	14,045	8,549,703
1921-1922	14,214	19,537,423	1935-1936	17,920	12,755,129
1922-1923	15,183	19,449,718	1936-1937	16,492	11,042,084
1923-1924	14,074	20,928,518	1937-1938	16,086	10,586,321
1924-1925	18,115	26,148,908	1938-1939	15,821	13,372,590
1925-1926	18,049	27,112,084	1939-1940	18,729	11,767,752
1926-1927	16,744	21,225,806	*1940-1941	15,853	8,960,231
1927-1928	19,268	21,629,185	*1941-1942	16,422	10,234,462
1928-1929 (down-state only)	8,986	11,714,189	*1942-1943	15,440	14,188,347
1929-1930 (down-state only)	9,432	12,316,052	*1943-1944	14,658	9,954,267
1930-1931	19,283	21,815,989	*1944-1945	14,175	11,520,083

*Number of fires includes the city of Chicago.

Amount of loss is outside of Chicago.

PRODUCTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL IN ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES, 1944

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Dynamite—pounds	County	No. of operators	No. of plants	Output in tons	No. employed	Av. days worked	Dynamite—pounds
Alexander	1	1	118,243	20	300		Ogle	3	3	624,400	25	172	
Bond	3	3	8,283	13	146	460	Peoria	3	3	879,776	53	274	600
Bureau	1	1	60,080	4	190	1,250	Randolph	1	1	67,080	8		
DeKalb	2	2	77,000	8	140	200	Rock Island	2	2	120,000	13	225	
DuPage	2	2	109,815	18	137		Schuyler	2	2	20,000	6	75	300
Fayette	1	1	8,000	3	265		Sangamon	1	1	56,422	6	180	
Henderson	1	1	30,500	3	205		Scott	1	1	4,000	2	200	
LaSalle	2	2	16,350	1	150		Tazewell	3	3	342,000	27	229	
Lake	1	1	108,432	20	300		Wabash	1	1	74,125	7	302	
Livingston	1	1	5,000	1	12		White	1	1	94,850	12	280	
Logan	1	1	245,062	20	280		Winnebago	5	5	521,177	48	212	
Macon	1	1	1,230	1	90		Woodford	1	1	39,369	6	138	800
McLean	2	2	156,000	10	168		Total	44	44	4,071,920	375	186	3,610
McHenry	1	1	284,806	40	300								

FASTEST RAILWAY TRAINS

The fastest recorded speed attained by a steam locomotive was that of a Pennsylvania special June 12, 1905, which raced 127.2 m.p.h. Although the British claimed a new record for sustained speed by a steam train when the "Coronation Scot" averaged 79 1/2 m.p.h. for 158 miles between Crewe and London June 29, 1937, the Milwaukee Road's "Hiawatha" made its test run of 141 miles between Milwaukee and New Lisbon, Wis., May 15, 1935, in 113 minutes, for an average speed of 80 m.p.h. and a top speed of 111.5 m.p.h. The "Hiawatha" covers a 68.8 mile stretch in its Chicago-Twin Cities run at an average of 87.8 m.p.h.

The Santa Fe "Super Chief" makes its regular 202.4 mile run between La Junta, Calif., and Dodge City at an average speed of 83.8 m.p.h. It is diesel-electric-powered. The British steam train speed record also

is held by the "Coronation Scot," 114 m.p.h.

Dec. 15, 1936, the seven-car Twin Zephyr of the Burlington railway broke the record between St. Paul and Chicago when it traveled the 431 miles in 5 hours, 22 minutes, an average of 80.2 m.p.h. The Zephyrs are Diesel-electric powered. There are more than 640 different train runs in the United States in which the average station-to-station speed is more than 60 m.p.h.

The Santa Fe Super Chief made the run between Los Angeles and Chicago in 36 hours 49 minutes, May 16 and 17, 1937. The actual running time was 34 hours, 55 minutes. The Super Chief averaged 60.8 m.p.h. on elapsed time and 63.9 m.p.h. actual running time. The distance is 2,228 miles, with 17 stops.

An experimental stream-line coach in Germany, driven by a propeller, has traveled as fast as 143.75 m.p.h., in 1931.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF CHICAGO

(terms expire in 1947)

Mayor Edward J. Kelly
City Clerk Ludwig D. Schreiber
Treasurer Raymond P. Drymalski
Chief Clerk Edward J. Padden

ALDERMEN

(terms expire in 1947)

The City Council is composed of 50 aldermen, each alderman representing a ward in the city. The election of aldermen is non-partisan. Term, four years. Salary, \$5,000 a year.

Regular meetings of the City Council are held at 2 p. m. every Wednesday unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the mayor or any three or more aldermen; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same and shall cause them to be served on members of the council at least 24 hours prior to the day and hour set for the special meeting except for special meetings called on account of death of a member of the council or in an extreme emergency; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, ROOM 201, CITY HALL

President Pro Tem. Alderman Dorsey R. Crowe

Ward	Alderman	Ward	Alderman	Ward	Alderman
1.	John Budinger	18.	Bernard J. O'Hallaren	35.	Walter J. Orlikiski
2.	William H. Harvey	19.	John J. Duffy	36.	Louis P. Garippo
3.	Oscar De Priest	20.	Anthony Pistilli	37.	William J. Lancaster
4.	Abraham H. Cohen	21.	Joseph F. Ropa	38.	P. J. Cullerton
5.	Bertram B. Moss	22.	Otto F. Janousek	39.	H. L. Brody
6.	Francis J. Hogan	23.	Joseph Kacena, Jr.	40.	Samuel P. Gurman
7.	Nicholas J. Bohling	24.	Fred Fischman	41.	William J. Cowhey
8.	Roy E. Olin	25.	James B. Bowler	42.	Dorsey R. Crowe
9.	Arthur G. Lindell	26.	Mathew Bieszczat	43.	James B. Waller
10.	Emil V. Pacini	27.	Harry L. Sain	44.	John J. Grealis
11.	Hugh B. Connelly	28.	George D. Kells	45.	Theron W. Merryman
12.	Bryan Hartnett	29.	Joseph S. Gillespie	46.	James F. Young
13.	Michael P. Hogan	30.	Edward J. Upton	47.	Frank O. Hilburn
14.	Clarence P. Wagner	31.	Thomas P. Keane	48.	Robert C. Quirk
15.	James F. Kovarik	32.	Joseph P. Rostenkowski	49.	Frank Keenan
16.	Paul M. Sheridan	33.	John B. Brandt	50.	Wm. Jerome Huppert
17.	William T. Murphy	34.	Matt Porten		

William F. Harrah, Sergeant-at-Arms
 Clement J. McDermott, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms
 Thomas Casey, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms

CHICAGO AREA SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Illinois

SENATORS

C. Wayland Brooks (R.), 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
 Scott W. Lucas (D.), Havana.

REPRESENTATIVES

District

Rep. at large—Emily Taft Douglas (D.), 935 E. 60th St., Chicago.
 1. William L. Dawson (D.), 534 E. 42d St., Chicago.
 2. William A. Rowan (D.), 10741 Avenue B, Chicago.
 3. Edward A. Kelly (D.), 8223 Aberdeen St., Chicago.
 4. Martin Gorski (D.), 3145 Morgan St., Chicago.
 5. Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Graemere hotel, 113 N. Homan Ave., Chicago.
 6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D.), 4858 Washington Blvd., Chicago.
 7. William W. Link (D.), 6223 McClelland Ave., Chicago.
 8. Thomas S. Gordon (D.), 1817 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago.
 9. Alexander J. Resa (D.), 3617 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago.
 10. Ralph E. Church (R.), 300 Church St., Evanston.
 11. Chauncey W. Reed (R.), W. Chicago.

CHICAGO CITY SEAL

The earliest record of the city seal has been traced to 1833, when Chicago was still a town. Col. T. J. V. Owen, U. S. commissioner to negotiate with the neighboring Indian tribes, and president of the town board, has been credited with authorship of the first seal, which was a primitive but faithful copy of the obverse side of the U. S. half-eagle gold coin.

Upon the incorporation of Chicago as a city in 1837, Mayor William B. Ogden and Ald. Josiah Goodhue were delegated to design an entirely new seal, which differed but slightly from the seal in its present form.

The loss of the original drawing and minor changes enacted by ordinances of 1854 and 1893 gave rise to the use of different seals by city officials. The seal was corrected in accordance with heraldic and historic accuracy March 20, 1905.

The Indian appears on the seal in recognition of his discovery of Chicago; the shield to represent the national spirit of the city; the sheaf of wheat to denote activity and plenty, and the ship as emblematic of the approach of white man's civilization and commerce. The babe lying in the silver shell is the ancient symbolism of the pearl and was to signify Chicago's future as "the gem of the lakes," a city of peace and contentment, which sentiment was further enhanced by the motto which means "City in a Garden."

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS**EXECUTIVE**

Edward J. Kelly..... Mayor
 William W. McKenna..... Assistant to Mayor
 B. C. O'Neill..... Secretary

LEGISLATIVE

Ludwig D. Schreiber..... City Clerk
 Edward J. Padden..... Chief Clerk

LAW DEPARTMENT

Barnet Hodes..... Corporation Counsel
 Joseph F. Grossman..... 1st. Asst. Corp. Counsel

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE**

R. B. Upham..... Comptroller
 Albert J. Keefe..... Deputy Comptroller
 Harry M. Doyle..... Office Manager
 R. J. Shaughnessy..... Accountant in Charge
 H. G. Westphal..... Chief Auditor
 Joseph F. Peacock..... Real Estate Agent
 C. W. Jardine..... City Paymaster
 J. H. Keller..... Superintendent of License
 Benjamin F. Holst..... Bond Teller in Charge
 William C. Fitzpatrick..... Examiner
 H. J. Wieland..... Superintendent of Compensation

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE

Raymond Drymalski..... City Treasurer
 David L. Hartigan..... Deputy City Treasurer
 John S. Powell..... Chief Cashier
 Edmund Hartwell..... Cashier-Auditor
 Alfred J. Fantozzi..... Chief Clerk

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Mathias Bauler..... City Collector
 William P. Geis..... Acting Deputy City Collector

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Walter L. Gregory..... President
 William F. Clarke..... Commissioner
 James B. Cashin..... Commissioner
 James S. Osborne..... Secretary

POLICE DEPARTMENT

James P. Allman..... Commissioner
 James E. McSweeney..... Secretary

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Michael J. Corrigan..... Commissioner
 Edward A. Maloney..... Secretary
 Anthony J. Mullaney..... Chief Fire Marshal

**DEPARTMENT OF SUBWAYS
AND SUPERHIGHWAYS**

Philip Harrington..... Commissioner

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Richard M. O'Brien..... Chairman, Bd. of Inspectors
 Frank A. Svoboda..... Secy., Bd. of Inspectors
 William G. Milota..... Superintendent
 Thomas F. Myers, Jr..... Inspector

BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen..... President
 Dr. Francis A. Dulak..... Secretary
 Harry J. Reynolds..... Member

OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY

Joseph P. Geary..... Insp. of Wts. and Measures
 Terrence F. Moran..... Chief Boiler Inspector

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Paul Gerhardt, Jr..... Commissioner
 James F. Driscoll..... Deputy Commissioner
 Edmund P. Curry..... Secretary

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Michael F. Mulcahey..... President
 William W. Link..... Vice-President
 Charles H. Weber..... Member
 William J. Connors..... Member
 Frank D. Gleeson..... Secretary and Supt. of Spec. Assessments

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Oscar E. Hewitt..... Commissioner
 John P. Wilson..... Deputy Commissioner
 John A. Kleine..... Chief Clerk
 W. W. DeBerard..... City Engineer
 William J. Lynch..... Harbor Master
 Joseph Ellicott..... Acting Supt., Bureau of Water
 Thomas D. Garry..... Supt., Bureau of Sewers
 Howard C. Brodman..... Supt., Bureau of Maps and Plats
 Paul Gerhardt, Jr..... City Architect
 John A. Cervenka..... Supt., Bureau of Central Purchasing
 Walter Wright..... Supt., Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation

**DEPARTMENT OF STREETS
AND ELECTRICITY**

Lloyd M. Johnson..... Commissioner
 Chester S. Shaffer..... Acting Supt. of Electricity
 Joseph J. Butler..... Supt. of Streets
 Edward L. Hayes..... Chief Clerk

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

George J. Klupar..... Commissioner

**MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS
SANITARIUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Dr. Frederick Tice..... President
 Harry J. Reynolds..... Vice-President
 Dr. Richard Davison..... Director
 Dr. Leo M. Czaja..... General Superintendent
 Walter J. O'Neil..... Chief Auditor
 Dr. Karl J. Hendrichsen..... Medical Supt.
 Dr. Henry C. Sweaney..... Medical Dir. of Research

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

Frederick Rex..... Librarian

BOARD OF EDUCATION

James B. McCahey..... President
 Frank H. Landmesser..... Secretary

Members

F. P. Siebel..... Samuel Levin
 B. L. Majewski..... Joseph W. Cremin
 Wilson Frankland..... Walter Truc
 Mrs. L. Robert Mellin..... Erik Thulin
 Mrs. W. F. Heineman..... Irvin C. Mollison

**CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

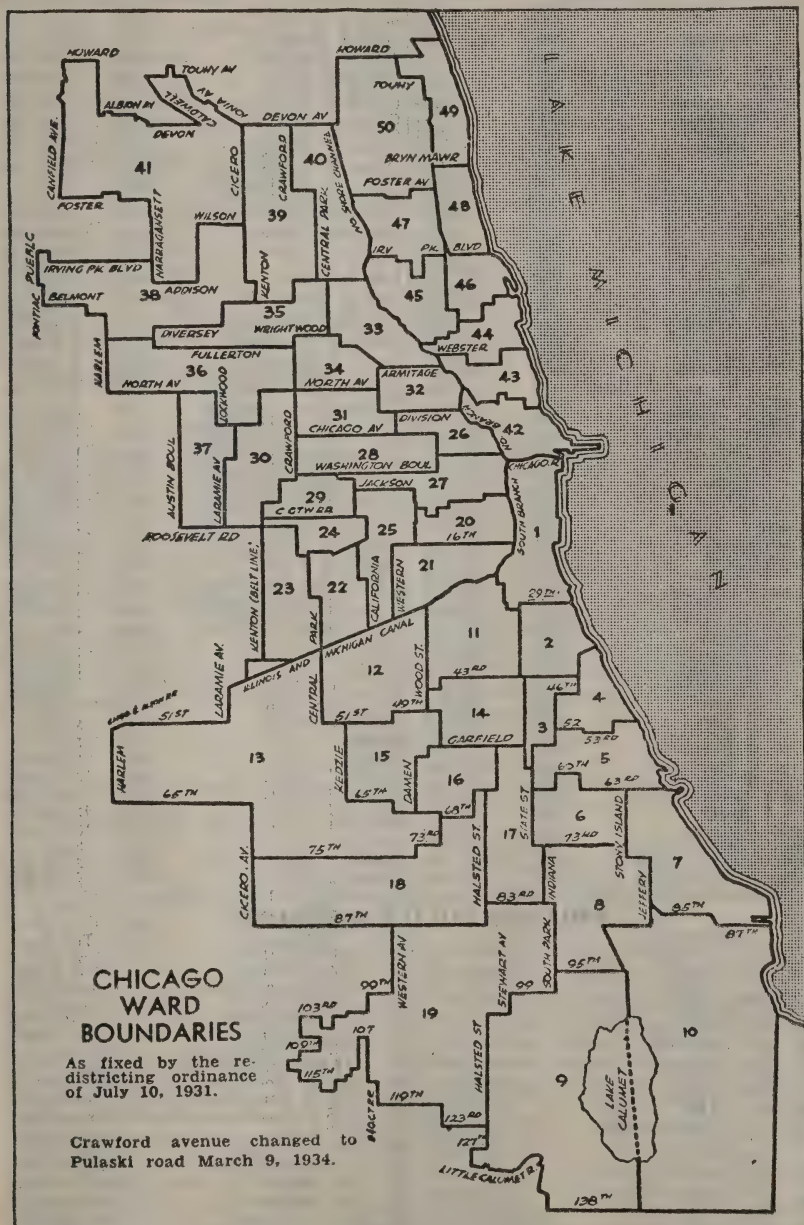
Joseph B. Fleming..... President
 Anton Vanek..... Vice-President
 Preston Bradley..... Joseph D. Bibb
 Mrs. M. L. Purvin..... W. J. Stebbins
 Jacob Best
 Carl B. Roden..... Librarian
 N. R. Levin..... Acting Secretary

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (FROM 1889)

J. M. Longenecker..... 1889-92
 Jacob J. Kern..... 1892-96
 Charles S. Deneen..... 1896-1904
 John J. Healy..... 1904-08

John E. W. Wayman..... 1908-13
 Maclay Hoyne..... 1913-21
 Robert E. Crowe..... 1922-28
 John A. Swanson..... 1928-32

Thomas J. Courtney..... 1932-44
 William J. Tuohy..... 1944-48



MAYORS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, 1837-1944

Mayors	Elected	Population	Mayors	Elected	Population
William B. Ogden	1837	4,170	Carter H. Harrison	1893	1,253,022
Buckner S. Morris	1838	4,273	*George B. Swift, pro tem	1893	1,253,022
B. W. Raymond	1839	4,376	John P. Hopkins	1893	1,253,022
Alexander Lloyd	1840	4,479	John P. Hopkins	1894	1,308,682
Francis C. Sherman	1841	5,512	George B. Swift	1895	1,366,813
Benjamin W. Raymond	1842	6,546	George B. Swift	1896	1,427,527
Augustus Garrett	1843	7,580	Carter H. Harrison II	1897	1,490,937
A. S. Sherman	1844	10,170	Carter H. Harrison II	1898	1,557,164
Augustus Garrett	1845	12,088	Carter H. Harrison II	1899	1,626,333
John P. Chapin	1846	14,169	Carter H. Harrison II	1900	1,698,575
James Curtis	1847	16,859	Carter H. Harrison II	1901	1,747,236
James H. Woodworth	1848	20,023	Carter H. Harrison II	1902	1,795,897
James H. Woodworth	1849	23,047	Carter H. Harrison II	1903	1,834,558
James Curtis	1850	29,963	Carter H. Harrison II	1904	1,893,219
Walter S. Gurnee	1851	34,000	Edward F. Dunne	1905	1,941,880
Walter S. Gurnee	1852	38,734	Edward F. Dunne	1906	1,990,541
Charles M. Gray	1853	59,130	Fred A. Busse	1907	2,039,202
Ira L. Milliken	1854	65,872	Fred A. Busse	1908	2,087,862
Levi D. Boone	1855	80,023	Fred A. Busse	1909	2,136,525
Thomas Dyer	1856	84,113	Fred A. Busse	1910	2,196,238
John Wentworth	1857	87,600	Carter H. Harrison II	1911	2,249,363
John C. Haines	1858	90,000	Carter H. Harrison II	1912	2,301,946
John C. Haines	1859	93,000	Carter H. Harrison II	1913	2,354,529
John Wentworth	1860	109,206	Carter H. Harrison II	1914	2,410,806
Julian S. Rumsey	1861	120,000	William Hale Thompson	1915	2,464,189
Francis C. Sherman	1862	138,186	William Hale Thompson	1916	2,517,172
Francis C. Sherman	1863	150,000	William Hale Thompson	1917	2,569,755
Francis C. Sherman	1864	169,353	William Hale Thompson	1918	2,622,338
John B. Rice	1865	178,492	William Hale Thompson	1919	2,674,921
John B. Rice	1866	200,418	William Hale Thompson	1920	2,766,815
John B. Rice	1867	225,000	William Hale Thompson	1921	2,831,923
John B. Rice	1868	252,054	William Hale Thompson	1922	2,897,557
Roswell B. Mason	1869	280,000	William E. Dever	1923	2,964,692
Roswell B. Mason	1870	306,605	William E. Dever	1924	3,031,300
Joseph Medill	1871	334,270	William E. Dever	1925	3,096,409
Joseph Medill	1872	367,396	William E. Dever	1926	3,162,239
Harvey D. Colvin	1873	380,000	William Hale Thompson	1927	3,228,981
Harvey D. Colvin	1874	395,408	William Hale Thompson	1928	3,295,027
Harvey D. Colvin	1875	400,500	William Hale Thompson	1929	3,360,154
Monroe Heath	1876	407,661	William Hale Thompson	1930	3,376,438
Monroe Heath	1877	430,000	Anton J. Cermak	1931	3,378,000
Monroe Heath	1878	436,731	Anton J. Cermak	1932	3,380,000
Carter H. Harrison	1879	491,516	*Frank J. Corr	1933	3,382,000
Carter H. Harrison	1880	503,185	*Edward J. Kelly	1933	3,382,000
Carter H. Harrison	1881	540,000	*Edward J. Kelly	1934	3,384,000
Carter H. Harrison	1882	560,693	Edward J. Kelly	1935	3,386,000
Carter H. Harrison	1883	580,000	Edward J. Kelly	1936	3,388,000
Carter H. Harrison	1884	629,885	Edward J. Kelly	1937	3,390,000
Carter H. Harrison	1885	665,000	Edward J. Kelly	1938	3,392,000
Carter H. Harrison	1886	703,715	Edward J. Kelly	1939	3,394,000
John A. Roche	1887	760,000	Edward J. Kelly	1940	†3,396,808
John A. Roche	1888	802,651	Edward J. Kelly	1941	3,400,000
Dewitt C. Creiger	1889	935,000	Edward J. Kelly	1942	3,402,412
Dewitt C. Creiger	1890	1,099,850	Edward J. Kelly	1943	3,404,406
Hempstead Washburne	1891	1,148,795	Edward J. Kelly	1944	3,406,400
Hempstead Washburne	1892	1,199,730			

*Elected by City Council. Population as of December 31. †Last U.S. Census.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS

Dist.	Address	Tel. No.	Dist.	Address	Tel. No.
T.D. 1121 So. State St.	Wab 4747		22	943 Maxwell	Can 3248-9
T.D. 262 E. Illinois	Sup 5615-6		23	2259 S. Damen	Can 7436-7
1	1121 S. State	Wab 4747	24	2656 S. Lawndale	Lawn 1272
3	2700 S. State	Cal 2360-1	25	4001 Fillmore	Neu 2027-8
4	454 E. 35th	Drex 6328-9	26	120 N. Desplaines	Ran 930
5	4800 S. Wabash	Oak 0345-6	27	2433 Warren	Seel 0828-9
6	5233 Lake Park	Hyd P 0311-2	28	5327 W. Chicago	Aust 4114-5
7	6344 Harper	Hyd P 0583-4	29	731 N. Racine	Monr 1702-3
8	2938 E. 89th	Sag 7201-2	30	2256 W. North	Humb 0844-5
9	10120 Ewing	So Chgo 7074	31	4905 W. Grand	Berk 4832
10	834 E. 75th	Tri 7140-1	32	2138 N. California	Humb 0723-4
11	9059 Cottage Grove	Stew 1674	33	5430 Gale	Pal 0242-3
12	200 E. 115th	Pull 0108	34	4461 N. Pulaski	Irvng 0282-3
13	1830 Monterey	Bev 0188	35	113 West Chicago	Supr 1768-9
14	819 West 85th	Stew 7126-7	36	1501 Hudson	Mohwk 0578-9
15	6347 Wentworth	Norm 9388-9	37	2742 Sheffield	Btrswt 0676-7
16	3515 W. 63rd	Pros 4178-9	38	3600 N. Halsted	Lak V 0011-2
17	1700 W. 47th	Yards 6361-2	39	3801 N. Damen	Lak V 6640-1
18	4736 S. Halsted	Yards 0796-7	40	1940 Foster	Lng Beach 8179-80
19	3501 Lowe	Yards 0218-9	41	7075 N. Clark	Briar 8818-9
20	3900 S. California	Laf 5348			

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

John E. Conroy
Clerk of the Circuit Court

Manuel Wolf
Chief Deputy

Charles Zeman
Chief Clerk

JUDGES

Frank H. Bieck
William V. Brothers
Joseph Burke
Thomas J. Courtney
Robert Jerome Dunn
Benjamin P. Epstein
Michael Feinberg

Philip J. Finnegan
Harry M. Fisher
Hugo M. Friend
Cornelius J. Harrington
Stanley H. Klarkowski
Thomas J. Lynch
David F. Matchett

Julius H. Miner
D. J. Normoyle
John Prystalski
Leonard C. Reid
Kickham Scanlan
Elmer J. Schnackenberg

SUPERIOR COURT OF
COOK COUNTY

Clerk's Offices, South End Fourth Floor,
County Bldg. Tel. Franklin 3000, Local 102.
Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Satur-
day, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Clerk—Henry Sonnenschein

Chief Deputy—Frank J. Huckin, Jr.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. Wojcik

Chief Law Record Writer—Henry J. Pendl

Secretary to Judges—William G. Thomas

Receivership and Assignment Division—
Walter T. Keating.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Name	Address	Term Expires
Allegretti, Francis B.	4000 W. Washington.	1947
Bolton, John E.	10122 S. Wood.	1946
Byrne, Charles E.	1137 N. Franklin.	1947
Crowe, Robert E.	3329 W. Washington.	1947
Desort, Rudolph F.	4134 W. 25th Place.	1947
Frankhauser, E. I.	5517 Winthrop.	1947
Graber, Joseph A.	8201 S. Elizabeth.	1947
Haas, John F.	550 Roscoe.	1947
Hebel, Oscar.	1210 Sheridan Rd.	1947
	Wilmette.	1947
Kiley, Roger J.	5840 W. Midway Pk.	1946
Lowe, John C.	85 Aikenside Rd.	1947
	Riverside.	1947
Lindsay, William J.	6816 Cregier.	1947
Lupe, John J.	113 N. Homan.	1947
McGoorty, John P.	929 E 45th.	1947
McKinlay, Donald S.	10314 S. Hoyne.	1946
McKinley, Michael L.	5555 Sheridan.	1947

MUNICIPAL COURT OF
CHICAGO

City Hall, 8th and 9th floors

Chief Justice..... Edward S. Scheffler, (1948)
Clerk..... Joseph L. Gill, (1984)
Sec'y. and Ass't. to Ch. Justice. W. R. Cummings

Ass't. to Chief Justice..... John D. Hayes
Bailiff..... Albert J. Horan, (1948)

Judges	Term Expires	Judges	Term Expires	Judges	Term Expires
Stephen Adamowski.	1946	Harry P. Beam.	1948	N. J. Bonelli.	1950
Francis Borrelli.	1946	Oscar S. Caplan.	1948	William V. Daly.	1950
J. M. Braude.	1946	Charles S. Dougherty.	1948	Frank E. Donoghue.	1950
Irwin B. Clorfene.	1946	Leon Edelman.	1948	John Gutknecht.	1950
Joseph J. Drucker.	1946	Wendell E. Green.	1948	Samuel Heller.	1950
Gibson E. Gorman.	1946	Erwin J. Hasten.	1948	Eugene J. Holland.	1950
John J. Griffin.	1946	Justin F. McCarthy.	1948	Victor A. Kula.	1950
Leroy Hackett.	1946	John V. McCormick.	1948	Edward P. Luczak.	1950
Matthew D. Hartigan.	1946	George L. Quilici.	1948	Joseph H. McGarry.	1950
Joseph B. Hermes.	1946	Jay A. Schiller.	1948	John R. McSweeney.	1950
Harold P. O'Connell.	1946	Michael Tremko.	1948	Cecil Corbett Smith.	1950
George B. Weiss.	1946	John T. Zuris.	1948	Mason S. Sullivan.	1950

VOLUME OF WORK, 1945

Original hearings on petitions.	5,422
Special supervision hearings.	1,642
Rehearings for modification of plan.	1,700
Commitment hearings.	3,544
Probation hearings.	1,997
Petitions dismissed.	695
Petitions continued generally.	295
Petitions amended.	23
No change of order.	336
Releases.	6,442
Information cases.	345

Motions on rule to show cause.....			365
Total.....			22,806
New petitions were distributed as follows:			
Delinquent	1945	1944	1943
Boys.....	2,120	1,617	1,735
Girls.....	528	435	550
Dependent			
Boys and girls.....	2,162	1,916	2,387
Truant			
Boys and girls.....	442	367	403
Feebleminded			
Boys and girls.....	170	200	201

COOK COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Admissions by Fiscal Years

Year	Admissions for Entire Year		Years
	Boys	Girls	Total
1931.....	7,229	1,853	9,082
1932.....	5,923	1,671	7,594
1933.....	4,551	1,294	5,845
1934.....	4,662	1,398	6,060
1935.....	4,354	1,235	5,589
1936.....	3,854	1,350	5,204
1937.....	2,970	1,028	3,998
1938.....	2,441	901	3,342
1939.....	2,180	824	3,004
1940.....	1,809	768	2,577
1941.....	2,121	836	2,957
1942.....	2,341	1,059	3,400

Admissions by Months

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
December.....	240	251	168	327	312
January.....	213	285	336	455	424
February.....	196	274	300	389	406
March.....	226	322	403	426	480
April.....	257	283	379	365	397
May.....	288	300	428	381	403
June.....	276	334	340	360	415
July.....	225	287	359	349	395
August.....	243	252	384	365	370
September.....	243	247	385	416	431
October.....	295	274	434	396	
November.....	250	291	378	479	
	2,957	3,400	4,294	4,708	4,033

Average Length of Detention Per Case, 1931-44

Year	Days	Year	Days
1931.....	12.227	1938.....	28.336
1932.....	15.186	1939.....	31.197
1933.....	19.387	1940.....	29.706
1934.....	18.149	1941.....	24.488
1935.....	19.646	1942.....	21.016
1936.....	19.817	1943.....	19.795
1937.....	23.942	1944.....	18.146

Length of Detentions—1931-1944

No. Admitted	1-2 Days	3-20 Days	21-45 Days	46+ Days
1931. 9,082	2,731	7,480	1,084	518
1932. 7,594	2,153	5,991	960	643
1933. 5,845	1,325	4,134	992	719
1934. 6,060	1,139	4,226	1,263	571
1935. 5,589	436	3,797	1,230	562
1936. 5,204	608	3,514	1,234	456
1937. 3,998	198	2,233	1,263	502
1938. 3,342	109	1,671	967	704
1939. 3,004	58	1,503	749	752
1940. 2,577	75	1,325	627	625
1941. 2,957	78	1,583	91	393
1942. 3,400	112	2,068	1,062	270
1943. 4,284	264	2,437	1,292	291
1944. 4,648	263	2,809	1,314	262

COOK COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT

California Ave. & 26th Street

Judges assigned to the Criminal Court for the term ending Aug. 31, 1946: Hon. Harold G. Ward (Superior); Hon. Wm. J. Lindsay (Superior) Hon. Julius H. Miner (Circuit); Hon. Leonard C. Reid (Circuit); Hon. Charles E. Byrne (Superior).

Clerk, Thomas J. Bowler.

Chief Deputy, Harry Bell.

The Term of Court is from the first Tuesday of September to and including the last day of the following August Term of Court.

COUNTY COURT

County Building, 6th Floor

Judge, Edmund K. Jarecki, D.; (1946) 4 years.

Clerk, Michael J. Flynn, D.; (1946).

Chief Deputy, Hugh C. Reilly.

CHICAGO—TRANSPORTATION CENTER OF THE WORLD

Within the Chicago industrial district are 7,726 miles of railway track and 207 freight yards, 1500 passenger trains arrive at, or depart from, Chicago daily. Twenty-two trunk line railroads, ten belt and terminal railroads and one underground railroad radiate from Chicago. Five electric lines enter the city, three of which furnish freight and package service in addition to the regular passenger service. The Chicago Switching District daily handles approximately 45,000 freight cars. Proviso Yards, the largest freight yard in the world, is located in Chicago and has a daily capacity of 22,000 freight cars. Chicago's Package Car Service was the first scientific method of routing less than carload shipments. Approximately one-tenth of all the freight transported in the United States is loaded or unloaded in the Chicago area.

Chicago handles an average of 26,000,000 tons of raw and finished goods by water. The Chicago harbor district has 90.5 miles of lake front, 52 miles of which are equipped with dock and rail facilities. It extends from Waukegan, Illinois, the most northerly of the commercial harbors, to Gary, Indiana. Thirteen steamship lines connect Chicago with other Great Lake cities and with North Atlantic ports. The barge system, consisting of 20 common, contract and private lines, connects this city with the Gulf ports and other inland waterway points. The Chicago River constitutes the inner harbor. Along the banks are located 29 miles of wharves and slips. All of these terminal facilities are privately owned. The lake shore line is controlled by The Chicago Park District.

DEPARTMENT OF SUBWAYS AND SUPERHIGHWAYS

The Department of Subways and Superhighways was created by the City Council on November 3, 1938, on recommendation of Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

The Clybourn-Division-State Street Subway, Route No. 1 of the initial system, has now been in operation for more than two years. In two years ending October 17, 1945, it carried approximately 163,000,000 passengers without a single operating accident of consequence. It pioneered in the use of fluorescent tubes for subway lighting.

The construction of the Milwaukee Ave.—Dearborn St.—Congress St. Subway, Route No. 2 of the initial system, was halted by the war in 1942, but is now being resumed.

When the initial system of subways is completed and in operation, Chicago will have 9.75 miles of 2-track subway, consisting of 4.9 miles in Route No. 1 and 3.85 miles in Route No. 2. Route No. 1 cost approximately \$29,000,000, and it is estimated that Route No. 2 will cost \$30,600,000.

The Department will start construction of the Superhighway System beginning with the West (Congress St.) Superhighway and the Northwest Superhighway in 1946. Both of these 8-lane, block-wide right-of-way, depressed type superhighways are to be completed in five years or less, and will be financed from motor fuel tax funds.

CHICAGO POSTAL STATISTICS

(Fiscal Year Ended June 30)

The United States postoffice is located at Van Buren, Canal and Harrison streets. The main entrance is on Van Buren street. Full postal facilities are also available at the old postoffice annex at Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets.

Postmaster, Ernest J. Kruegen.

Assistant Postmaster, Vincent F. Werner.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES

In the downtown district there are twenty collections of mail matter between 8 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.; in the outlying districts there are from three to nine collections. Collections are also made at the principal hotels, clubs, newspaper offices and railroad stations at 10 p.m., 12:30 a.m. and 2:40 a.m. in the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road. Saturday collections in the main post-office business district are hourly up to 8 p.m., while in residential sections only three

collections are made, at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday collections throughout the city are made at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Mail is delivered four times a day in the main business district; three times to the local business places and two times to the residential districts.

Special delivery mail is delivered in the central postoffice district and from nine unit stations within their respective districts between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Special delivery mail received in the special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p.m. daily will be given service throughout the city. In the district bounded by Diversey avenue on the north, Halsted street on the west and on the south by Roosevelt road, there are three night deliveries made of special delivery mail between 12 p.m. and 6 a.m. to hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1944

Sources: Postage, box rents, etc., \$69,203,101.59

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS

Type	Number	Amount
Domestic issued...	4,367,358	\$62,453,240.35

Domestic paid...	34,347,928	345,957,029.79
International issued	30,262	559,057.89
International paid...	6,472	82,602.68

Dead letters handled.....	1,222,494
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POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN CHICAGO BY YEARS

Balances on deposit at close of each year

1920.....	\$7,995,046	1927.....	\$4,012,883	1934.....	\$93,331,754	1941.....	\$107,639,710
1921.....	6,554,748	1928.....	3,551,356	1935.....	92,592,167	1942.....	109,268,702
1922.....	6,146,786	1929.....	3,424,726	1936.....	98,319,123	1943.....	128,889,146
1923.....	6,192,434	1930.....	6,189,664	1937.....	102,238,541	1944.....	161,407,919
1924.....	5,875,388	1931.....	37,427,972	1938.....	102,332,430		
1925.....	5,141,043	1932.....	75,118,240	1939.....	107,231,890		
1926.....	4,491,550	1933.....	87,691,183	1940.....	111,182,655		

CHICAGO POSTMASTERS

Name	Appt.	Name	Appt.
1 Jonathan Nash Bailey.....	1831	16 Francis Ambrose Eastman.....	1869
2 John Stephen Coats Hogan.....	1832	17 John McArthur.....	1872
3 Sidney Abell.....	1837	18 Francis Wayland Palmer.....	1877
4 William Stuart.....	1841	19 Solomon Corning Judd.....	1885
5 Hart Leluc Stewart.....	1845	20 Walter Cass Newberry.....	1888
6 Richard Lush Wilson.....	1849	21 James Andrew Sexton.....	1889
7 George Washington Dole.....	1850	22 Washington Hesing.....	1893
8 Isaac Cook.....	1853	23 Charles Ulysses Gordon.....	1897
9 William Price.....	1857	24 Frederick E. Coyne.....	1901
10 Isaac Cook.....	1858	25 Fred A. Busse.....	1906
11 John Locke Scripps.....	1861	26 Daniel A. Campbell.....	1907
12 Samuel Hoard.....	1865	27 William Buford Carlie.....	1917
13 Thomas Ogden Osborn.....	1866	28 Arthur C. Lueder.....	1921
14 Robert Addison Gilmore.....	1866	29 Ernest J. Kruegen.....	1933
15 Francis Trowbridge Sherman.....	1867		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Source: The Church Federation of Greater Chicago

PROTESTANT

Denomination	Churches	Members
Baptist.....	312	153,169
Christian Reformed.....	21	7,000
Church of the Brethren.....	3	903
Church of God.....	12	2,000
Church of the Nazarene.....	11	1,374
Congregational.....	88	36,137
Disciples of Christ.....	22	8,353
Episcopal.....	96	35,975
Evangelical.....	146	50,919
Lutheran.....	389	226,060
Mennonite.....	8	500
Methodist.....	265	115,088
Polish National Catholic.....	6	9,590
Presbyterian.....	103	49,946
Reformed Church in America.....	15	5,362
Reformed Episcopal.....	4	1,020

Denomination	Churches	Members
Reformed Presbyterian.....	1	70
Seventh Day Adventist.....	22	3,141
Society of Friends.....	3	392
Swedenborgian.....	3	250
Unitarian.....	8	4,821
United Brethren in Christ.....	4	720
United Presbyterian.....	10	2,330
Universalist.....	2	1,325
Welsh Presbyterian.....	3	550
Community and Independence.....	63	78,900

Total..... 1,512 735,395

Catholic Churches in Chicago.....	325
Catholic Churches in Archdiocese.....	425
Catholic Population in Archdiocese.....	1,652,587

CHICAGO CHIEFS OF POLICE

Cyrus Bradley	1861-1863	Joseph Kiple	April 15, 1897
William Turtle	1864-1866	Francis O'Neill	April 30, 1901
Jacob Rehm	1866-1871	John M. Collins	July 26, 1905
W. W. Kennedy	April, 1871	George M. Shippy	April 15, 1907
Elmer Washburn	April, 1872	LeRoy T. Stewart	Aug. 15, 1909
Jacob Rehm	December, 1873	John McWeeny	May 1, 1911
Michael C. Hickey	October 7, 1875	James Gleason	Nov. 3, 1913
Valrous A. Seavey	July 30, 1878	Charles C. Healey	April 26, 1915
Simon O'Donnell	Dec. 15, 1879	Hermann F. Schuettler	Jan. 11, 1917
William J. McGarigle	Dec. 13, 1880	John J. Garrity	Nov. 25, 1918
Austin J. Doyle	Nov. 13, 1882	Charles C. Fitzmorris	Nov. 10, 1920
Frederick Ebersold	Oct. 26, 1885	Morgan A. Collins	April 16, 1923
George W. Hubbard	April 17, 1888	COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE	
Frederick H. Marsh	Jan. 1, 1890	Michael Hughes	April 14, 1927
R. W. McClaughry	May 18, 1891	William F. Russell	Aug. 1, 1928
Michael Brennan	Sept. 11, 1893	J. H. Alcock (acting)	June 16, 1930
John J. Badenoch	April 11, 1895	James P. Ailman	Oct. 1, 1931

RANKS, SALARIES AND NUMBER OF MEN IN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1944

Ranks and Grades	Annual Salary Scale	Author-ized	Actual	Ranks and Grades	Annual Salary Scale	Author-ized	Actual
	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Commissioner	\$10,080	1	1	Sergeants	3,252	483	460
Dept. Secretary	5,262	1	1	Patrolmen 1st yr.	2,598		
Dept. Inspector	5,300	1	1	Patrolmen 2nd yr.	2,730		5,276
Dir. of Personnel	5,040	1	1	Patrolmen 3rd on.	3,000		
Chief of Detectives	7,560	1	1	Policewomen 46 at	2,598	61	56
Dep. Chief of Det.	5,346	1	1	Policewomen 10 at	3,000		
Asst. Ident. Insp.	5,000	1	1	Matrons 23 at	2,598	28	26
Chief. of Unif. Force	7,560	1	1	Matrons 3 at	3,000		
Sup. of Divisions	5,240	7	6	Patrolmen Op't'rs	3,000	23	19
Ch. of Traffic Bur.	5,240	1	1				
Captains	4,500	50	25	Totals			6,020
Lieutenants	3,660	146	143				

OFFENSES KNOWN TO CHICAGO POLICE

Uniform classification of offenses	Offenses reported or known to police	Un-founded	Number of actual offenses	Cleared by arrest	Not cleared by arrest	Not cleared other years, cleared by arrest
Felonious homicide:						
a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	227	25	202	161	41	4
b. Manslaughter by negligence	47		47	9	38	
Rape	414	51	363	190	173	11
Robbery	5,042	970	4,072	1,529	2,543	175
Aggravated assault	3,149	1,225	1,924	928	996	20
Burglary-breaking or entering	17,192	6,990	10,202	2,781	7,421	349
Larceny:						
a. \$50.00 and over in value	5,956	501	5,455	794	4,661	141
b. Under \$50.00 in value	11,630	1,006	10,624	2,101	8,523	372
Auto theft	3,608	298	3,310	1,556	1,754	28
Total	47,265	11,066	39,199	10,049	26,150	1,100

PERSONS CHARGED BY POLICE FOR VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

Violation	Total Charged	Arrested	Notified or Cited	Violation	Total Charged	Arrested	Notified or Cited
Speeding, reckless driving	15,363	3,022	12,341	Safety sticker violations	60,261	678	59,583
Illegal parking	36,775	224	36,551	All other offenses	9,910	1,719	8,191
Improper or def. lights	1,917	331	1,586				
Non-observ. light or sign	15,339	236	15,103	Total	168,146	8,658	159,488
Improper reg. or license	28,581	2,448	26,133				

PERSONS

Felonious Homicide	142	29	173
(a) Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	142	29	171
(b) Manslaughter by Negligence	107	3	110
Rape	210		210
Robbery	959	37	996
Aggravated Assault	1,140	403	1,543
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	756	17	773
Larceny—Theft	2,049	636	2,685
Auto Theft	236	3	239
Other Assaults	729	80	809
Forgery and Counterfeiting	19		19

Embezzlement and Fraud	439	65	504
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, and Possessing	351	43	394
Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, etc.	444	39	483
Sex Offenses (Except Rape)	1,312	1,110	2,422
Liquor Laws	66	14	80
Drug Laws	204	72	276
Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy	37,431	4,942	42,373
Gambling	6,229	1,585	7,814
Total	52,823	9,078	61,901

DAILY AVERAGE STRENGTH OF CHICAGO PATROL FORCE

Total patrolmen.....	5,276	
Less perm. assignments	1,581	
	<u>3,695</u>	
Less details to sp. sqds.	1,210	
	<u>2,485</u>	

Avail. for pat. duty	1,927
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BONDED AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEBT

(As of December 31, 1944)

Quoted by permission of Chicago Civic Federation, from Bulletin No. 230, Twelfth Annual Study of Debts—Taxes—Assessments.

Governing Unit	¹ Gross Principal Outstanding	² Sinking Fund Reserve	³ Net Funded Debt	⁴ Constitutional Debt other than General Obligation Bonds	Total Constitutional Debt	Constitutional Debt Limitation (on 1944 Valuations)	Margin of Borrowing Power (on 1944 Valuations)	⁵ Bonds Authorized but Unsold
City of Chicago ⁶	\$ 50,079,000	\$10,471,616	\$ 39,607,384	\$13,418,350	\$ 53,025,734	\$244,330,952	\$191,305,218	\$4,844,000
Board of Education ⁷	22,900,000	4,760,515	18,139,485	5,040,117	23,179,602	244,330,952	221,151,350	17,700,000
Park District	71,199,700	9,455,518	61,744,182	2,207,266	63,951,448	244,330,952	11 180,379,504	10
Sanitary District ⁸	88,844,000	.....	88,844,000	1,237,894	90,081,894	297,092,618	207,010,724	91,000
Cook County ⁹	27,227,310	507,269	26,720,041	5,010,685	31,730,726	307,823,519	276,092,793	.....
Forest Preserve District..	9,404,750	519,000	8,885,750	.....	8,885,750	307,823,519	9 298,937,769	.....
Total...	\$269,654,760	\$25,713,918	\$243,940,842	\$26,914,312	\$270,855,154	.....	.....	.....

¹ Assuming an ultimate 100% exchange of bonds under the general refinancing plans of the Parks, Sanitary District, County and Forest Preserve District. At the close of the 1944 fiscal year the following amounts remained unchanged: Parks, \$2,800; County, \$1,800; Forest Preserve District, \$4,900. ² See reading matter as to the manner of arriving at the figures shown in this column. ³ Due to the different method of treating the sinking fund reserve, the net debt figures in this column should not be compared with those appearing in Table I of our Bulletin No. 149. ⁴ Including unpaid bills. ⁵ Further details in reading matter. ⁶ After 1-1-45 transactions. ⁷ This amount includes: Refunding bonds of 1935, 1st, \$500,000 and Refunding bonds of 1935, 2nd, \$900,000, see reading matter. ⁸ As of December 2, 1944. ⁹ On basis of 5% constitutional limit; on basis of six-tenths of one per cent statutory limit the margin is \$28,053,072. ¹⁰ Technically, the Park District has \$1,359,770 bonds authorized but unsold. However, the margin is (\$1,283,876) of the obligations which these bonds were authorized to cover, has been held by the courts not to be a debt. In reality, this authorization is dead. ¹¹ The five per cent constitutional debt limitation applies to the total indebtedness of the district. The Legislature has established a statutory debt limitation of one and one-half per cent on new bonds issued by the Chicago Park District, which limits total issues (based on 1944 valuations) to \$73,299,285. The Park District has issued \$11,000,000 in new bonds, which, after making allowance for sinking fund credit, leaves a present statutory debt margin of \$64,690,480.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM

Source: Chicago Department of Public Works

Year	Average Daily Pumpage	Revenue from Sale of water
1854.....	591,000	\$ 58,105
1860.....	4,704,000	131,162
1870.....	21,766,000	539,180
1880.....	57,384,000	865,618
1890.....	152,372,000	2,109,508
1900.....	322,683,000	3,250,482
1910.....	518,579,000	5,448,258
1920.....	773,100,000	8,114,917
1925.....	887,346,000	9,994,767
1930.....	1,059,441,000	13,492,076
1931.....	1,033,693,000	13,017,110
1932.....	1,009,489,000	11,743,218
1933.....	1,037,468,000	12,318,882
1934.....	1,037,715,000	12,925,703
1935.....	986,753,000	12,925,011
1936.....	1,057,254,000	13,989,590
1937.....	1,024,868,000	14,259,992
1938.....	978,858,000	13,102,468
1939.....	964,638,000	13,268,666
1940.....	963,776,000	13,325,880
1941.....	977,183,000	14,058,523
1942.....	956,183,000	15,120,086
1943.....	975,556,000	15,876,221
1944.....	977,265,000	16,325,937

Includes population of suburban towns and communities supplied with water from the Chicago Water Supply System.

AVERAGE DAILY PUMPAGE, GALLONS

Year	For Chicago	Outside Chicago*
1935.....	948,842,000	37,911,000
1936.....	1,014,922,000	42,332,000
1937.....	982,189,000	42,679,000
1938.....	938,455,000	40,403,000
1939.....	920,528,000	44,110,000
1940.....	917,874,000	45,902,000
1941.....	925,460,000	51,723,000
1942.....	904,151,000	51,948,000
1943.....	919,798,000	55,758,000
1944.....	916,623,000	60,642,000

*The Chicago Water Supply System furnishes water to numerous suburban towns and various railroad yards, industries, etc., outside the city limits. This water is 100% metered from the city.

PUMPING STATIONS

Station	Year in service	Present Capacity Million Gals. daily
Chicago Avenue.....	1854	210
22nd Street.....	1876	69
Lake View.....	1889	100
68th Street.....	1889	220
14th Street.....	1892	100
Central Park Avenue..	1900	260
Springfield Avenue....	1901	200
Roseland.....	1911	175
Mayfair.....	1918	255
Western Avenue.....	1927	300
Thomas Jefferson.....	1928	160
Cermak.....	1936	300

INTAKE CRIBS

	Placed in Service	Distance from Shore	Depth of Water
Four mile.....	1892	3.15 mi.	37.0 ft.
63th Street.....	1894	2.0 mi.	32.0 ft.
Carter H. Harrison...	1900	2.62 mi.	33.8 ft.
Edward F. Dunne....	1911	2.0 mi.	32.0 ft.
Wilson Ave.....	1918	2.1 mi.	33.5 ft.
William E. Dever...	1935	2.65 mi.	34.0 ft.

WATER TUNNELS

	Year in service	Length in Miles	Diameter feet
Four-mile Lake.....	1892	6.45	8, 6
14th St. P. S. con....	1892	.50	8, 6
Lake View.....	1892	2.0	6
68th Street.....	1894	2.40	7
Northeast Lake.....	1900	2.66	10
Chicago Ave., P. S....	1904	.13	6
Polk Street.....	1907	1.42	7
Blue Island Ave.....	1909	5.1	8
Southwest Lake and Land.....	1911	10.1	14, 12, 9
68th St. P. S. con. to S. W. Land.....	1916	.63	8, 6
Wilson Ave.....	1918	8.62	13, 12, 8
Western Ave.....	1927	6.02	12, 10
Harrison St. cross con.	1932	.24	7
Chicago Ave. Lake & Land.....	1935	11.5	16, 13, 10
Desplaines St.....	1940	1.6	13
Stewart Ave.....	1943	4.28	10
79th Filtration Plant			
Supply Tunnel.....	1946	1.22	16
Delivery.....	1945	1.58	16, 13

WATERWORKS COST

Cost to Dec. 31, 1944.....	\$194,979,000.00
Appraised value Dec. 31, 1944....	151,872,313.00
Total ordinary revenue for 1944..	16,796,000.87
Cost of operation, interest, 1944..	7,892,023.97
Cost of repairs and renewals, 1944	4,667,716.29
Cost of new construction, 1944..	4,466,895.43

WATERWORKS STATISTICS

Lake Intake Crib.....	6
Water Pump Stations.....	12
Sewage Pump Stations.....	2
Municipal Power Plant.....	1
Tunnels, cribs to stations.....	63.65 miles
Tunnels, 79th St. Filtration Plant.....	2.8 miles

AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED, CHICAGO, 1944

Automobiles Stolen in City.....	3,589
Total Recovered.....	3,203
Percent Recovered.....	97.54%

The above number of Automobiles Stolen include 309 taken in burglary and robbery and 298 such automobiles recovered.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1944

Total number of alarms.....	32,848
Total number of fires.....	28,938
Total appropriations.....	\$9,600,986.50
Salaries and wages.....	9,134,254.25
Material and supplies.....	380,132.32

Miles water mains in city.....	3,882.56
Number fire hydrants.....	42,151
Firemen killed on duty.....	0
Number vehicles.....	425

FIRE ALARMS, FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES, CHICAGO, BY YEARS

Year	Alarms	Fires	Paid losses	Year	Alarms	Fires	Paid losses
1936	28,501	24,806	\$6,188,700	1938	25,172	21,906	\$5,500,000
1935	20,419	16,961	3,712,061	1939	30,421	26,236	7,800,000
1934	25,431	21,557	6,316,730	1940	27,122	22,952	4,850,000
1933	24,040	19,765	5,728,996	1941	28,479	23,468	5,240,000
1932	23,143	18,025	8,412,652	1942	27,412	22,816	5,000,000
1931	26,309	20,243	9,502,023	1943	32,100	28,132	6,200,000
1937	25,169	21,588	5,900,000	1944	32,848	28,938	6,750,000

FIRE CHIEFS

Alex Lloyd	1837-38	C. P. Bradley	1850-51	Matt Benner	1873-79	T. O'Connor	1914-22
A. Calhoun	1839	H. P. Harris	1852-53	D. J. Swenie	1879-1901	A. R. Seyferlich	1922-23
L. Nicholl	1840	J. M. Donnelly	1854	W. H. Musham	1901-04	E. J. Buckley	1923-25
A. Sherman	1841-43	S. McBride	1855-57	John Campion	1904-06	A. R. Seyferlich	1925-27
S. F. Gale	1844-46	D. J. Swenie	1858	J. McDonough	1906	M. J. Corrigan	1927
C. E. Peck	1847-48	U. P. Harris	1859-67	James Horan	1906-10		
A. Gilbert	1849	R. A. Williams	1867-73	C. F. Seyferlich	1910-14		

FIRE COMMISSIONERS

John P. Cullerton	1921-24	D. J. Carmody (acting)	1931-33
Joseph F. Connery	1924-27	Arthur R. Seyferlich	1933-34
A. W. Goodrich	1927-31	Michael J. Corrigan	1934

FIRE DEPARTMENT FINANCES

Year	Expended	Population	Per cap.	Year	Expended	Population	Per cap.
1920	\$5,645,791.95	2,727,504	\$2.06	1933	\$6,096,439.63	3,524,000	\$1.73
1921	6,026,519.40	2,807,185	2.15	1934	6,254,496.00	3,575,700	1.76
1922	6,092,546.86	2,859,925	2.13	1935	6,704,844.44	3,626,700	1.88
1923	6,210,856.08	2,913,814	2.13	1936	7,037,749.76		
1924	5,815,375.97	2,964,875	1.96	1937	7,558,585.41	3,390,000	2.23
1925	6,350,785.95	2,995,239	2.12	1938	8,113,278.46	3,392,000	2.39
1926	6,578,698.66	3,048,000	2.15½	1939	7,799,716.57	3,394,000	2.30
1927	*7,073,459.73	3,102,200	2.28	1940	8,202,111.85	3,396,808	2.41
1928	7,956,949.02	3,157,400	2.20½	1941	8,203,774.91	3,400,000	2.41
1929	7,978,862.72	3,375,235	2.36½	1942	8,119,392.28	3,402,412	2.39
1930	7,978,084.00	3,376,438	2.39	1943	8,900,997.82	3,404,406	2.61
1931	7,742,850.79	3,475,000	2.21	1944	9,514,386.57	3,406,400	2.79
1932	5,962,407.52	3,523,400	1.72				

*Does not include an expenditure of \$453,564.17 from bond fund.

†Does not include \$699,091.25 expended from bond and trust funds.

CHICAGO WEATHER

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

Month	Temperature						Precipitation					
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average	Absolute highest	Year	Absolute lowest	Year	Average	Greatest in 24 hours	Year	Average snowfall	Greatest snow-fall in 24 hours
Yrs. Rec.	72	72	74	74	.....	74	.....	74	74	.....	60	54
Jan.	31.8	18.0	25.0	65	1909*	-20	1897*	1.93	1.91	1916	9.1	14.9
Feb.	33.6	20.0	26.8	68	1922	-21	1899	1.89	1.98	1942	8.6	12.7
March	42.8	29.1	35.9	81	1910	-12	1873	2.66	3.26	1884	6.0	14.4
April	54.4	39.6	47.1	91	1942	17	1875*	2.78	2.75	1909	1.1	9.1
May	65.5	49.7	57.6	98	1934	27	1875	3.56	3.00	1935	0.1	2.1
June	75.2	59.8	67.5	102	1934	40	1894*	3.51	3.44	1885	♦	♦
July	80.6	66.0	73.3	105	1934	50	1895	3.15	4.14	1878	0	0
Aug.	78.6	65.3	72.0	102	1918	47	1917	3.18	6.19	1885	0	0
Sept.	72.5	58.4	65.3	100	1939	29	1942	3.17	3.44	1875	T	T
Oct.	61.1	46.9	53.9	87	1922	14	1887	2.60	2.55	1877	0.1	1.9
Nov.	46.9	33.8	40.2	78	1944	-2	1872	2.36	3.39	1883	1.9	11.5
Dec.	35.7	23.5	29.3	68	1875	-23	1872	1.93	2.66	1895	6.6	11.3
Year	56.6	42.5	49.5	105	1934	-23	1872	32.72	6.19	1885	33.5	14.9

DROWNING FATALITIES

Beginning in May an average of 1,000 persons lose their lives each month through drowning in the United States, the National Safety council says. This monthly average continues through August.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF RECORD, 1871-1944

Day	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1.....	65	-6	55	-11	60	0	73	17	85	30	102	42	99	53	94	57	95	51	85	32	78	21	58	-6
2.....	57	-18	49	-14	65	-4	77	18	87	27	92	43	98	53	96	54	98	50	86	37	76	23	57	-1
3.....	60	-18	54	-10	64	-6	77	17	90	34	95	43	100	53	98	48	93	52	85	32	75	20	62	-5
4.....	59	-14	59	-13	65	-12	79	19	85	35	95	44	102	52	98	53	91	48	87	36	72	16	60	0
5.....	56	-18	55	-15	68	0	83	19	87	34	96	41	102	52	102	53	98	52	87	34	75	24	62	6
6.....	54	-14	57	-3	66	3	84	20	90	35	92	40	99	52	101	52	96	47	84	35	74	22	56	0
7.....	59	-16	59	-10	65	-2	84	22	87	34	100	44	97	54	99	57	100	48	86	34	75	25	64	-6
8.....	57	-11	62	-17	71	-7	80	20	88	32	97	42	96	53	100	55	96	46	85	33	73	17	59	-7
9.....	60	-20	56	-21	66	5	80	22	94	31	98	43	95	50	97	52	94	47	84	32	73	20	62	-14
10.....	53	-10	63	-18	69	5	90	25	89	36	98	45	102	52	99	51	94	44	85	30	66	20	62	-8
11.....	61	-11	64	-14	65	8	90	25	85	36	97	45	97	53	98	55	92	44	87	27	74	16	60	1
12.....	62	-14	62	-17	63	6	83	21	87	36	94	44	97	56	101	56	94	46	82	30	70	13	61	0
13.....	58	-9	63	-18	65	6	82	26	86	34	91	46	97	54	98	54	93	39	83	29	70	11	59	-13
14.....	60	-13	61	-11	68	7	83	23	86	32	92	48	96	52	99	56	99	42	86	27	66	14	57	-9
15.....	53	-16	66	-9	72	6	80	25	89	35	94	46	97	54	98	54	99	42	87	28	68	10	59	-12
16.....	55	-17	58	-10	73	-1	84	18	89	34	98	45	100	55	95	56	92	40	84	30	72	9	58	-8
17.....	60	-12	60	-11	74	-1	83	17	90	38	96	47	100	55	92	52	90	41	84	31	69	8	55	-1
18.....	57	-16	58	-14	74	3	83	23	92	35	94	47	99	54	97	54	90	40	81	28	69	8	62	-9
19.....	57	-13	65	-7	78	0	85	26	92	36	98	46	101	50	93	54	91	41	81	27	75	10	64	-11
20.....	63	-13	64	-9	76	4	82	24	91	36	98	48	99	55	94	56	91	40	81	24	68	8	67	-8
21.....	62	-15	67	-11	77	9	83	28	92	36	95	47	103	52	97	53	90	39	82	27	72	1	55	-12
22.....	59	-17	68	-14	79	-1	78	29	94	39	94	40	101	55	99	51	90	38	80	26	69	4	57	-21
23.....	65	-17	59	-18	80	9	86	25	92	37	97	50	99	57	93	51	91	38	82	25	69	10	59	-18
24.....	62	-15	64	-11	79	11	87	29	93	37	97	47	105	56	95	48	91	35	76	23	67	4	64	-23
25.....	57	-20	66	-9	75	12	83	27	94	39	96	50	101	53	90	47	90	30	77	14	65	7	56	-6
26.....	62	-16	63	-1	76	7	88	31	94	41	96	51	95	55	90	47	86	35	80	22	64	2	54	-10
27.....	62	-9	58	-6	81	15	83	34	94	38	100	50	100	57	90	54	87	31	83	24	62	2	58	-10
28.....	60	-11	61	0	75	9	86	34	91	38	99	50	98	56	94	49	86	29	75	19	69	0	50	-13
29.....	59	-16	54	-3	80	9	88	34	95	40	94	50	99	55	93	52	87	33	78	19	66	-2	61	-15
30.....	50	-10	.....	.....	78	16	91	30	93	35	99	45	102	58	96	47	88	32	79	23	58	0	61	-7
31.....	56	-12	.....	.....	76	12	.....	.....	98	35	.....	.....	98	54	95	47	.....	.....	79	23	.....	.....	68	-1
Ex- treme..	65	-20	68	-21	81	-12	91	17	98	27	102	40	105	50	102	47	100	29	87	14	78	-2	68	-23

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

William H. Johnson, Superintendent;
Frank L. Beals, George F. Cassell, James T.
Gaffney, Philip L. McNamee, Don C. Rogers,
Assistant Superintendents of Schools;
William H. Johnson, Chairman, Board of
Examiners; Alfred H. Clarke, Secretary;
Paul G. Edwards, Vice-Chairman;

Vernon L. Bowyer, Director of Adult Education;
Miss Elizabeth W. Robertson, Director of Art;
Miss Grace E. Munson, Director of Bureau of Child Study;
William L. Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education;
Miss Mary Lussan, Director, Bureau of Curriculum;
Louis V. Newkirk, Director of Handwork and Industrial Arts;
Miss Mary E. Mark, Director of Household Arts;
Miss Helen Howe, Director of Music;
Lester J. Schloerb, Director, Bureau of Occupational Research and Employment Certificates;

August H. Pritzlaff, Director, Physical and Health Education;
Harold Kent, Director of Radio Council;
Herman J. Fischer, Director of Recreation;
Miss Ernestine L. Badt, Director of Social Centers;
Gerald N. Bench, Director, Bureau of Visual Education;
John W. Bell, Harry C. McKinsie, Henry H. Hagen, Oscar F. Fowler High School District Superintendents;

Miss Anna P. Keller, Miss Sophie A.

Theilgaard, Miss Nellie F. Ryan, Leo G. Herdeg, Charles E. Lang, Clarence Linberger, Robert C. Keenan, Thaddeus J. Lubera, Douglas F. Van Bramer, Elementary District Superintendents.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

John Howatt, Business Manager; Bureau of Architecture, John C. Christensen, Architect; Bureau of Engineering, John Howatt, Chief Engineer; Bureau of Finance, Alfred E. Bolt, Auditor; Bureau of Lunchrooms, F. O. Washam, Director; Bureau of Personnel and Public Relations, John F. Delaney, Director; Bureau of Purchases, Christ A. Jensen, Purchasing Agent.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION

Richard S. Folsom, Attorney; Frank S. Righheimer, Special Assistant Attorney; Charles H. Porter, Legislative and Departmental Representative; Frank R. Schneberger, Norman C. Barry, Harry L. Yale, James W. Coffey, Hugh M. Simborg, John T. Mehigan, F. Emmett Morrissey, Joseph A. Morjan, Harry L. Murray, Assistant Attorneys; Thomas P. Collins, Legal Investigator; Abraham Feinberg, Legal Investigator; Charles D. Dall, Secretary of Court Division.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN COOK COUNTY

In the following list the name of the High School is followed by the number of the District, and the name of the Principal.

Argo Community, Argo, Illinois, 217, Charles E. Wingo.

Arlington Heights Township, Euclid Ave., Arlington Hts., 214, M. F. Egendorf.

Barrington District, 310 Hough St., Barrington, 4, F. C. Thomas.

Bloom Township, Chicago Rd., Chicago Hts., 206, Raymond Meade.

Blue Island Community, 12915 S. Maple Ave., Bl. Is., 218, H. L. Richards.

Evanston Township, Dodge Ave. and Church St., Evanston, 202, F. L. Bacon.

Lemont Township, Porter St., Lemont, Virgil P. Puzzo.

Leyden Community, Franklin Park, Ill., 212, H. L. Ylvisaker.

Lyons Township, Brainerd Ave., La Grange, 204, George Olsen.

Maine Township, Dempster and Potter Rds., Des Pl. or Park Ridge, 207, Frank Holmes.

New Trier Township, 385 Winnetka Ave.,

Winnetka, 203, Matthew Gaffney.

Niles Township Community, Lincoln Ave., Skokie, 219, A. L. Biehn.

Northbrook, Kiest Ave., Northbrook, 28, Norman E. Watson.

Oak Park and River Forest Township, Ontario and East Aves., Oak Park, 200, Eugene Youngert.

Orland Park Community, 143rd St. and Southwest Highway, Orland Park, 221, T. Erwin Kelly.

Palatine Township, 155 E. Wood St., Palatine, 211, Gerald A. McElroy.

Proviso Township, 1st Ave. and Madison St., Maywood, 209, E. R. Sifert.

Riverside-Brookfield Township, Ridgewood Ave. and Golf Rd., Riverside, 208, I. E. Haebich.

J. Sterling Morton Township, 25th St. and Austin Blvd., Cicero, 201, W. P. McLean.

Thornton Frac. Township, Pulaski Rd. and Superior, Calumet City, 215, A. V. Lockhart.

Thornton Township, 151st and Broadway, Harvey, 205, Wm. E. McVey.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS IN COOK COUNTY SCHOOLS

Township	Elementary		High School		Township	Elementary		High School	
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers		Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
Barrington	743	32	272	17	Cicero	12,186	559	8,148	367
Palatine	576	21	308	15	Lyons	4,959	191	2,420	111
Wheeling	892	34	680	33	Stickney	730	23		
Northfield	1,085	42	217	11	Lemont	322	13	200	13
New Trier	4,420	240	2,406	140	Falos	381	14		
Hanover	238	12			Worth	3,697	127	1,360	48
Schaumburg	15	1			Calumet	269	12		
Elk Grove	353	11			Orland	180	9	130	8
Maine	3,333	126	1,810	75	Bremen	2,161	65		
Niles	1,625	65	932	39	Thornton	4,531	152	2,992	97
Evanston	5,391	264	2,607	121	Thornton Frac	1,953	61	1,100	35
Leyden	3,559	107	925	40	Rich	623	25		
Norwood Park	195	6			Bloom	3,025	110	1,814	64
Proviso	8,810	368	4,345	175	Bloom Frac	93	5		

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS

Amundsen—Cardinal red, gray and black.

Austin—Maroon and white.

Bowen—Purple and gold.

Calumet—Maroon and powder blue.

Crane Tech.—Red and blue.

Du Sable—Cardinal and black.

Englewood—Purple and white.

Farragut—Blue and gold.

Fenger—Vermilion and emerald green.

Flower Tech.—Brown and gold.

Foreman—Blue and gold.

Harrison Tech.—Blue and gray.

Hirsch—Maroon and white.

Hyde Park—Blue and white.

Kelly—Kelly green and white.

Kelvyn Park—Gold and black.

Lake View—Red and white.

Lane Tech.—Myrtle green and old gold.

Lindblom—Maroon and gold.

Manley—Blue and gold.

Marshall—Maroon and old gold.

McKinley—Orange and black.

Medill—Maroon and white.

Morgan Park—Emerald green and white.

Parker—Kelly green and white.

Phillips—Blue and gray.

Roosevelt—Blue and gold.

Schurz—Purple and gold.

Senn—Green and white.

Steinmetz—Hunters green and silver.

Sullivan—Blue and gold.

Tilden Tech.—Blue and gold.

Tuley—Old gold and blue.

Von Steuben—Scarlet and gray.

Waller—Yellow and blue.

Wells—Royal blue and silver.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, ENROLLMENT IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS (October 31, 1945)

	Schools	Teachers	Enroll.		Schools	Teachers	Enroll.
Elementary Schools	338	7,903	255,352	Junior College	*1	126	3,086
High Schools	41	4,102	107,762				
Trade Schools	6	239	6,224	Total	386	12,370	372,424

*Three branches Chicago City Junior College—Herzl, Wilson and Wright.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Age and Sex	All Classes			Native White			Foreign-Born White			Negro		
	Total	Attending		Total	Attending		Total	Attending		Total	Attending	
		No.	Per-cent		No.	Per-cent		No.	Per-cent		No.	Per-cent
Total, 5 to 24 years.	1,404,153	828,283	59.0	1,277,847	752,244	59.1	26,163	10,502	40.1	99,013	61,754	62.4
5 years.	57,842	16,385	28.3	52,752	14,593	27.7	162	36	22.2	4,862	1,726	35.5
6 years.	53,521	45,134	84.3	48,608	40,866	84.1	195	153	78.5	4,650	4,058	87.3
7 to 9 years.	178,764	174,238	97.5	163,193	159,158	97.5	682	533	78.5	14,889	14,248	96.9
10 to 13 years.	269,213	246,442	91.6	246,442	241,912	98.2	2,062	2,002	97.1	20,468	19,936	97.4
14 years.	68,854	67,097	97.4	62,530	60,956	97.5	913	883	96.7	5,368	5,217	97.2
15 years.	70,287	67,372	95.9	64,307	61,720	96.0	1,001	954	95.3	4,880	4,649	95.3
16 and 17 years.	144,108	113,945	79.1	130,709	103,597	79.3	3,783	2,928	77.4	9,496	7,322	77.1
18 and 19 years.	154,504	48,289	31.3	138,639	43,115	31.1	5,896	1,828	31.0	9,874	3,301	33.4
20 years.	77,134	10,743	13.9	69,377	9,798	14.1	2,896	391	13.5	4,809	540	11.2
21 to 24 years.	329,376	301,290	91.5	301,290	19,529	6.5	8,577	677	7.9	19,909	757	3.8
Male, 5 to 24 years.	694,711	426,974	61.5	634,905	390,606	61.5	12,727	5,703	44.8	46,386	30,191	65.1
5 years.	29,686	8,220	27.7	27,138	7,390	27.2	87	17	19.5	2,426	798	32.9
6 years.	27,213	22,825	83.9	24,777	20,729	83.7	96	77	79.8	2,300	1,987	86.4
7 to 9 years.	91,154	88,819	97.4	83,430	81,358	97.5	347	326	93.9	7,360	7,022	96.7
10 to 13 years.	135,710	133,117	98.1	124,436	122,144	98.2	1,063	1,029	96.8	10,073	9,809	97.4
14 years.	34,660	33,879	97.7	31,591	30,899	97.8	457	446	97.6	2,586	2,510	97.1
15 years.	35,550	34,112	96.5	32,542	31,428	96.6	521	496	95.2	2,264	2,165	95.6
16 and 17 years.	71,804	58,214	81.1	65,314	53,082	81.3	1,892	1,528	80.8	4,516	3,538	78.3
18 and 19 years.	75,602	27,418	36.3	68,138	24,619	36.1	2,863	1,076	37.6	4,534	1,688	37.2
20 years.	36,894	6,410	17.3	33,277	5,883	17.7	1,399	245	17.5	1,994	276	13.8
21 to 24 years.	150,838	139,600	92.5	144,262	13,074	9.1	4,002	463	11.6	8,433	398	4.7
Female, 5 to 24 years.	709,442	401,309	56.6	642,942	364,638	56.7	13,436	4,799	35.7	52,627	31,563	60.0
5 years.	28,156	8,165	29.0	25,614	7,203	28.1	75	19	23.8	2,436	928	38.1
6 years.	26,308	22,309	84.8	23,831	20,137	84.5	99	76	76.8	2,350	2,071	88.1
7 to 9 years.	87,610	85,419	97.5	79,763	77,800	97.5	335	324	96.7	7,339	7,226	97.1
10 to 13 years.	133,503	130,971	98.1	122,006	119,768	98.2	990	973	97.4	10,393	10,127	97.4
14 years.	34,194	33,218	97.1	30,939	30,057	97.1	456	437	95.8	2,782	2,707	97.3
15 years.	34,887	33,260	95.3	31,765	30,292	95.4	480	458	95.4	2,616	2,484	95.0
16 and 17 years.	72,304	55,731	77.1	65,395	50,515	77.2	1,891	1,400	74.0	4,980	3,784	76.0
18 and 19 years.	78,902	20,871	26.5	70,501	18,496	26.2	3,029	752	24.8	5,340	1,613	30.2
20 years.	40,440	4,333	10.7	36,100	3,915	10.8	1,497	146	9.8	2,815	264	9.4
21 to 24 years.	178,138	7,032	4.1	157,028	6,455	4.1	4,575	214	4.7	11,476	359	3.1

ASSESSED VALUATIONS IN CITY OF CHICAGO, 1927-1944

Quoted by permission of Chicago Civic Federation, from Bulletin No. 230, Twelfth Annual Study of Debts—Taxes—Assessments.

Tax Year	Total Valuation	Real Estate	% Total	Railroad	% Total	Personal Property ¹	% Total
1927 ²	\$4,250,437,799	\$3,247,359,299	76.40	\$180,517,868	4.25	\$822,560,632	19.35
1928	3,650,351,135	2,753,318,047	75.43	170,021,511	4.66	727,011,577	19.91
1929	3,694,498,706	2,830,506,884	76.61	167,549,167	4.54	696,442,655	18.85
1930	3,788,915,049	2,849,613,135	75.21	162,197,698	4.28	777,104,216	20.51
1931	3,147,614,842	2,098,003,781	66.65	144,643,160	4.60	904,967,901	28.75
1932	2,474,836,141	1,554,404,575	62.81	128,037,899	5.17	792,393,667	32.02
1933	2,397,652,228	1,500,771,873	62.59	117,372,022	4.90	779,508,333	32.51
1934	2,274,558,142	1,489,918,898	65.51	115,840,758	5.09	668,798,991	29.40
1935	2,035,513,280	1,421,462,331	69.83	106,715,009	5.24	507,335,940	24.93
1936	1,956,928,663	1,379,244,395	70.48	104,001,612	5.31	473,682,656	24.21
1937	2,073,976,391	1,369,502,004	66.03	98,938,811	4.77	605,535,576	29.20
1938	1,948,179,881	1,367,949,169	70.22	80,894,235	4.15	499,336,477	25.63
1939	2,043,354,428	1,400,738,228	68.55	85,513,792	4.19	557,102,408	27.26
1940	1,995,827,539	1,349,779,983	67.63	88,468,232	4.43	557,579,324	27.94
1941	1,935,481,424	1,350,813,937	69.79	88,118,099	4.55	496,549,388	25.66
1942	1,861,585,339	1,354,306,050	72.75	84,841,747	4.56	422,437,542	22.69
1943	4,826,912,223	3,610,710,578	74.81	155,545,284	3.22	1,060,656,361	21.97
1944	4,886,619,059	3,609,690,870	73.87	145,254,593	2.97	1,131,673,596	23.16

¹ Including capital stock.

² Starting with 1927, assessed and full value are required by law to be the same. From 1919 through 1926, assessed value was by law one-half of full value. Prior to 1919 assessed value was by law one-third of full value. For the period 1928-1942, inclusive, in Cook County, the Assessor's full value, "equalized" at 37% thereof, was used as "full assessed value." For 1943 and 1944 the assessed value represents the Assessor's full value not reduced by the 37% equalization factor.

GROSS ¹ BONDED DEBT, SIX ² MAJOR CHICAGO GOVERNMENTS

Quoted by permission of the Civic Federation; Bulletin No. 230, Twelfth Annual Study of Debts—Taxes—Assessments.

Fiscal Year	Total Gross Bonded Debt	City of Chicago	Board of Education	Parks ³	Cook County	Forest Preserve District	Sanitary District
1930...	\$396,556,600	\$119,361,100	\$12,500,000	\$101,871,000	\$33,790,000	\$16,200,000	\$112,834,500
1931...	429,499,800	140,513,400	27,300,000	105,542,000	33,789,400	15,380,000	106,975,000
1932...	423,874,967	136,256,900	28,975,000	101,525,067	34,771,400	15,314,000	107,032,000
1933...	465,650,227	133,912,900	24,845,000	97,587,667	45,543,210	14,791,500	148,970,000
1936...	473,463,444	119,098,000	41,432,000	113,029,894	47,541,910	12,415,750	139,945,890
1938...	414,542,250	107,323,000	36,161,000	102,911,700	37,922,410	12,739,750	117,484,390
1939...	385,264,250	95,238,000	35,751,500	96,292,700	34,748,910	11,743,750	111,489,390
1940...	369,212,750	87,358,000	35,749,000	89,525,700	31,776,410	13,124,750	111,678,890
1941...	353,713,250	78,718,000	35,476,500	87,902,700	28,721,910	12,205,750	110,688,390
1942...	330,422,750	73,100,000	35,474,000	81,709,700	25,962,410	11,181,750	102,994,890
1943...	305,162,650	65,126,000	35,200,000	75,304,700	23,896,810	10,248,750	95,386,390
1944...	269,654,760	50,079,000	22,900,000	71,199,700	22,227,310	9,404,750	88,844,000

¹ General Obligation Bonds only:

² The bonded debt of the State of Illinois for the past four years was:

	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1945
Called Stock and Bonds.....	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,500	\$.....	\$.....
State Highway Bonds.....	111,041,000	106,070,000	101,048,000	96,045,000
Soldiers' Compensation Bonds.....	9,951,000	6,234,000	1,978,000	49,200
Emergency Relief Bonds.....	28,452,000	26,491,000	24,800,000	19,722,000
Total Debt.....	\$149,461,500	\$138,812,500	\$127,826,600	\$115,816,200

The State Highway Bonds are payable from Motor Vehicle Tax Levies and would affect property taxes (or Sales Tax revenue) only in the event that the first mentioned source proved insufficient. The Emergency Relief Fund item is originally payable from "Gas Tax" income, and the Soldiers' Compensation Bonds are at present paid from the proceeds of the State's Sales Tax.

³ Park totals shown do not include matured old Lincoln Park Bonds held in other funds to cover advances as follows: 1930, \$314,000; 1931, \$739,000; 1932, \$1,871,000; 1933, \$1,912,000.

⁴ Reflects more than one year's reduction. Practice adopted of indicating January 1st redemptions on previous year's books.

TAX RATES FOR CHICAGO

Source: Michael J. Flynn, County Clerk

(Rates per \$100 Assessed Valuation)

Year *	Total Rate	County	City	School	Forest Preserve	Sanitary	Chicago Park District	Year *	Total Rate	County	City	School	Forest Preserve	Sanitary	Chicago Park District
West Chicago								Lake							
1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91	1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91
1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98	1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98
1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09	1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09
1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12	1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12
1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15	1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15
1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18	1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18
1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45	1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45
1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44	1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44
South Chicago								Lake View							
1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91	1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91
1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98	1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98
1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09	1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09
1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12	1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12
1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15	1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15
1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18	1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18
1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45	1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45
1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44	1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44
North Chicago								Rogers Park							
1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91	1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91
1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98	1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98
1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09	1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09
1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12	1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12
1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15	1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15
1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18	1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18
1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45	1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45
1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44	1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44
Hyde Park								Jefferson							
1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.63	.91	1937	8.73	.56	3.50	3.02	.10	.64	.91
1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98	1938	9.12	.60	3.60	3.18	.09	.67	.98
1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09	1939	9.11	.58	3.50	3.19	.09	.66	1.09
1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12	1940	9.52	.64	3.61	3.29	.10	.76	1.12
1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15	1941	9.89	.60	3.68	3.56	.10	.80	1.15
1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18	1942	10.42	.71	3.88	3.69	.10	.86	1.18
1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45	1943	3.90	.24	1.46	1.38	.04	.33	.45
1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44	1944	3.97	.34	1.48	1.33	.04	.34	.44

* Valuation for the years 1941 and 1942 are based upon 37% of a fair cash value, valuation for the years 1943 and 1944 are based upon 100% of a fair cash value.

CHICAGO BANK STATISTICS

(000 omitted)

Dec. 31.	Loans and Discounts	Total Deposits	Cash Resources	Savings Deposits
1945.....	\$1,241,572	\$6,796,194	\$1,451,548	\$ 844,882
1944.....	1,320,483	7,688,678	1,702,045	991,689
1943.....	1,132,624	6,419,297	1,545,359	776,315
1942.....	955,789	5,719,478	1,602,189	651,647
1941.....	1,108,252	4,584,604	1,796,297	631,690
1940.....	823,713	4,177,846	1,797,187	648,925
1939.....	676,347	3,737,402	1,629,923	618,993
1938.....	619,730	3,386,161	1,432,553	574,754
1937.....	729,313	2,978,181	1,079,365	549,980
1936.....	720,089	3,142,671	1,046,594	508,172
1935.....	534,477	2,805,902	978,374	460,341
1934.....	592,796	2,322,729	816,029	398,095
1933.....	623,746	1,790,070	681,271	314,714
1932.....	731,050	1,782,513	742,441	299,047
1931.....	1,268,271	2,140,039	508,343	469,514
1930.....	1,886,712	2,896,297	668,905	663,358
1929.....	2,106,168	2,836,274	657,993	684,976

CHICAGO BANK DEBITS

(In Thousands)

	1944	1943
January.....	\$5,814,400	\$4,683,460
February.....	5,710,370	4,531,000
March.....	7,047,440	5,947,619
April.....	5,090,208	5,948,916
May.....	5,464,689	4,942,194
June.....	6,617,574	5,367,744
July.....	6,217,534	5,405,738
August.....	5,673,661	5,117,273
September.....	5,717,695	6,628,510
October.....	6,624,991	5,397,540
November.....	6,479,326	5,465,873
December.....	7,670,726	6,301,411
Total.....	\$74,128,614	\$65,737,278

SALES TAX IN COOK COUNTY

(for month collected)

	1944	1943
January.....	\$ 4,416,782	\$ 3,551,436
February.....	3,985,032	3,806,457
March.....	4,138,575	3,776,574
April.....	4,113,362	3,739,662
May.....	4,326,563	4,233,811
June.....	4,149,591	4,035,897
July.....	4,003,020	3,683,593
August.....	3,820,504	3,661,369
September.....	4,292,917	3,883,140
October.....	4,385,795	4,205,155
November.....	4,334,536	4,319,397
December.....	5,667,376	5,031,999
Total.....	\$51,634,053	\$47,078,490

CHICAGO BUSINESS FAILURES

	No.	1944 Liabilities	No.	1943 Liabilities
Jan.....	8	\$ 168,000	31	\$ 273,000
Feb.....	16	122,000	28	145,000
March.....	2	78,000	20	93,000
April.....	6	45,000	17	111,000
May.....	4	58,000	24	159,000
June.....	11	108,000	15	85,000
July.....	7	108,000	17	105,000
Aug.....	3	32,000	18	186,000
Sept.....	2	110,000	9	29,000
Oct.....	2	16,000	8	114,000
Nov.....	1	2,000	13	359,000
Dec.....	2	94,000	5	45,000
Total.....	64	\$ 941,000	205	\$1,704,000

Source: Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

CHICAGO FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1943-44

(1935-39 = 100)

	Employment		Payrolls	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Jan.....	162.1	149.7	301.5	232.8
Feb.....	161.8	152.5	300.9	244.7
March.....	160.5	152.7	301.5	249.1
April.....	157.6	151.9	296.7	254.6
May.....	155.6	152.8	296.4	258.2
June.....	155.1	154.0	299.4	263.9
July.....	154.0	155.7	294.6	264.4
Aug.....	152.6	156.6	295.2	270.0
Sept.....	151.8	157.1	299.6	278.1
Oct.....	152.0	159.9	298.7	285.3
Nov.....	151.4	163.1	298.7	297.0
Dec.....	152.2	163.1	304.4	297.6

CITY OF CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS, 1945

Fund	Appropriations for 1945 Expenditures
Corporate Purposes Fund.....	\$60,947,030.53
Water Fund.....	23,055,676.60
Water Works Certificates Funds.....	7,903,000.00
Vehicle Tax Fund.....	5,214,409.50
Bond Funds.....	6,973,008.00
Fire Dept., Real Estate and Building Trust Fund.....	104,000.00
Penalties and Interest on Special Assessments.....	222,800.00
Unclaimed Rebate Fund.....	97,600.00
Motor Fuel Tax Fund.....	19,740,000.00
Traction Fund.....	11,718,096.00
Judgment Tax Fund.....	1,250,000.00
Bond Redemption and Interest.....	10,229,170.00
City Relief Fund.....	7,339,000.00
Library Fund.....	2,275,000.00
Library—Building and Sites Fund.....	250,000.00
Tuberculosis Sanitarium Fund.....	3,367,700.00
Policemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	3,600,000.00
Firemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	2,240,000.00
Municipal Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	2,978,536.00
Laborers' Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	540,000.00
Court and Law Employees' An- nuity and Benefit Fund.....	171,000.00
Election Commissioner's Em- ployees' Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	23,500.00
House of Correction Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	35,000.00
Total—All Funds.....	\$170,349,526.63

1945 TAX RATE IS \$4.23

Chicago's 1945 tax rate of \$4.23 on the \$100 of assessed valuation, is the largest in the city's history. It is 26 cents above the 1944 rate, which also was a record.

The rate will be applied to the total of assessments in the city, \$4,732,228,415, and is expected to bring in taxes of \$200,173,261. The city tax for 1944 as extended was \$193,998,776.

Douglas Sutherland, executive director of the Civic federation, said about half the increase was due to bager expense of the six major taxing bodies in the city and the other half to lowering of valuations by 154 millions.

The levies by the different bodies were: County, 40 cents; forest preserve, 5 cents; sanitary district, 34 cents; city, \$1.55; city schools, \$1.45, and parks, 44 cents.

County Clerk Flynn said bills would be mailed out before April 1 and that the first penalty date—for all personal property tax and half of real estate—would be May 1. Taxpayers may ask a reduction of their assessed valuation from the county board of appeals in the period 30 days before and 30 days after the penalty day.

Alaska Was Good Investment

Since Alaska was purchased from Russia it has produced minerals valued at 100 times the purchase price of \$7,200,000. Mineral output in 1936 was valued at \$23,347,000 as

compared with \$18,312,000 in 1935. Recently the production of tin has appeared promising. It is shipped to other countries for refining.

CHICAGO POPULATION—AGE, BY RACE AND SEX, 1940 AND 1930

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Age and Census Year	All Classes			Native White			Foreign-born White	Negro		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female
All ages: 1940	3,396,808	1,681,665	1,715,143	2,441,859	1,192,833	1,249,026	672,705	277,731	130,588	147,143
Under 5	213,136	108,466	104,670	193,085	98,501	94,584	316	19,360	9,606	9,754
5 to 9	210,430	107,305	103,125	188,829	96,551	92,278	825	20,490	10,166	10,324
10 to 14	246,480	124,008	122,472	222,166	112,053	110,113	2,355	21,704	10,618	11,086
15 to 19	271,710	133,510	138,200	242,623	119,679	122,944	8,405	20,446	9,512	10,934
20 to 24	309,046	145,262	163,784	278,703	132,129	146,574	9,263	20,855	8,679	12,176
25 to 29	322,377	152,091	170,286	274,157	130,668	143,489	21,993	25,766	10,919	14,847
30 to 34	299,858	143,606	156,252	229,808	110,703	119,105	41,967	27,450	11,702	15,748
35 to 39	285,882	140,485	145,397	189,580	98,829	96,751	64,576	31,118	14,236	16,882
40 to 44	271,662	135,973	135,689	165,809	81,118	84,691	78,820	26,580	13,259	13,321
45 to 49	262,511	134,580	127,921	142,301	69,886	72,415	99,008	20,896	10,743	10,153
50 to 54	224,203	118,457	105,746	108,945	53,589	55,356	100,072	14,925	7,731	7,194
55 to 59	163,451	86,476	76,975	73,363	35,855	37,478	79,574	10,357	5,380	4,977
60 to 64	118,983	60,702	58,281	52,221	24,753	27,468	59,978	6,675	3,320	3,355
65 to 69	87,473	41,385	46,088	37,852	16,790	21,063	43,521	6,028	2,604	3,424
70 to 74	57,344	26,723	30,621	23,181	10,142	13,039	31,818	2,797	1,272	1,525
75 and over	52,262	22,636	29,626	19,236	7,548	11,688	30,714	2,284	841	1,443
Under 1	40,939	20,728	20,211	37,101	18,759	18,342	17	3,745	1,926	1,819
5	41,997	21,497	20,500	37,698	19,349	18,349	132	4,109	2,050	2,059
14	50,567	25,374	25,193	45,250	22,798	22,452	741	4,543	2,184	2,354
15	51,249	25,656	25,593	46,299	23,321	22,978	800	4,109	1,896	2,213
16 and 17	106,458	52,832	53,626	95,398	47,465	47,933	2,960	7,991	3,804	4,187
21 and over	2,397,392	1,181,374	1,216,018	1,543,880	741,819	802,061	658,478	191,718	89,600	102,658
All ages: 1930	3,376,438	1,710,663	1,665,775	2,281,316	1,129,072	1,152,244	855,777	233,903	115,488	118,415
Under 5	255,359	129,522	125,837	235,949	119,820	116,129	1,620	17,529	8,731	8,798
5 to 9	274,457	138,412	136,045	249,429	126,041	123,388	7,652	17,141	8,342	8,799
10 to 14	283,726	142,056	141,670	261,710	131,439	130,271	7,790	14,102	6,668	7,434
15 to 19	292,575	141,724	150,851	257,507	125,113	132,394	19,639	15,154	6,880	8,274
20 to 24	325,183	156,435	168,748	280,888	120,018	130,870	48,380	24,833	10,965	13,868
25 to 29	329,400	164,473	164,927	219,879	108,201	111,678	75,983	32,439	15,400	17,039
30 to 34	309,755	157,155	152,600	193,213	95,436	97,777	87,579	28,305	14,373	13,932
35 to 39	317,225	164,700	152,525	172,913	86,011	86,902	116,438	27,316	14,103	13,213
40 to 44	265,823	142,829	122,994	130,762	65,530	65,232	115,893	18,762	10,106	8,656
45 to 49	212,248	114,678	95,570	95,826	48,357	47,469	100,798	15,391	8,296	7,095
50 to 54	161,533	85,442	76,091	72,239	35,967	36,272	79,480	9,611	5,253	4,358
55 to 59	117,599	60,580	57,019	52,687	26,015	26,672	59,340	5,464	2,853	2,611
60 to 64	92,990	46,618	46,372	37,615	18,200	19,415	51,966	3,319	1,589	1,730
65 to 69	64,912	31,784	33,128	23,970	11,095	12,875	38,853	2,034	898	1,136
70 to 74	38,849	18,664	20,185	14,275	6,329	7,946	23,457	1,099	447	652
75 and over	30,690	13,146	17,544	9,503	3,811	5,692	20,102	1,076	411	665
Not reported	4,114	2,445	1,669	2,951	1,689	1,262	807	328	173	155
Under 1	50,056	25,373	24,683	46,483	23,554	22,929	68	3,453	1,750	1,703
5	53,931	27,315	26,616	49,508	25,195	24,313	741	3,630	1,699	1,931
14	57,589	29,026	28,563	53,354	27,013	26,341	1,501	2,702	1,246	1,456
15	56,327	28,099	28,228	51,747	25,331	25,916	2,035	2,619	1,223	1,296
16 and 17	115,927	56,778	58,849	103,083	50,765	52,318	6,858	5,632	2,629	3,003
21 and over	2,209,514	1,130,941	1,078,573	1,227,425	603,789	623,636	811,744	165,959	83,291	82,668

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS, 1941

Source: Chicago Board of Health

Age Group (years)	No.	Age Group (years)	No.	Age Group (years)	No.	Age Group (years)	No.
0-4	2,288	30-34	801	60-64	4,244	90-94	290
5-9	203	35-39	1,159	65-69	4,147	95-100	65
10-14	184	40-44	1,685	70-74	3,983	100 or over	6
15-19	312	45-49	2,192	75-79	3,393	Unknown	3
20-24	397	50-54	3,295	80-84	2,269		
25-29	576	55-59	4,016	85-89	1,093		
						Grand Total	36,601

CENSOR LETTERS IN 192 LANGUAGES IN ENGLAND

Letters in 192 languages were censored by the London university school of Oriental and African studies during the war. One member censored 6,713 letters in 13 languages.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CHICAGO

(Source: Chicago Association of Commerce)

Argentina: Alejandro del Carril, 1400 Lake Shore Drive, DELaware 3214.

Belgium: John Van Rickstal, 333 North Michigan Ave., STATE 7670.

Bolivia: Ernest Leconte, 4455 Berkeley Ave., ATLantic 3061.

Brazil: Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira, 919 North Michigan Ave., SUPERior 6314.

British Empire: Wilfred H. Gallienne, 360 North Michigan Ave., DEARborn 6755.

Canada: Jos. M. Boyer, 188 W. Randolph Street, STATE 7312.

Chile: M. H. Ehlert, 28 East Jackson Blvd., HARRison 9868.

China: Dr. Chang-Lok Chen, 201 North Wells St., FRAnklin 1284.

Colombia: Carlos Gerlein, 168 N. Michigan Ave., ANDover 3119.

Costa Rica: Bernardo Vargas, 135 South La Salle St., RANDolph 8909-8910.

Cuba: Luis Sotto, 201 North Wells St., FRAnklin 2509.

Czechoslovakia: Dr. Karel Wendl, 330 South Wells St., HARRison 9082.

Denmark: Reimund Baumann, 38 East Bellevue Pl., SUPERior 5161.

Dominican Republic: Dr. James T. Case, 55 E. Washington St., FRAnklin 3635.

France: J. J. Viala, 919 N. Michigan Ave., SUPERior 5360.

Greece: Anthony Poupouras, 201 N. Wells St., RANDolph 5948.

Guatemala: Octavio Barrios S., 307 North Michigan Ave., DEARborn 2902.

Haiti: James H. Richmond, 108 North York St., Elmhurst, Ill., Elmhurst 1262.

Honduras: Col. Edward Davis, 1430 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill., UNIVERSITY 0038.

Iceland: Dr. Arni Helgason, 3501 Addi-

son St., INDEpendence 9400.

Ireland (Eire): Garth Healy, 400 North Michigan Ave., DELaware 1868.

Liberia: Richard E. Westbrooks, 3000 South State St., CALumet 4968-9.

Lithuania: Petras Dauzvardis, 30 North La Salle St., STATE 9833.

Luxembourg: John Marsch, 109 North Dearborn St., FRAnklin 2550.

Mexico: Alejandro V. Martinez, 201 North Wells St., STATE 3522.

The Netherlands: J. A. Schuurman, 360 North Michigan Ave., CENTral 9753.

Nicaragua: Raúl Mena-Marengo, 809 South Halsted St., SEELey 1530.

Norway: Sigurd Maseng, 360 North Michigan Ave., STATE 7750.

Panama: Enrique A. Arias, 4700 Clarendon Ave., LONGbeach 6291.

Peru: Federico Elguera, 360 North Michigan Ave., ANDover 3416.

Poland: Stefan Rogozinski, 49 East Cedar St., WHITEhall 6084-5.

El Salvador: John B. Metzner, 4801 South Whipple St., LAFayette 5123.

Spain: Manuel Martín González, 1310 Astor St., WHITEhall 4674.

Sweden: Gosta Oldenburg, 333 N. Michigan Ave., RANDolph 9868.

Switzerland: Ulrich R. Beusch, 435 North Michigan Ave., SUPERior 2610.

Turkey: Berthold Singer, 28 East Jackson Blvd., HARRison 9868.

Uruguay: R. C. Lebert, 919 North Michigan Ave., SUPERior 3875.

Venezuela: Gustavo Ahrensburg, 135 S. La Salle St., ANDover 1460.

Yugoslavia: V. M. Vukmirovich, 840 North Michigan Ave., SUPERior 3930.

* Dean of the Consular Corps.

CHICAGO'S OPERATING EXPENSES, 1914-1946

1914—	\$33,930,314	(\$27,194,985 Expended)
1935—	\$49,716,448	(\$48,617,243 Expended)
1936—	\$51,371,412	(\$49,221,185 Expended)
1937—	\$53,681,494	(\$50,518,410 Expended)
1938—	\$57,830,977	(\$54,911,817 Expended)
1939—	\$57,805,247	(\$53,045,200 Expended)
1940—	\$56,581,842	(\$54,718,130 Expended)
1941—	\$54,690,541	(\$51,787,801 Expended)
1942—	\$55,511,063	(\$52,418,529 Expended)
1943—	\$59,122,556	(\$55,793,589 Expended)
1944—	\$61,500,109	(\$58,429,435 Expended)
1945—	\$60,947,030	
1946—	\$69,747,488	(Estimated)

CHICAGO HOTELS

There are 1385 hotels within the corporate limits of Chicago, containing about 135,000 rooms. The following is a list of those located in the downtown district of Chicago with address and phone number: Atlantic, 316 S. Clark, Wabash 2646; Bismarck, 171 W. Randolph, Central 0123; Blackstone, Michigan at Balbo, Harrison 4300; Brevoort, 120 W. Madison, Franklin 2363; Chicagoan, 67 W. Madison, Andover 4000; Congress, 500 S. Michigan, Harrison 3800; Harrison, 57 E. Harrison, Harrison 8000; La Salle, Madison and La Salle, Franklin 0700; Morrison, 79 W. Madison, Franklin, 9600; Palmer House, 15 E. Monroe, Randolph 7500; Planters, 19 N. Clark, Randolph 4800; Sherman, 106 W. Randolph, Franklin 2120; Stevens, 720 S. Michigan, Wabash 4400; Washington, 167 W. Washington, Dearborn 2100.

Y.M.C.A. OF CHICAGO

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, with headquarters at 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois is the largest city association of YMCA's in the world, with a membership in excess of 48,000. There are 24 departments of the YMCA in Chicago proper and additional departments in Evanston and Oak Park. The Chicago association was founded in 1858. The general secretary is Mr. Frank A. Hathaway and the president is Mr. James F. Oates, Jr.

Through its many buildings, including a 2200 room hotel in Chicago, the YMCA maintains a varied program of community service, with religious, health, educational and social activities for all members of the family. In most departments in Chicago there are special facilities for boys, girls, and women as well as young men.

Y. W. C. A.

With a participating membership of 3,000 and upwards of 40,000 women and girls each year enrolled in its activities and using its services, the Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago operates for the stated purpose of building "a fellowship of women and girls" devoted to the realization of ideals of Christian living.

The Association maintains residences, activity centers, clubs, classes and summer camps. No membership fees are charged, and class fees and club dues are nominal. Miss Lilace Reid Barnes is the president and Miss Rosalee Venable is the executive secretary. The Metropolitan Executive Office is located at 203 N. Wabash Ave., telephone Franklin 0760.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS

Source: Chicago Board of Health

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate	Year	Population	Deaths	Rate	Year	Population	Deaths	Rate
1845..	12,088	344	28.46	1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53	1913..	2,354,528	35,298	14.99
1846..	14,169	394	27.81	1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79	1914..	2,410,806	33,952	13.93
1847..	16,859	572	33.93	1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11	1915..	2,464,189	34,894	14.16
1848..	20,023	638	31.86	1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60	1916..	2,517,172	36,304	14.42
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80	1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92	1917..	2,569,755	38,027	14.79
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96	1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80	1918..	2,622,338	44,605	17.01
1851..	34,000	927	27.26	1885..	665,000	12,474	18.67	1919..	2,674,921	33,494	12.52
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70	1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47	1920..	2,728,022	34,841	12.74
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41	1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27	1921..	2,780,655	30,819	11.08
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02	1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65	1922..	2,833,288	31,700	11.18
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26	1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12	1923..	2,886,971	33,771	11.70
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80	1890..	1,099,850	21,856	19.87	1924..	2,939,605	33,918	11.20
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56	1891..	1,148,795	27,754	24.16	1925..	2,995,239	34,318	11.46
1858..	90,000	2,555	25.06	1892..	1,199,730	26,219	21.85	1926..	3,128,964	35,623	11.38
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59	1893..	1,253,022	27,083	21.61	1927..	3,195,514	35,758	11.19
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73	1894..	1,308,682	23,892	18.26	1928..	3,262,448	39,562	12.13
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99	1895..	1,366,813	24,219	17.72	1929..	3,327,607	37,279	11.20
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52	1896..	1,427,527	23,257	16.29	1930..	3,392,700	35,315	10.40
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83	1897..	1,490,937	21,809	14.63	1931..	3,458,100*	36,083	10.43
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26	1898..	1,557,164	22,793	14.64	1932..	3,523,400*	34,362	9.75
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57	1899..	1,626,333	25,503	15.68	1933..	3,588,700*	34,800	9.70
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55	1900..	1,698,575	24,941	14.68	1934..	3,490,700*	36,282	10.39
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21	1901..	1,751,968	24,406	13.93	1935..	3,490,700*	35,411	10.14
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74	1902..	1,801,255	26,455	14.69	1936..	3,490,700*	38,002	10.88
1869..	280,000	6,458	23.17	1903..	1,850,542	28,914	15.62	1937..	3,607,000*	36,978	11.10
1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88	1904..	1,899,829	26,311	13.85	1938..	3,607,000*	35,068	10.40
1871..	334,270	6,976	20.87	1905..	1,949,116	27,212	13.96	1939..	3,607,000*	35,931	10.60
1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64	1906..	1,998,403	29,048	14.54	1940..	3,896,808*	36,310	10.70
1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15	1907..	2,047,690	32,198	15.72	1941..	3,896,808	35,508	10.50
1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30	1908..	2,096,977	30,388	14.49	1942..	3,484,000*	36,424	10.50
1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72	1909..	2,146,264	31,296	14.58	1943..	3,335,000*	38,002	11.40
1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03	1910..	2,195,551	32,241	15.14	1944..	3,335,000*	36,602	11.00
1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67	1911..	2,249,363	32,571	14.48				
1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99	1912..	2,301,946	34,034	14.78				

*Estimated.

†Census.

CITY COUNCIL BUDGET
\$203,269,529 FOR 1946

The City Council, Jan. 8 approved a 1946 budget of \$203,269,529, highest in the city's history. The new budget granted 23,000 city employees pay increases of at least 7 per cent. Eight thousand employees, members of unions, got increases up to 8.5 per cent. Part of the increase in the budget represented an item of \$195,000 to clean the exterior of the city hall and two funds, to be made up by the sale of water works certificates, for improving water pumping facilities. The corporate purposes (operating) fund for 1946 is \$69,747,488. The water fund is \$23,162,291; bond fund, \$32,868,114; motor fuel tax fund, \$21,900,000; and vehicle fund, \$6,179,011. Seven more smoke observers, at \$2,472 a year were added. An appropriation of \$382,500 to improve Rainbow beach between 75th and 79th streets was approved.

COOK COUNTY, OAK PARK
INSTITUTION, 1945

Infirmary

Tuberculosis Hospital

Patients December 1, 1944	255
Patients rec. in ten months	168
Patients discharged	132
Deaths in ten month period	59
Patients October 1, 1945	232

Mortality Rate

Infirmary mort. rate (normal)	16.80
Infirmary mort. rate (ex. terminal cases)	16.09
Tuberculosis Hospital mort. rate	13.94
Mort. rate for comb. Inst.	16.44

CHICAGO TRANSIT
AUTHORITY

The Chicago Transit Authority, created to acquire and operate local transit lines in 85 communities in Cook County, is now seeking to purchase, modernize and consolidate into a single operating system the Chicago surface lines, the Chicago Rapid Transit Co., and the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

In addition to the purchase and consolidation of the 3 local transit companies, The Chicago Transit Board proposes a \$125,000,000 modernization program, which includes the purchase of the equivalent of 1,000 all-metal subway-elevated cars, 3,000 new buses, 1,000 new streetcars, and a modern signal and safety equipment. It also plans to establish 220 miles of bus extensions, 600 miles of bus substitutions for streetcar service, and 175 miles of new express bus lines.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is a national non-profit, non-political, educational, undenominational, Christian organization of women banded together for the protection of the home through the promotion of total abstinence, purity and peace.

The national officers are: President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; Vice President, Miss Mary B. Ervin, Columbus, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lily Grace Matheson, Evanston, Illinois; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Illinois; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, Ransom, Kansas.

DEATH BY CAUSE, CHICAGO, 1944

Source: Chicago Board of Health

	Rate, per Deaths 100,000		Rate, per Deaths 100,000
Typhoid.....	1 0.3	Bronchitis, all forms.....	58 1.7
Measles.....	3 0.1	Pneumonia, all forms.....	1,183 35.5
Scarlet Fever.....	4 0.1	Diarrhea (under 2 years).....	42 1.3
Whooping Cough.....	12 0.4	Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	209 6.3
Diphtheria.....	5 0.1	Cirrhosis of liver.....	439 13.2
Influenza.....	71 2.1	Nephritis, acute.....	42 1.3
Dysentery.....	10 0.3	Nephritis, chronic.....	2,389 71.6
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	1,405 42.1	Puerperal septicemia.....	16 0.5
Tuberculosis, all other forms.....	141 4.2	Congenital debility and mal-	
Cancer, all forms.....	5,788 173.6	formations.....	392 11.8
Diabetes.....	1,258 37.7	Suicide, all forms.....	289 8.7
Meningitis, simple.....	63 1.9	Accidental violence.....	1,881 56.4
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	118 3.5	Sunstroke and heat exhaustion.....	3 0.1
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	7 0.2	Homicide.....	214 6.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1,900 57.0	Other violence.....	1,664 49.9
Heart diseases, organic.....	14,128 423.6	Unknown causes.....	1 0.03

Note, rate based on population estimate of 3,335,000.

PERSONNEL DATA, CHICAGO, 1945

Source: Municipal Yearbook, 1945

Number of Employees:		Number of years service required.....	20
Permanent full-time.....	23,628	Compulsory retirement age.....	none
Part-time.....	1,267		
Temporary and other.....	1,100	Civil Service: all departments, by state law,	
Payroll for October, 1944 (1000's).....	\$6,275.9	appointed by mayor.....	
Average number work hours per week.....	43	Employees' organizations:	
Retirement System:		American Federation of State, County and	
Total employees covered, (1000's).....	20.0	Municipal Employees; State, County and Mu-	
Classes of employees covered.....	all	nicipal Workers of America; International	
Minimum retirement age.....	55	Association of Fire Fighters.....	

ALL ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN CHICAGO

Source: National Safety Council

First Five Months—1945

	1945	1944		240	246
All accidental deaths.....	650	616	Home.....		
Motor vehicle.....	182	159	Occupational.....	67	66
Public (except motor vehicle).....	161	145	Source: Coroner's records, classified by the		
			Greater Chicago Safety Council.....		

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Bureau of Rivers and Harbors operates the movable bridges owned by the City of Chicago over the Chicago and Calumet rivers, 54 in number. During the year 1944 these bridges were opened a total of 59,888 times; average time for each opening 4.21 minutes (1945 figures approximately the same).

The Bureau also has jurisdiction of Navy Pier, and every navigable water course within the city limits (approximately 42 miles of rivers, over 20 miles of Lake Front, and Lake

Calumet).

Navy Pier, extending 3,000 feet into Lake Michigan at the foot of Grand avenue, is 292 feet wide. Since 1942 the structure has been utilized exclusively by the United States Navy for Technical Air Training and Radar School purposes. It is anticipated that the Navy will release the Pier back to the City by January 1, 1947.

Principal officials of the Bureau: William J. Lynch, Harbor Master; Martin W. Oettershagen, Harbor Engineer.

CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The Catholic Youth Organization was founded in 1930 to aid underprivileged young people in the Chicago area. In addition to Chicago, hundreds of other cities in the United States, Canada, Hawaii and South America now enjoy the social benefits of the C.Y.O. Bishop Bernard J. Sheil was its founder and has been its guiding spirit.

The Catholic Youth Organization has offered opportunities of education and recreation to thousands of boys and girls of all races and creeds. It helps sponsor basketball and baseball leagues as well as a number of social events. The C.Y.O. Central Office offers the advisory assistance of its profes-

sional staff to the parishes. The C.Y.O. athletic program includes amateur boxing tournaments, and other sports events in track, basketball, ice skating, wrestling, volley ball and softball.

The Sheil School occupies a prominent place in the Catholic Youth Organization. Founded in 1943, by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, the school offers free courses in social education and is open to everyone regardless of race, creed, color or scholastic standing. Classes are conducted by a volunteer faculty drawn largely from the colleges and universities in the Chicago area.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE 1945

Memberships—Firms, 112; Corporations, 28; Individuals, 292; Dividend, 8; Total 300.

Membership Transfers—No. of Transfers, 19; High, 6,500; Low, 4,750; Last, 6,500; Average, 5,416.

Companies Whose Stocks Are Available For Trading—Companies, 251; Shares Out-

standing, 572,832,506; Par Value of Bonds, \$597,143,160.

Dividends Paid By Companies Available For Trading—No. of Issues, 233, Total Paid, \$649,765,950.78.

Total Reported Volume—Shares, 10,982,000; Dollar Value, \$269,178,138.42.

*As of November 30, 1945.

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

S. La Salle Street and W. Jackson Blvd.

The president, one vice president and five directors are elected annually on the first Monday after the seventh day of January. The president holds office for one year, the vice presidents for two years and the directors for three years. The president, vice presidents and directors constitute the board of directors.

Officers: President, Harry C. Schaack; First vice president, Richard F. Uhlmann; Second vice president, Adam J. Riffel; Secretary, Fred H. Clutton; Assistant Secretary,

William B. Bosworth; Treasurer, James B. Forgan.

Directors: Term Expiring January, 1946—William Enke, Jr., A. C. Fischer, Arthur F. Lindley, J. O. McClintock, Roland McHenry, Milton T. Sontag, John G. Sumner, Stephen W. Wilder. Term Expiring January 1947—Earle M. Combs, Jr., G. Willard Hales, Thomas E. Hosty, Sylvester J. Meyers, Frank A. Miller. Term Expiring January, 1948—Carl E. Bostrom, Clarence W. Elmer, J. Hollis Griffin, Lacy J. Lee, John S. Morris.

CHICAGO VARIATION IN SPOT GRAIN PRICES BY YEARS

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Year	WHEAT				CORN			
	High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars
1915.....	Feb.	1.68	Aug.	0.98	Aug.	0.82½	Oct.	0.59¾
1916.....	Oct.	2.02	June	0.98½	Oct.	1.11	May	0.69
1917.....	May	3.45	Feb.	1.51½	Aug.	2.36	Jan.	0.93½
1918.....	Dec.	2.42	*	2.17	Jan.	1.85	Nov.	1.30
1919.....	Dec.	3.50	Aug.	2.21	July	2.10	Jan.	1.22
					Aug.		Feb.	
1920.....	Jan.	3.50	Nov.	1.58	May	2.17	Nov.	0.67
1921.....	Jan.	2.06¾	Nov.	1.00½	Jan.	0.78	Oct.	0.42
1922.....	May	1.73	Aug.	1.00	Dec.	0.77½	Jan.	0.46
			Sept.					
1923.....	March	1.38	July	0.96½	Oct.	1.14	Jan.	0.69½
1924.....	Dec.	1.91	March	1.02	Dec.	1.35½	Jan.	0.71½
1925.....	Jan.	2.20½	April	1.35¼	Jan.	1.34½	Nov.	0.75
1926.....	Jan.	1.94	Sept.	1.30	July	0.87½	June	0.68
							Nov.	
1927.....	May	1.58	Oct.	1.21¾	Aug.	1.16	March	0.67
1928.....	April	2.15	Aug.	1.06½	May	1.15½	Dec.	0.83
1929.....	Feb.	1.48	May	0.98	July	1.08¾	June	0.80½
1930.....	Jan.	1.29	Nov.	0.71¾	Aug.	1.05½	Dec.	0.64½
1931.....	May	0.84½	Aug.	0.45	Jan.	0.73	Oct.	0.35½
1932.....	Jan.	0.70½	Dec.	0.44½	Jan.	0.40½	Dec.	0.22
1933.....	July	1.17¾	Jan.	0.45	July	0.67	Feb.	0.22¾
1934.....	Dec.	1.16¼	April	0.75½	Dec.	1.11	April	0.43
1935.....	Oct.	1.31	July	0.81	Jan.	1.06	Dec.	0.57
1936.....	Dec.	1.44¾	June	0.90½	Aug.	1.37	Jan.	0.68½
1937.....	Apr.	1.51	Nov.	0.92	May	1.41	Jan.	0.53½
1938.....	Feb.	1.16	Aug.	0.59½	Jan.	0.63½	Nov.	0.40
1939.....	Sept.	1.10	July	0.59	Sept.	0.71	Nov.	0.40
1940.....	Apr.	1.16	Aug.	0.69¾	May	0.78¾	July	0.55½
1941.....	Dec.	1.28¼	Feb.	0.85	Sept.	0.88½	Dec.	0.62
1942.....	Dec.	1.42¾	Feb.	1.07	Oct.	1.13	Feb.	0.62
1943.....	Dec.	1.74¾	Jan.	1.43½	Mar.	1.23½	Jan.	0.95
1944.....	Jan.	1.73½	July	1.53	May	1.16	Nov.	1.08

*Price in Jan., Feb., March, April, May.

CHICAGO VARIATION IN SPOT GRAIN PRICES—Cont.

Year	OATS				RYE			
	High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars
1915	March	0.60½	Oct.	0.35¾	Feb.	1.31	Sept.	0.91
1916	Nov.	0.57	June	0.37¾	Nov.	1.53	Feb.	0.90
1917	July	0.85	Aug.	0.51	June	2.45	Jan.	1.38
1918	Feb.	0.93	Oct.	0.66¾	March	2.95	Dec.	1.54
1919	Dec.	0.89	Jan.	0.54	Dec.	1.82	Feb.	1.24
1920	June	1.29	Nov.	0.46¾	July	2.35½	Nov.	1.41½
1921	Jan.	0.49½	Aug.	0.32	Jan.	1.73	Nov.	0.73
			Nov.					
1922	Dec.	0.50	Aug.	0.31	May	1.11	Aug.	0.68½
1923	Dec.	0.49½	Aug.	0.37	Feb.	0.89½	June	0.63½
1924	Dec.	0.63½	Jan.	0.44½	Dec.	1.51½	March	0.65½
							May	
1925	Jan.	0.62	Sept.	0.37¼	Jan.	1.73½	Sept.	0.78½
1926	Dec.	0.55	Aug.	0.36¾	July	1.10½	March	0.82
							May	
1927	Dec.	0.59	Aug.	0.43½	June	1.19	Sept.	0.95
1928	June	0.78	Aug.	0.36½	May	1.39½	Sept.	0.93
1929	Jan.	0.57½	Aug.	0.41	Aug.	1.18	May	0.84
1930	Jan.	0.48	Nov.	0.30¾	Jan.	1.01¼	Nov.	0.45
	May		Dec.					
1931	Jan.	0.34¾	Aug.	0.20½	Nov.	0.64	April	0.34¾
1932	Jan.	0.28¾	Oct.	0.15½	Jan.	0.54¼	Nov.	0.30
1933	July	0.48	Feb.	0.15¾	July	0.99	Jan.	0.35
1934	Dec.	0.61	April	0.28¾	Dec.	0.85¼	May	0.59¼
1935	Jan.	0.60	Aug.	0.28½	Oct.	0.62¾	Aug.	0.47¼
1936	Dec.	0.55½	May	0.28	Dec.	1.32½	March	0.55½
			June				April	
1937	Jan.	0.59¼	Aug.	0.28¾	Jan.	1.29½	Nov.	0.67
1938	Jan.	0.36½	Aug.	0.21	Jan.	0.84¼	Sept.	0.41½
1939	Dec.	0.43½	July	0.26	Dec.	0.64½	July	0.42
1940	Apr.	0.46	Aug.	0.28	Apr.	0.75½	June	0.38½
1941	Dec.	0.58¾	July	0.33	Dec.	0.74	Feb.	0.47½
1942	Jan.	0.62½	July	0.44	Feb.	0.87½	Oct.	0.65
1943	Nov.	0.89	Jan.	0.56	Nov.	1.22¼	Mar.	0.87
1944	Jan.	0.87¾	Sept.	0.60	May	1.23½	July	1.10½

TOTAL VOLUME OF FUTURE TRADING IN GRAIN,
AT CHICAGO BY YEARS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soy Beans	Total All Grains
1944	1,581,436	182,168	687,501	3,168,494	36,801		5,656,700
1943	1,825,161	204,761	691,327	2,018,736	14,326	445	4,754,756
1942	1,905,649	1,287,348	318,669	971,952	110	193,762	4,677,490
1941	3,800,866	783,918	371,395	329,708	0	994,466	6,280,353
1940	5,444,785	898,930	228,733	279,214	0	134,971	6,986,633
1939	5,026,736	1,444,357	381,886	208,672		79,943	7,141,594
1938	5,683,442	1,495,336	215,182	80,003	0	23,478	7,497,441
1937	10,889,144	2,546,361	898,987	318,257	371	27,318	14,680,438
1936	7,342,880	1,995,674	896,907	205,223	2,035	11,838	10,454,557
1935	7,062,731	2,219,238	606,835	285,352	1,313		10,175,469
1934	7,500,397	3,193,210	1,004,579	363,074	23,144		12,084,404
1933	10,353,912	3,608,602	1,147,375	421,725	64,909		15,596,523
1932	8,078,176	1,497,000	254,359	174,653	2,108		10,006,296
1931	6,925,200	3,880,276	429,083	268,624			11,503,183
1930	12,448,884	4,352,048	780,274	565,321			18,146,527
1929	15,684,401	4,537,201	874,273	370,970			21,466,845
1928	8,939,129	6,322,027	821,209	396,775			16,479,140

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS

Source: Chicago Board of Health

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate	Year	Population	Deaths	Rate	Year	Population	Deaths	Rate
1845..	12,088	344	28.46	1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53	1913..	2,354,528	35,298	14.99
1846..	14,169	394	27.81	1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79	1914..	2,410,806	33,952	13.93
1847..	16,859	572	33.93	1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11	1915..	2,464,189	34,894	14.16
1848..	20,023	638	31.86	1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60	1916..	2,517,172	36,304	14.42
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80	1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92	1917..	2,569,755	38,027	14.79
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96	1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80	1918..	2,622,338	44,605	17.01
1851..	34,000	927	27.26	1885..	665,000	12,474	18.67	1919..	2,674,921	33,494	12.52
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70	1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47	1920..	2,728,022	34,841	12.74
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41	1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27	1921..	2,780,655	30,819	11.08
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02	1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65	1922..	2,833,288	31,700	11.18
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26	1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12	1923..	2,886,971	33,771	11.70
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80	1890..	1,099,850	21,856	19.87	1924..	2,939,605	33,918	11.20
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56	1891..	1,148,795	27,754	24.16	1925..	2,995,239	34,318	11.46
1858..	90,000	2,555	28.06	1892..	1,199,730	26,219	21.85	1926..	3,128,964	35,623	11.38
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59	1893..	1,253,022	27,083	21.61	1927..	3,195,514	35,758	11.19
1860..	109,205	2,264	20.73	1894..	1,308,682	23,892	18.26	1928..	3,262,448	39,562	12.13
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99	1895..	1,366,813	24,219	17.72	1929..	3,327,607	37,279	11.20
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52	1896..	1,427,527	23,257	16.29	1930..	3,392,700	35,315	10.40
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83	1897..	1,490,937	21,809	14.63	1931..	3,458,100*	36,083	10.43
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26	1898..	1,557,164	22,793	14.64	1932..	3,523,400*	34,362	9.75
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57	1899..	1,626,333	25,503	15.68	1933..	3,588,700*	34,800	9.70
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55	1900..	1,698,575	24,941	14.68	1934..	3,490,700*	36,282	10.39
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21	1901..	1,751,968	24,406	13.93	1935..	3,490,700*	35,411	10.14
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74	1902..	1,801,255	26,455	14.69	1936..	3,490,700*	38,002	10.88
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17	1903..	1,850,542	28,914	15.62	1937..	3,607,000*	36,978	11.10
1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88	1904..	1,899,829	26,311	13.85	1938..	3,607,000*	35,068	10.40
1871..	334,270	6,976	20.87	1905..	1,949,116	27,212	13.96	1939..	3,607,000*	35,931	10.60
1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64	1906..	1,998,403	29,048	14.54	1940..	3,396,808†	36,310	10.70
1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15	1907..	2,047,690	32,198	15.72	1941..	3,396,808	35,508	10.50
1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30	1908..	2,096,977	30,388	14.49	1942..	3,484,000*	36,424	10.50
1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72	1909..	2,146,264	31,296	14.58	1943..	3,335,000*	38,002	11.40
1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03	1910..	2,195,551	32,241	15.14	1944..	3,335,000*	36,602	11.00
1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67	1911..	2,249,363	32,571	14.48				
1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99	1912..	2,301,946	34,034	14.78				

*Estimated.

†Census.

CITY COUNCIL BUDGET
\$203,269,529 FOR 1946

The City Council, Jan. 8 approved a 1946 budget of \$203,269,529, highest in the city's history. The new budget granted 23,000 city employees pay increases of at least 7 per cent. Eight thousand employees, members of unions, got increases up to 8.5 per cent. Part of the increase in the budget represented an item of \$195,000 to clean the exterior of the city hall and two funds, to be made up by the sale of water works certificates, for improving water pumping facilities. The corporate purposes (operating) fund for 1946 is \$69,747,488. The water fund is \$23,162,291; bond fund, \$32,868,114; motor fuel tax fund, \$21,900,000; and vehicle fund, \$6,179,011. Seven more smoke observers, at \$2,472 a year were added. An appropriation of \$382,500 to improve Rainbow beach between 75th and 79th streets was approved.

COOK COUNTY, OAK PARK
INSTITUTION, 1945

Infirmary

Tuberculosis Hospital

Patients December 1, 1944..	255
Patients rec. in ten months..	168
Patients discharged..	132
Deaths in ten month period..	59
Patients October 1, 1945..	232

Mortality Rate

Infirmary mort. rate (normal).....	16.80
Infirmary mort. rate (ex. terminal cases).....	16.09
Tuberculosis Hospital mort. rate.....	13.94
Mort. rate for comb. Inst.....	16.44

CHICAGO TRANSIT
AUTHORITY

The Chicago Transit Authority, created to acquire and operate local transit lines in 85 communities in Cook County, is now seeking to purchase, modernize and consolidate into a single operating system the Chicago surface lines, the Chicago Rapid Transit Co., and the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

In addition to the purchase and consolidation of the 3 local transit companies, The Chicago Transit Board proposes a \$125,000,000 modernization program, which includes the purchase of the equivalent of 1,000 all-metal subway-elevated cars, 3,000 new buses, 1,000 new streetcars, and a modern signal and safety equipment. It also plans to establish 220 miles of bus extensions, 600 miles of bus substitutions for streetcar service, and 175 miles of new express bus lines.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is a national non-profit, non-political, educational, undenominational, Christian organization of women banded together for the protection of the home through the promotion of total abstinence, purity and peace.

The national officers are: President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; Vice President, Miss Mary B. Ervin, Columbus, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lily Grace Matheson, Evanston, Illinois; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Illinois; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, Ransom, Kansas.

DEATH BY CAUSE, CHICAGO, 1944

Source: Chicago Board of Health

	Rate, per Deaths 100,000		Rate, per Deaths 100,000
Typhoid	1 0.3	Bronchitis, all forms	58 1.7
Measles	3 0.1	Pneumonia, all forms	1,183 35.5
Scarlet Fever	4 0.1	Diarrhea (under 2 years)	42 1.3
Whooping Cough	12 0.4	Appendicitis and typhlitis	209 6.3
Diphtheria	5 0.1	Cirrhosis of liver	439 13.2
Influenza	71 2.1	Nephritis, acute	42 1.3
Dysentery	10 0.3	Nephritis, chronic	2,389 71.6
Tuberculosis of lungs	1,405 42.1	Puerperal septicemia	16 0.5
Tuberculosis, all other forms	141 4.2	Congenital debility and mal-	
Cancer, all forms	5,788 173.6	formations	392 11.8
Diabetes	1,258 37.7	Suicide, all forms	289 8.7
Meningitis, simple	63 1.9	Accidental violence	1,881 56.4
Cerebro-spinal fever	118 3.5	Sunstroke and heat exhaustion	3 0.1
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	7 0.2	Homicide	214 6.4
Cerebral hemorrhage	1,900 57.0	Other violence	1,664 49.9
Heart diseases, organic	14,128 423.6	Unknown causes	1 0.03

Note, rate based on population estimate of 3,335,000.

PERSONNEL DATA, CHICAGO, 1945

Source: Municipal Yearbook, 1945

Number of Employees:		Number of years service required	20
Permanent full-time	23,628	Compulsory retirement age	none
Part-time	1,267		
Temporary and other	1,100	Civil Service: all departments, by state law,	
Payroll for October, 1944 (1000's)	\$6,275.9	appointed by mayor	
Average number work hours per week	43	Employees' organizations:	
Retirement System:		American Federation of State, County and	
Total employees covered, (1000's)	20.0	Municipal Employees; State, County and Mu-	
Classes of employees covered	all	nicipal Workers of America; International	
Minimum retirement age	55	Association of Fire Fighters	

ALL ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN CHICAGO

Source: National Safety Council

First Five Months—1945

	1945	1944		1945	1944
All accidental deaths	650	616	Home	240	246
Motor vehicle	182	159	Occupational	67	66
Public (except motor vehicle)	161	145	Source: Coroner's records, classified by the		
			Greater Chicago Safety Council		

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Bureau of Rivers and Harbors operates the movable bridges owned by the City of Chicago over the Chicago and Calumet rivers, 54 in number. During the year 1944 these bridges were opened a total of 59,888 times; average time for each opening 4.21 minutes (1945 figures approximately the same).

The Bureau also has jurisdiction of Navy Pier, and every navigable water course within the city limits (approximately 42 miles of rivers, over 20 miles of Lake Front, and Lake

Calumet).

Navy Pier, extending 3,000 feet into Lake Michigan at the foot of Grand avenue, is 292 feet wide. Since 1942 the structure has been utilized exclusively by the United States Navy for Technical Air Training and Radar School purposes. It is anticipated that the Navy will release the Pier back to the City by January 1, 1947.

Principal officials of the Bureau: William J. Lynch, Harbor Master; Martin W. Oettershagen, Harbor Engineer.

CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The Catholic Youth Organization was founded in 1930 to aid underprivileged young people in the Chicago area. In addition to Chicago, hundreds of other cities in the United States, Canada, Hawaii and South America now enjoy the social benefits of the C.Y.O. Bishop Bernard J. Sheil was its founder and has been its guiding spirit.

The Catholic Youth Organization has offered opportunities of education and recreation to thousands of boys and girls of all races and creeds. It helps sponsor basketball and baseball leagues as well as a number of social events. The C.Y.O. Central Office offers the advisory assistance of its profes-

sional staff to the parishes. The C.Y.O. athletic program includes amateur boxing tournaments, and other sports events in track, basketball, ice skating, wrestling, volleyball and softball.

The Sheil School occupies a prominent place in the Catholic Youth Organization. Founded in 1943, by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, the school offers free courses in social education and is open to everyone regardless of race, creed, color or scholastic standing. Classes are conducted by a volunteer faculty drawn largely from the colleges and universities in the Chicago area.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE 1945

Memberships—Firms, 112; Corporations, 28; Individuals, 292; Dividend, 8; Total 300.

Membership Transfers—No. of Transfers, 19; High, 6,500; Low, 4,750; Last, 6,500; Average, 5,416.

Companies Whose Stocks Are Available For Trading—Companies, 251; Shares Out-

standing, 572,832,506; Par Value of Bonds, \$597,143,160.

Dividends Paid By Companies Available For Trading—No. of Issues, 233, Total Paid, \$649,765,950.78.

Total Reported Volume—Shares, 10,982,000; Dollar Value, \$269,178,138.42.

*As of November 30, 1945.

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

S. La Salle Street and W. Jackson Blvd.

The president, one vice president and five directors are elected annually on the first Monday after the seventh day of January. The president holds office for one year, the vice presidents for two years and the directors for three years. The president, vice presidents and directors constitute the board of directors.

Officers: President, Harry C. Schaack; First vice president, Richard F. Uhlmann; Second vice president, Adam J. Riffel; Secretary, Fred H. Clutton; Assistant Secretary,

William B. Bosworth; Treasurer, James B. Forgan.

Directors: Term Expiring January, 1946—William Enke, Jr., A. C. Fischer, Arthur F. Lindley, J. O. McClintock, Roland McHenry, Milton T. Sontag, John G. Sumner, Stephen W. Wilder. Term Expiring January 1947—Earle M. Combs, Jr., G. Willard Hales, Thomas E. Hosty, Sylvester J. Meyers, Frank A. Miller. Term Expiring January, 1948—Carl E. Bostrom, Clarence W. Elmer, J. Hollis Griffin, Lacy J. Lee, John S. Morris.

CHICAGO VARIATION IN SPOT GRAIN PRICES BY YEARS

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Year	WHEAT				CORN			
	High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars
1915.....	Feb.	1.68	Aug.	0.98	Aug.	0.82½	Oct.	0.59¾
1916.....	Oct.	2.02	June	0.98½	Oct.	1.11	May	0.69
1917.....	May	3.45	Feb.	1.51½	Aug.	2.36	Jan.	0.93½
1918.....	Dec.	2.42	*	2.17	Jan.	1.85	Nov.	1.30
1919.....	Dec.	3.50	Aug.	2.21	July	2.10	Jan.	1.22
1920.....	Jan.	3.50	Nov.	1.58	Aug.	2.17	Feb.	
1921.....	Jan.	2.06¾	Nov.	1.00½	May	0.78	Nov.	0.67
1922.....	May	1.73	Aug.	1.00	Jan.	0.78	Oct.	0.42
			Sept.		Dec.	0.77½	Jan.	0.46
1923.....	March	1.38	July	0.96½	Oct.	1.14	Jan.	0.69½
1924.....	Dec.	1.91	March	1.02	Dec.	1.35½	Jan.	0.71½
1925.....	Jan.	2.20½	April	1.35½	Jan.	1.34½	Nov.	0.75
1926.....	Jan.	1.94	Sept.	1.30	July	0.87½	June	0.68
1927.....	May	1.58	Oct.	1.21¾	Aug.	1.16	Nov.	
1928.....	April	2.15	Aug.	1.06½	May	1.15½	March	0.67
1929.....	Feb.	1.48	May	0.98	July	1.08¾	Dec.	0.83
1930.....	Jan.	1.29	Nov.	0.71¾	Aug.	1.05½	June	0.80½
1931.....	May	0.84½	Aug.	0.45	Jan.	0.73	Dec.	0.64½
1932.....	Jan.	0.70½	Dec.	0.44½	Aug.	1.05½	Oct.	0.35½
1933.....	July	1.17¾	Jan.	0.45	Jan.	0.40½	Dec.	0.22
1934.....	Dec.	1.16¾	April	0.75½	July	0.67	Feb.	0.22¾
1935.....	Oct.	1.31	July	0.81	Dec.	1.11	April	0.43
					Jan.	1.06	Dec.	0.57
1936.....	Dec.	1.44¾	June	0.90½	Aug.	1.37	Jan.	0.68½
1937.....	Apr.	1.51	Nov.	0.92	May	1.41	Jan.	0.53½
1938.....	Feb.	1.16	Aug.	0.59½	Jan.	0.63½	Nov.	0.40
1939.....	Sept.	1.10	July	0.59	Sept.	0.71	Nov.	0.40
1940.....	Apr.	1.16	Aug.	0.69¾	May	0.78¾	July	0.55½
1941.....	Dec.	1.28½	Feb.	0.85	Sept.	0.88½	Dec.	0.62
1942.....	Dec.	1.42¾	Feb.	1.07	Oct.	1.13	Feb.	0.62
1943.....	Dec.	1.74¾	Jan.	1.43½	Mar.	1.23½	Jan.	0.95
1944.....	Jan.	1.73½	July	1.53	May	1.16	Nov.	1.08

*Price in Jan., Feb., March, April, May.

CHICAGO VARIATION IN SPOT GRAIN PRICES—Cont.

Year	OATS				RYE			
	High		Low		High		Low	
	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars	Month	Dollars
1915	March	0.60½	Oct.	0.35¼	Feb.	1.31	Sept.	0.91
1916	Nov.	0.57	June	0.37½	Nov.	1.53	Feb.	0.90
1917	July	0.85	Aug.	0.51	June	2.45	Jan.	1.38
1918	Feb.	0.93	Oct.	0.66½	March	2.95	Dec.	1.54
1919	Dec.	0.89	Jan.	0.54	Dec.	1.82	Feb.	1.24
1920	June	1.29	Nov.	0.46¼	July	2.35½	Nov.	1.41½
1921	Jan.	0.49½	Aug.	0.32	Jan.	1.73	Nov.	0.73
			Nov.					
1922	Dec.	0.50	Aug.	0.31	May	1.11	Aug.	0.68½
1923	Dec.	0.49½	Aug.	0.37	Feb.	0.89½	June	0.63½
1924	Dec.	0.63½	Jan.	0.44½	Dec.	1.51½	March	0.65¼
							May	
1925	Jan.	0.62	Sept.	0.37¼	Jan.	1.73½	Sept.	0.78½
1926	Dec.	0.55	Aug.	0.36¼	July	1.10½	March	0.82
							May	
1927	Dec.	0.59	Aug.	0.43½	June	1.19	Sept.	0.95
1928	June	0.78	Aug.	0.36½	May	1.39½	Sept.	0.93
1929	Jan.	0.57½	Aug.	0.41	Aug.	1.18	May	0.84
1930	Jan.	0.48	Nov.	0.30¼	Jan.	1.01¼	Nov.	0.45
	May		Dec.					
1931	Jan.	0.34¼	Aug.	0.20½	Nov.	0.64	April	0.34¼
1932	Jan.	0.28¼	Oct.	0.15¼	Jan.	0.54¼	Nov.	0.30
1933	July	0.48	Feb.	0.15¼	July	0.99	Jan.	0.35
1934	Dec.	0.61	April	0.28¼	Dec.	0.85¼	May	0.59¼
1935	Jan.	0.60	Aug.	0.28½	Oct.	0.62¼	Aug.	0.47½
1936	Dec.	0.55½	May	0.28	Dec.	1.32½	March	0.55½
			June				April	
1937	Jan.	0.59¼	Aug.	0.28¾	Jan.	1.29½	Nov.	0.67
1938	Jan.	0.36½	Aug.	0.21	Jan.	0.84¼	Sept.	0.41½
1939	Dec.	0.43½	July	0.26	Dec.	0.64½	July	0.42
1940	Apr.	0.46	Aug.	0.28	Apr.	0.75½	June	0.38½
1941	Dec.	0.58¼	July	0.33	Dec.	0.74	Feb.	0.47½
1942	Jan.	0.62½	July	0.44	Feb.	0.87½	Oct.	0.65
1943	Nov.	0.89	Jan.	0.56	Nov.	1.22¼	Mar.	0.87
1944	Jan.	0.87¼	Sept.	0.60	May	1.23½	July	1.10½

TOTAL VOLUME OF FUTURE TRADING IN GRAIN,
AT CHICAGO BY YEARS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soy Beans	Total All Grains
1944	1,581,436	182,168	687,501	3,168,494	36,801		5,656,700
1943	1,825,161	204,761	691,327	2,018,736	14,326	445	4,754,756
1942	1,905,649	1,287,348	318,669	971,952	110	193,762	4,677,490
1941	3,800,866	783,918	371,395	329,708	0	994,466	6,280,353
1940	5,444,785	898,930	228,733	279,214	0	134,971	6,986,633
1939	5,026,736	1,444,357	381,886	208,672		79,943	7,141,594
1938	5,683,442	1,495,336	215,182	80,003	0	23,478	7,497,441
1937	10,889,144	2,546,361	898,987	318,257	371	27,318	14,680,438
1936	7,342,880	1,995,674	896,907	205,223	2,035	11,838	10,454,557
1935	7,062,781	2,219,238	606,835	285,352	1,313		10,175,469
1934	7,500,397	3,193,210	1,004,579	363,074	23,144		12,084,404
1933	10,353,912	3,608,602	1,147,375	421,725	64,909		15,596,523
1932	8,078,176	1,497,000	254,359	174,653	2,108		10,006,296
1931	6,925,200	3,880,276	429,083	268,624			11,503,183
1930	12,448,884	4,352,048	780,274	565,321			18,146,527
1929	15,684,401	4,537,201	874,273	370,970			21,466,845
1928	8,939,129	6,322,027	821,209	396,775			16,479,140

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

(Since 1896. 000 omitted)

	WHEAT		*CORN		OATS		RYE		BARLEY	
	Rec. Bu.	Ship. Bu.	Rec. Bu.	Ship. Bu.	Rec. Bu.	Ship. Bu.	Rec. Bu.	Ship. Bu.	Rec. Bu.	Ship. Bu.
1910.	27,914	21,051	96,735	72,605	88,950	74,682	1,362	609	26,730	7,197
1911.	28,902	17,209	113,808	92,562	108,002	89,617	1,122	525	20,104	6,961
1912.	36,393	29,004	109,152	72,840	87,625	70,107	2,077	924	20,677	3,842
1913.	44,180	43,115	131,428	94,311	147,105	116,277	3,290	1,766	31,814	7,316
1914.	50,824	47,906	84,954	57,329	105,738	98,433	3,206	1,620	25,033	5,725
1915.	107,718	90,638	116,348	80,493	142,976	129,885	3,244	2,506	25,418	8,502
1916.	84,800	61,713	100,763	62,433	150,478	122,725	5,652	4,846	33,147	11,816
1917.	56,647	47,225	78,690	40,559	144,797	107,631	5,453	4,480	28,669	7,447
1918.	13,734	8,028	99,860	34,539	134,315	86,740	3,766	2,361	21,127	6,071
1919.	79,058	67,212	65,214	32,023	115,724	83,560	8,467	6,958	29,296	11,992
1920.	74,290	61,540	87,671	34,670	80,740	61,549	6,129	6,244	11,771	5,405
1921.	30,614	27,687	167,241	113,686	81,899	54,851	4,132	3,896	9,901	4,985
1922.	52,571	46,355	187,884	120,243	78,042	65,322	4,246	4,556	7,573	3,117
1923.	50,495	43,699	116,711	66,077	85,169	65,247	7,681	6,102	10,103	3,753
1924.	50,726	32,192	101,200	48,474	69,902	50,327	2,952	1,323	9,755	4,060
1925.	70,896	66,985	80,700	40,743	74,698	50,690	12,586	10,840	11,336	3,941
1926.	25,857	18,435	92,283	35,987	50,660	41,516	2,426	2,323	9,540	2,482
1927.	39,061	33,262	91,880	42,542	49,420	27,980	2,355	3,085	8,386	2,162
1928.	45,555	29,070	105,114	51,783	53,609	30,333	4,151	1,308	11,320	2,679
1929.	33,750	18,500	95,099	48,267	40,954	30,553	5,288	1,216	16,680	8,087
1930.	29,787	31,013	77,394	40,644	34,691	28,292	7,628	3,173	6,468	2,814
1931.	43,404	28,983	59,365	28,027	21,825	23,227	3,512	5,527	6,561	3,635
1932.	46,159	49,466	69,926	41,395	25,460	19,404	2,060	698	4,122	1,009
1933.	13,178	16,726	90,341	53,752	25,698	24,255	3,716	1,036	7,888	1,274
1934.	13,555	13,500	64,184	43,596	17,551	15,707	5,757	3,904	9,083	2,297
1935.	23,108	18,925	26,137	16,619	10,383	9,450	8,013	7,020	8,662	2,073
1936.	22,548	15,954	59,381	25,073	28,681	17,935	5,749	7,578	18,875	2,822
1937.	24,077	22,272	58,956	22,343	16,198	18,535	7,174	5,705	13,342	3,504
1938.	39,435	32,649	138,843	96,617	27,139	28,626	4,027	3,970	10,222	2,690
1939.	29,403	28,876	94,144	61,239	26,178	23,474	2,918	1,744	11,928	2,779
1940.	26,352	22,065	94,368	64,031	17,349	15,858	2,121	2,183	12,529	2,757
1941.	28,314	20,724	103,501	69,045	19,970	15,238	5,422	3,093	12,517	3,108
1942.	19,864	14,686	97,073	61,012	20,755	19,558	3,882	2,737	14,607	4,538
1943.	29,983	34,682	104,148	65,442	18,687	14,121	5,928	2,514	20,113	6,456
1944.	70,689	55,801	87,220	42,039	17,322	15,939	10,073	3,936	18,432	7,904

On and after 1939 years ending Sept. 30.

Soy Beans received and shipped: 1936, 10,320; 5,407; 1937, 6,174, 2,339. 1938, 9,269; 3,724. 1939, 12,374; 6,541. 1940, 19,520; 13,058. 1941, 10,636; 4,325. 1942, 12,666; 3,598. 1943, 13,432; 4,287. 1944, 13,224; 5,554.

CHICAGO WATER TOWER

The first attempt to establish a water system in Chicago was made in 1834, when the board of trustees of the town of Chicago paid \$95 to have a well dug at Cass and Michigan streets, now known as Wabash avenue and Hubbard street. In 1842 a 24-horsepower engine was installed by a private concern at the foot of Lake street. Water was pumped from the lake through mains of hollowed cedar logs. In 1851 the system was

taken over by the city after having been an issue of the mayoralty campaign. Two years later pumping works, considered a marvel of their time, were housed in a brick building at Chicago and Michigan avenues. The engines were operated until 1901, but the brick structure was replaced in 1867 by the 150-foot stone tower and buildings now standing on the site, the only municipal buildings to withstand the Chicago fire in 1871.

COOK COUNTY PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Source: President's Annual Message, Cook County Board of Commissioners

The Cook County Psychopathic Hospital serves as a place for observation for patients about whom some question has arisen with regard to mental health. Formerly it was a detention hospital, an off-shoot of the County Jail, where patients were held pending a court inquiry into their sanity.

During the first 10 months of 1945, 2632 Female and 3061 Male patients, a total of 5693, entered the hospital. This is an increase of approximately 500 patients over 1944. For the period extending from December 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945 total admissions for bed patients who had been in the various Armed Services was 513. Of these 201 Males were Veterans of World War I and

there were 301 Male and 11 Female Veterans of World War II.

At present the Consulting Staff consists of Dr. C. A. Neymann, Chief of Staff; Dr. Francis J. Gerty; Dr. Ralph Hamill; Dr. Charles B. Congdon; Dr. David Slight and Dr. Franz Alexander.

Dr. John J. Madden is the County Physician and Superintendent. Dr. Morris Braude is in charge of the male service and Dr. Bernard Skorodin is in charge of the female service. Resident staff now consists of three physicians, Dr. Richard A. Rogers, Dr. Walter J. Grant and Dr. Robert A. Esser. The Neuropathological laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Luhan.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK

(Source: Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago)

RECEIPTS

SHIPMENTS

	Receipts			Shipments		
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Hogs
1897	2,554,924	122,976	8,303,724	843,392	11,217	1,620,984
1898	2,729,046	136,310	8,109,064	934,649	14,060	1,452,183
1899	3,410,469	380,835	7,725,738	1,410,213	26,827	2,028,106
1900	3,052,958	499,941	5,586,858	1,311,884	35,199	1,493,948
1901	2,262,752	422,221	7,652,071	381,703	10,342	1,132,948
1902	3,107,090	742,405	7,526,120	1,993,564	58,068	1,656,528
1903	3,023,387	847,762	7,995,964	943,549	58,428	2,398,193
1904	2,239,042	556,661	7,869,914	693,705	15,954	1,786,295
1905	2,286,558	546,746	7,941,840	778,896	31,605	1,700,212
1906	2,005,745	440,324	7,791,626	633,289	31,516	1,035,684
1907	2,060,650	737,388	6,510,003	699,751	18,386	603,881
1908	1,372,180	450,786	3,922,185	612,567	38,813	639,816
1909	1,234,065	410,356	3,500,363	532,453	64,325	517,726
1910	1,380,992	380,068	3,968,398	660,178	60,986	537,430
1911	1,884,553	325,143	4,188,055	577,763	50,996	525,919
1912	1,818,494	312,052	4,263,810	560,261	42,755	524,732
1913	1,925,792	271,117	5,385,492	588,891	24,893	468,365
1914	2,035,409	243,724	4,633,712	569,488	23,112	447,076
1915	2,181,763	248,352	5,338,187	679,654	22,958	379,708
1916	2,143,129	216,809	5,791,541	904,540	32,792	487,054
1917	2,339,829	287,335	6,018,098	881,702	37,311	589,726
* Total	180,966,976	24,032,653	505,511,798	66,972,157	1,959,247	117,295,084
						54,020,649
						3,602,982

* All years since 1896.

TRAFFIC DEATHS

	Eleven months of			Eleven months of		
	1945	1944	1941	1945	1944	1941
	Reg.	Pop.	Rate	Reg.	Pop.	Rate
Detroit, Mich.	152	140	256	154	150	266
Buffalo, N. Y.	48	61	66	60	65	69
Milwaukee, Wis.	47	29	50	127	80	84
Cleveland, Ohio	93	84	116	118	100	133
Pittsburgh, Pa.	64	50	72	108	307	458
St. Louis, Mo.	90	74	81	415	308	554
Washington, D. C.	68	59	75	587	506	787
Philadelphia, Pa.	3.7	9.5	9.5	7.2	7.4	8.7
Boston, Mass.	3.9	9.1	9.1	7.9	7.9	8.5
San Francisco, Cal.	3.9	8.7	8.7	8.5	21.3	21.3
Baltimore, Md.	4.8	11.6	11.6	8.5	26.6	26.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	5.2	12.0	12.0	8.8	13.3	13.3
CHICAGO, ILL.	6.2	8.7	8.7	10.3	9.5	9.5
New York, N. Y.	6.2	8.7	8.7	10.3	9.5	9.5

COAL AS A PRODUCER OF ENERGY

Coal in various forms of energy is used the world over, the United States being the largest user. The industrial use of coal is only of recent origin in the history of civilization. The birth of the United States marks the beginning. Prior to 1900, in the United States, the various by-products produced when the coal roasts in an oven were ignored and allowed to be destroyed.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT

Offices—6th and 7th floors, 910 S. Michigan Avenue.

President—James M. Whalen, term expires, 1946.

Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1946: Joseph I. Baran, James J. Polodna, James M. Whalen; terms expire, 1948: Paul V. Colianni, Neal T. Kelley, A. F. Maciejewski; terms expire, 1950: J. L. Friedman, John J. Touhy, John A. Szumnarski (deceased, office to be filled in 1946 elections)

Chief Engineer—William H. Trinkaus.

Attorney—Ernst Buehler.

Clerk—James J. Sullivan.

Treasurer—Frank O. Birney.

Dimensions of Main Channel

Length, main and power channel, 32.25 miles.

Length of Chicago river, lake to beginning of main channel at Damen avenue, 6 miles.

Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.

Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute.

Present (1944) flow, 188,000 cubic feet per minute.

Current in earth sections, 7/16 mile per hour.

Current in rock sections, 1/2 mile per hour.

Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards.

Width main channel, Damen avenue to Summit: Bottom, 162 feet; top, 234.

Width, main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; Top, 298.

Width, main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.

Salaries of Officials

Pres.....	\$7,500	Clerk.....	9,172
Trustees.....	7,500	Real Est. Mgr.....	5,665
Chief Eng.....	14,715	Treas.....	2,832

Taxes Extended for District

Year	Tax	Year	Tax
1915.....	\$4,615,094	1932.....	\$19,281,648
1917.....	3,723,074	1933.....	18,037,167
1918.....	4,585,114	1934.....	21,163,009
1919.....	3,895,247	1935.....	16,068,909
1920.....	2,816,332	1936.....	15,739,676
1921.....	6,569,385	1937.....	15,674,791
1922.....	6,666,529	1938.....	15,425,798
1923.....	7,870,398	1939.....	15,896,008
1924.....	8,228,442	1940.....	17,852,053
1925.....	10,309,767	1941.....	18,570,120
1926.....	13,222,337	1942.....	19,376,795
1927.....	18,305,059	1943.....	19,388,652
1928.....	19,448,392	1944.....	20,202,307
1929.....	24,466,999	1945.....	
1930.....	22,453,699	(prelim.)	19,222,351
1931.....	20,500,561	1946 (Levy)	17,029,048

Area and Population

The original Sanitary District in 1889 extended only from Devon avenue on the north to 87th street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to Harlem avenue on the west, having an area of 185 square miles and a population of 1,140,000. Subsequent annexations, all by act of the state legislature, have increased this in 1903 by 173.10 square miles, in 1923 by 28.10 square miles, in 1917 by 1.94 square miles, in 1919 by 7.37 square miles, in 1921 by 41.88 square miles, and in 1927 by 4.96 square miles. The sanitary district extends from the north

line of Cook County south to 159th street and from the Indiana state line west to the east end of DuPage county. Its area is 442.85 miles, including all of Chicago and 62 other incorporated cities and villages. The average flow of sewage treatment per day in 1945 was 1044 million gallons; this is equivalent to a lake one mile square and 6.2 feet deep.

Year	Pop.	Area (sq. mi.)
1890.....	1,149,758	185.00
1900.....	1,638,655	185.00
1910.....	2,308,276	358.10
1920.....	2,986,000	395.51
1926.....	3,500,000	437.39
1927.....	3,600,000	442.35
1930.....	3,901,569	442.35
1940.....	3,963,514	442.85

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY

Source: 1945 Report, Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners

During the 1945 spring planting season, 20,180 trees and shrubs were planted in the Cook County Forest Preserve District. About two-thirds were planted to reforest open fields and the balance were used in erosion control, roadside strip planting, and landscape work.

Seedling stock of two to four years in age, produced in the Salt Creek Nursery were used in this planting. The species included Maple, Ash, Sycamore, Oak (Burr, White and Red), Willow, Elm, Poplar, Dogwood and Coral-berry.

Weather was favorable for tree growth. As a result of ample moisture during the growing season abundant foliage and remarkably long terminal twig growth were produced. Seedlings planted not only this year but also those planted in reforestation projects several years ago have responded particularly well to the good growing conditions.

The area at River road and North avenue planted in 1938 with 12 inch seedlings as a Demonstration Reforestation project, began to assume the appearance and character of a sturdy young natural forest of mixed hardwoods. Many of the trees exceeded 8 feet in height. The same was true of reforested tracts at 147th street and Harlem avenue; Dundee road west of Waukegan road; East River road and Higgins road and other areas planted several years ago throughout the Forest Preserve District.

All trees and shrubs planted in the Forest Preserve District are produced from seed collected locally and propagated in the Salt Creek Nursery. Only native stock is grown and it is held at the Nursery only long enough to assure adequate root development to withstand the shock of transplanting. This means that a given tree or shrub is usually under four years of age and, varying with the species, three feet or less in height at the time of transplanting. Stock of this age and size has the best chance of survival in transplanting and can be handled with greater economy.

This year 8,000 gallons of diluted chemical solution were used in spraying for weed control. It is anticipated that at least double this amount will be necessary annually to afford adequate control in roads and parking areas throughout the season.

GIRL SCOUTS OF CHICAGO

Adult membership.....	3,339
Scout membership.....	13,211
Troops.....	586

CHICAGO SPORTS ASSOCIATION

The Chicago Sports Association, Inc. is a Civic body, sponsored by the City of Chicago, created in 1943 by Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

One of the important functions of the Association is the operation of a series of Coaching Schools. Coaching staffs are leading amateur and professional coaches and top flight players who serve without compensation. All equipment needed for the operation of the schools is furnished by the Chicago Sports Association.

Outstanding pupils are selected and formed into teams and these are outfitted by Civic and sports leaders, after which they

play a championship schedule, for Civic awards presented by the Chicago Sports Association. Coaching schools are conducted in Baseball, Basketball, Softball, Boxing, Wrestling, Soccer, Ice Skating, Skiing, and Cycling.

Over 100,000 boys and girls have attended the coaching schools and more than 200,000 have taken part in competition. Officers of the Chicago Sports Association are Charles W. Bidwill, President, Thomas J. Bowler, Treasurer and Harry Berz, Executive Secretary. The address is R-610-134 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

ALL-STAR GAMES

- 1934—All-Stars, 0; Chicago Bears, 0.
 1935—Chicago Bears, 5; All-Stars, 0.
 1936—All-Stars, 7; Detroit Lions, 7.
 1937—All-Stars, 6; Green Bay Packers, 0.
 1938—All-Stars, 28; Washington Redskins, 16.
 1939—New York Giants, 9; All-Stars, 0.
 1940—Green Bay Packers, 45; All-Stars,

28.
 1941—Chicago Bears, 37; All-Stars, 13.
 1942—Chicago Bears, 21; All-Stars, 0
 1943—All-Stars, 27; Washington Redskins, 7.
 1944—Chicago Bears, 24; All-Stars, 21.
 1945—Green Bay, 19; All-Stars, 7.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FINAL SCORES—1945 SEASON

- (10) Detroit at Chicago Cardinals (0)
 (7) Pittsburgh at the Yanks (28)
 (21) Chicago Bears at Green Bay (31)
 (0) Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland (21)
 (21) Detroit vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee (57)
 (0) Chicago Bears at Cleveland (17)
 (6) Chicago Cardinals at Philadelphia (21)
 (20) Washington at the Yanks (28)
 (34) New York at Pittsburgh (6)
 (16) Chicago Cardinals at Chicago Bears (7)
 (27) Cleveland at Green Bay (14)
 (24) Philadelphia at Detroit (28)
 (13) New York vs. The Yanks in Yankee stadium (N. Y.)—(13)
 (14) Washington at Pittsburgh (0)
 (41) Cleveland at Chicago Bears (21)
 (14) The Yanks vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee (38)
 (0) Chicago Cardinals at Detroit (26)
 (21) Pittsburgh at New York (7)
 (14) Philadelphia at Washington (24)
 (14) Chicago Cardinals at Green Bay (33)
 (10) Chicago Bears at Detroit (16)
 (24) Washington at New York (14)
 (14) Cleveland at Philadelphia (28)
 (10) The Yanks at Pittsburgh (6)
 (24) Green Bay at Chicago Bears (28)
 (21) Cleveland at New York (17)

- (10) Detroit at The Yanks (9)
 (45) Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (3)
 (45) Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (3)
 (21) Chicago Cardinals at Washington (24)
 (35) Detroit at Chicago Bears (28)
 (7) Green Bay at Cleveland (20)
 (17) New York at Philadelphia (38)
 (0) Chicago Cardinals at Pittsburgh (23)
 (7) The Yanks at Washington (34)
 (35) Cleveland at Chicago Cardinals (21)
 (14) Detroit at New York (35)
 (6) Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (30)
 (28) Green Bay at The Yanks (0)
 (21) Chicago Bears at Washington (28)
 (28) Cleveland at Detroit (21)
 (7) Pittsburgh at Chicago Bears (28)
 (23) Green Bay at New York (14)
 (0) Washington at Philadelphia (16)
 (28) Chicago Bears at Chicago Cardinals (20)
 (7) The Yanks at Cleveland (20)
 (7) Green Bay at Detroit (14)
 (21) Philadelphia at New York (28)
 (0) Pittsburgh at Washington (24)
 (7) The Yanks at Philadelphia (35)
 (0) New York at Washington (17)

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

- (15) Cleveland vs. Washington (14)

1945 CYO BICYCLE DERBY WINNERS

1. Nick Steder, Chicago; 2. Clair Young, Detroit; 3. Kurt Eigner, Milwaukee; 4. Dick Olda, St. Louis; 5. Don Wares, Milwaukee;

6. Tom Miller, Chicago; 7. George Abt, Chicago; 8. Paul Auch, Chicago; 9. Gene Lechner, Milwaukee; 10. Charles Becker, Chicago.

1945 CYO AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONS

Novice
 Hilton DePillars.....112 lbs..... Roy Palmanter
 Carlton Inniss.....118 lbs..... Harry Scorzo
 Edward Darnell.....126 lbs..... Joe Plummer
 Rufus Johnson.....135 lbs..... Ernest Mosley

Novice
 Arthur White.....147 lbs..... Abe Lee
 Goodwin Murry.....160 lbs..... Stanley Shealey
 Leroy Unbehaun.....175 lbs..... Art Raby
 Don Lambert, Heavyweight..... John Polcyn

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TROPHY WINNERS

(Most valuable All-Star player chosen by attending newspapermen)

1938—Cecil Isbell, Purdue, halfback.
 1939—Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross fullback.
 1940—Ambrose Schindler, So. Calif. quarterback.
 1941—George Franck, Minn. halfback.

1942—Bruce Smith, Minn. halfback.
 1943—Marin (Pat) Harder, Wis. fullback
 1944—Glenn Dobbs, U. of Tulsa halfback.
 1945—Charles Trippi, U. of Ga. halfback.

CHICAGO DISTRICT GOLF ASSOCIATION

56 Private Clubs, 6 Public Links Clubs.

Chicago Open Winners

- 1937 Medinah C. C.—Gene Sarazen
 1938 Olympia Fields C. C.—Sam Snead
 1940 Tam O' Shanter C. C.—Dick Metz
 1941 Elmhurst C. C.—Ben Hogan
 1942 Hale America National Open Golf Tournament, Ridgemoor C. C.—Ben Hogan
 1943 Chicago Victory National Golf Championship, Beverly C. C.—Sam Byrd
 1944 Chicago Victory National Golf Championship, Edgewater G. C.—Harold McSpaden
 1945 Chicago Victory National Golf Championship, Calumet C. C.—Byron Nelson

WINNERS OF THE MAYNARD G. FESSENDEN AMATEUR TROPHY

- 1937 Medina C. C.—Gus Moreland
 1938 Olympia Fields C. C.—Wilford Wehrle
 1940 Tam O' Shanter C. C.—Jim Ferrier
 1941 Elmhurst C. C.—Mario Gonzalez
 1942 John Dawson—Ridgemoor C. C.
 1943 Beverly C. C.—John Lehman
 1944 Edgewater G. C.—Chuck Kocsis
 1945 Calumet C. C.—Bob Cochran

WINNERS OF CHICAGO DISTRICT GOLF ASSOCIATION AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1914 Charles Evans, Jr.
 1915 Donald Edwards
 1916 Robert A. Gardner
 1917 not held
 1918 not held
 1919 not held
 1920 Dewey Weber
 1921 Raymond J. Daly
 1922 Ira Couch
 1923 George Hackl, Jr.
 1924 Robert A. Gardner
 1925 Robert A. Gardner
 1926 Eldridge Robinson
 1927 Jack Westland
 1928 Thomas J. Frainey
 1929 Francis R. Blossom
 1930 Jack Westland
 1931 Jack Westland
 1932 Richard Martin
 1933 George Dawson
 1934 George Dawson
 1935 Fred Haas, Jr.
 1936 John Lehman

- 1937 Don Armstrong
 1938 Arthur L. Doering, Jr.
 1939 Wilford Wehrle
 1940 Jim Ferrier
 1941 Raymond Billows
 1942 Wilford Wehrle
 1943 not held
 1944 not held
 1945 not held

WINNERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1931 Warren Dawson
 1932 Warren Dawson
 1933 Don Armstrong
 1934 Larry Moller
 1935 John Hobart
 1936 Wilbur Kokes
 1937 Larry Moller
 1938 John Holmstrom
 1939 George Dawson
 1940 Gus Moreland
 1941 George Dawson
 1942 James Frisina
 1943 Mike A. Stolarik
 1944 Harold E. Foreman, Jr.
 1945 Harold E. Foreman, Jr.

CHICAGO AREA GOLF CHAMPS

- Chicago Victory National Open Championship, Byron Nelson.
 Chicago Victory Pro-Lady Championship, Ky Laffoon and Carol Freese.
 Chicago Victory Pro-Amateur Championship, Harold McSpaden and Walter Burkemo.
 Chicago Victory Pro-Senior Championship, Byron Nelson and Charles Evans, Jr.
 Illinois State Amateur Championship, Harold E. Foreman, Jr., Chicago.
 Champion of Champions' Tournament, Hunter Hicks, Skokie C. C., Glencoe, Ill.
 Junior Open, Jimmy Love, Peoria, Ill.
 Junior Closed, Jack Atten, Chicago.
 Pro-Amateur, Harold E. Foreman, Jr. and Angel de la Torre.
 Caddie, Knollwood Club.
 Illinois Southpaw, E. D. Hoffman, Freeport, Ill.
 Inter-Club League, Westmoreland C. C.
 Inter-Club League Team vs. Public Links Championship Team—Bonnie Brook C. C. (public links) defeated Westmoreland by one point.

CHICAGO SOFTBALL, 1945**HERALD-AMERICAN 16th ANNUAL SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT****FINAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES**

Men's Free Lance: Fewer Bolders, 5; Columbus Coals, 4 (10 innings).

Girls Free Lance: Winkler Blue Marines, 15; Palmer Park, 13.

Church, Military & Fraternal: St. Jerome, 10; Lafayette Council, K of C, 7.

Industrial: Amertorp Bombers, 7; American Gears, 6.

Boys 17 years and Under: Kreloffs, 6; Druso Produce, 2.

Boys 14 and Under: Kildare Wolves, 6; J. C. Boys, 1.

WINDY CITY LEAGUE

Final Championship: Triplex Yankees defeated Shaw Jewelers three out of five games.

WINDY CITY CITY-WIDE**ELIMINATION TOURNAMENT**

Final Championship: Triplex Yankees, 12; Western Electric, 6.

NORTH TOWN LEAGUE

Final Championship: American Gears defeated Monaca Lounge three out of five games.

NATIONAL GIRLS SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Rock-Ola Music Maids the champions.

REGIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS (GIRLS)

Fox Head 400 Girls.

NATIONAL AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS at Cleveland, Ohio.

Men: Fort Wayne Zollners defeated Pontiac, Michigan, two out of three games.

Girls: New Orleans Jax defeated Crofton, Michigan girls, 1 to 0.—Final game.

CHAMPION SKATERS**CHICAGO SPORTS ASSN. CIVIC AWARDS**

Senior Men: Ray Blum, U. S. Navy, 340 Pts.; **Intermediate Boys:** John Klemundt, C. Y. O., 410; **Junior Boys:** Fred Gross, Peirce Playground, 270; **Juvenile Boys:** Richard Johnston, George F. Barrett A. C., 320; **Midget Boys:** Richard Cross, Peirce Playground, 330; **Senior Ladies:** Elaine B. Gordon, Northwest S. C., 480; **Intermediate Girls:** Mary Allen, C. Y. O., 310; **Junior Girls:** Barbara Meyer, Glen Ellyn A.A.A., 330; **Juvenile Girls:** Joan Holm, Peirce Playground, 270; **Midget Girls:** Donna Long, Glen Ellyn A.A.A., 360.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONS, 1944-45

Senior Men: Lowell Miller, C. Y. O.; **Intermediate Boys:** Dave Roll, Glen Ellyn A.A.A.; **Junior Boys:** Ken Henry, Northwest S. C.; **Juvenile Boys:** Joseph Prather, Champaign-Urbana S.O.; **Midget Boys:** Robert Weyrauch, C. Y. O.; **Senior Ladies:** Elaine B. Gordon, Northwest S. C.; **Intermediate Girls:** Virginia Bell, George F. Barrett A. C.; **Junior Girls:** Juanita Gathing, Northwest S. C.; **Juvenile Girls:** Tillie Biesche, Northwest S. C.; **Midget Girls:** Joan Starrett, Glen Ellyn A. A. A.

CITY SKATING CHAMPIONS, 1944-45

Senior Men: Lowell Miller, C. Y. O.; **Intermediate Boys:** John Klemundt, C.Y.O.; **Junior Boys:** Ken Henry, Northwest S.C.; **Juvenile Boys:** Joseph Prather, Champaign-Urbana S. C.; **Midget Boys:** Richard Gross, Peirce Playground; **Senior Ladies:** Elaine B. Gordon, Northwest S. C.; **Peggy Barber, George F. Barrett A. C. (Tie); Intermediate Girls:** Virginia Mazzetta, C.Y.O.; **Junior Girls:** Joan Musson, Northwest S. C.; **Juvenile Girls:** Janet Smith, Glen Ellyn A. A. A.; **Midget Girls:** Donna Long, Glen Ellyn A. A. A.

ILLINOIS SKATE SKATING**CHAMPIONS, 1944-45**

Senior Men: Ray Blum, Radio, Chicago, U.S. Navy; **Intermediate Boys:** Dave Roll, Glen Ellyn, A.A.A.; **Junior Boys:** Fred Gross, Peirce Playground; **Juvenile Boys:** Richard Johnston, George F. Barrett A.C.; **Midget Boys:** Richard Gross, Peirce Playground, Jack Hiestand, C.Y.O., (Tie); **Senior Ladies:** Elaine B. Gordon, Northwest S.C.; **Intermediate Girls:** Mary Allen, C.Y.O.; **Junior Girls:** Barbara Meyer, Glen Ellyn, A.A.A.; **Juvenile Girls:** Joan Holm, Peirce Playground, Betty Verhulst, Swift Playground, (Tie); **Midget Girls:** Donna Long, Glen Ellyn, A.A.A.

TRI-STATE CHAMPIONS, 1944-45

Senior Men: Ray Blum, Radio Chicago, U.S. Navy; **Intermediate Boys:** Dave Roll, A.A.A.; **Junior Boys:** Fred Gross, Peirce Playground; **Juvenile Boys:** Richard Johnston, George F. Barrett A.C.; **Midget Boys:** Richard Gross, Peirce Playground, Jack Hiestand, C.Y.O., (Tie); **Senior Ladies:** Elaine B. Gordon, Northwest S.C.; **Intermediate Girls:** Mary Allen, C.Y.O.; **Junior Girls:** Barbara Meyer, Glen Ellyn A.A.A.; **Juvenile Girls:** Joan Holm, Peirce Playground, Betty Verhulst, Swift Playground, (Tie); **Midget Girls:** Donna Long, Glen Ellyn A.A.A.

SILVER SKATE CHAMPIONS, 1945

Senior Men: Ray Blum, U.S. Navy; **Intermediate Boys:** John Klemundt C.Y.O.; **Junior Boys:** Scotty Wallace, Champion, Urbana Skating Club; **Juvenile Boys:** Dick Johnston, George F. Barrett A.C.; **Midget Boys:** Jimmy Stafford, Cleveland, Ohio; **Senior Ladies:** Luetta DuMez, C.Y.O.; **Intermediate Girls:** Virginia Bell, George F. Barrett A.C.; **Junior Girls:** Dolores Fritsche, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICAGO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CHAMPS., 1945

Baseball, Fenger.	Ice Skating, Sr., Taft-Tilden (Tied).	Soccer Football, Von Steuben.
Basketball, Sr., Senn.	Ice Skating, Jr., Lane.	Track, Indoor, Sr., Schurz.
Basketball, Jr., Marshall.	Rifle Marksmanship, Schurz.	Track, Indoor, Jr., Schurz.
Basketball, Jr., Marshall.	Swimming, 20 Yd., Sr., Lane.	Track, Outdoor, Sr., Hyde Park.
Bowling, Lane.	Swimming, 20 Yd., Jr., Lane.	Track, Outdoor, Jr., Schurz.
Checkers, Tilden.	Swimming, 25 Yd., Sr., Lane.	Tennis, Senn.
Chess, Austin.	Swimming, 25 Yd., Jr., Lane.	Wrestling, Tilden.
Cross Country Run, Lane.		
Fencing, Senn.		
Football, Austin-Schurz-Tilden (Tied).		
Golf, Taft.		
Gymnastics, Lindbloom.		

THE SHEDD AQUARIUM

The John G. Shedd Aquarium exhibits a large collection of live fish and other aquatic animals from every continent, averaging 10,000 specimens. Large and small, beautiful and ugly, rare and familiar fishes are among the 350 kinds of fresh and salt water animals to be seen in the largest aquarium in the world. Mammals, reptiles and invertebrates are also represented. There are 132 large exhibition tanks and 65 smaller tanks which contain small tropical fish. The Aquarium's own collecting crew travels all over the

United States as well as to Hawaii and the Bahama Islands, to secure new specimens.

Over \$3,000,000 was given by the late John G. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co. to build this beautiful white marble aquarium. It is open every day from 10 until 5. Free days are Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Other days the admission is 25 cents plus 5 cents Federal tax to adults; children 16 or under are free at all times. It is located at Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan, and Walter H. Chute is the Director.

NORGE SKI CLUB 1946 WINNERS

CLASS A

Won by Merrill Barber, Brattleboro, Vt., leaps of 169 and 176 feet, 155.1 points.

CLASS B

Won by Joseph Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich., with leaps of 158 and 164 feet, 142.8 points.

CLASS C

Won by Elmswood Ramfjord, Duluth, Minn., with leaps of 143 and 162 feet, 128.7 points.

SENIOR CLASS

Won by Yngvar Arnesen, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., with leaps of 138 and 150 feet, 130.8 points.

GOLDEN GLOVES CHAMPIONS, 1945

112 pound class, Jackie Boyd; 118 pound, Bob Jarvis; 126 pound, Virgil Franklin; 135 pound, Bernard Paige; 147 pound, Gilbert

Garcia; 160 pound, John Garcia; 175 pound, Adolfo Quizano; Heavyweight, Luke Baylark.

GOLDEN GLOVES INTER-CITY CHAMPIONS, 1945

112—Jorge Laporte..... New York
Francisco Gargia..... New York
118—Frank Rivera..... Chicago
Adolfo Calderon..... New York
126—Bob Crosley..... Chicago
Wray Carter..... Chicago
135—Leon Johnson..... New York
Sgt. Elbert Highers..... New York

147—Wendell Wilson..... New York
Sgt. La Verne Roach..... New York
160—David Colquitt..... Chicago
Sgt. Howard Brodt..... New York
175—Corp. Tom Attra..... Chicago
*Corp. Adolfo Quijano..... Chicago
Heavy—Corp. John Harding..... Chicago
Luke Baglark..... Chicago

*Because of professionalism, decision given to New York.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM ILLINOIS STATE HEADQUARTERS

Local Selective Service Boards: in Illinois, 361; in Cook County, 180; in Chicago, 151; Downstate, 181.

Selective Service Appeal Boards (individual groups): in Illinois, 20; in Cook County, 12; Downstate, 8.

Approximate number of registrants 18 through 45 years of age: 1,915,000.

Approximate number of Illinois residents who entered the armed forces of the United States from Sept. 16, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1946: Men, 892,000; Women, 18,000.

CHICAGO PUBLIC UTILITIES

Commonwealth Edison Company is a public utility engaged, with affiliated companies, in the production, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity and gas. This group of companies supplies at least one of these utility services to a large portion of some 11,000 square miles extending across northern Illinois from Lake Michigan on the east to the Mississippi River on the west. The population of this territory is about 5,000,000.

Commonwealth Edison Company's main office is at 72 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Public Service Company of Northern Illi-

nois, also with its main office at 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, gives electric and gas service to most of the Illinois area surrounding Chicago from Waukegan to Kankakee.

Western United Gas and Electric Company, with headquarters at 50 Fox Street, Aurora, Illinois, serves the territory of the Fox River Valley.

Illinois Northern Utilities Company, with its main office at 421 West First Street, Dixon, Illinois, supplies electric and gas services to a large territory adjacent to the Rock River Valley.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

	Total Co.	Chicago only
Subscribers (Nov. 30, 1945).....	1,318,000	789,000
Telephones served (Nov. 30, 1945).....		
Residence.....	1,171,000	680,000
Business.....	686,000	512,000
Total.....	1,867,000	1,192,000
Percent dial operated.....	44%	49%
Annual volume of tolls (12 mos. end. Nov. 30, 1945)		
Total messages.....	129,345,000	45,510,000
Interstate messages in total	15,765,000	10,165,000
Annual volume local calls (12 mos. end. Nov. 30, 1945)	2,627,000,000	1,623,000,000
Book cost of telephone plant Nov. 30, 1945).....	\$389,000,000	\$255,000,000
Cost of tel. plant per tel.....	\$208	
Employees (Nov. 30, 1945)		
Men.....	7,850	
Women.....	24,110	
Total.....	31,960	

	Total Co.	Chicago only
Central offices.....	319	106
Miles of wire (Sept. 30, 1945)	7,141,000	4,571,000
Percent of wire in cable.....	98.5%	
Applications held Dec. 30, 1945		
Lack of instruments.....	22,900	16,800
Lack of out. plant.....	10,400	5,700
Lack of cent. off. facilities.....	60,100	24,000
Total.....	93,400	46,300
Construction planned for three years 1946-1948.....	\$150,000,000	
Wartime growth (1939 to 1945)		
Telephones in service.....	28%	
Total toll messages.....	76%	
Long distance messages.....	186%	
Local originating calls.....	31%	
Rate of return on capital invested.....		
Total Co.		Total Co.
1939..... 7.0%	1942..... 4.9%	
1940..... 6.7%	1943..... 5.5%	
1941..... 5.7%	1944..... 5.3%	

COMMISSIONERS OF CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

R. J. Dunham, president; Philip S. Graver, Vice president; Henry Schoenstadt, James C. Petrillo, Stephen I. Witmanski.

OFFICERS

George T. Donoghue, general superintendent; Tom E. Nash, secretary; Joseph F. Clark, assistant secretary; Edward E. Brown, treasurer; Austin Jenner, assistant treasurer; Blaine Hoover, superintendent of employment; Harold L. Baker, director of accounts;

Ernest W. Ludlow, assistant director of accounts; John O. Rees, general attorney; Philip A. Lozowick, first assistant general attorney; Ralph E. Burke, chief engineer; Robert A. Black, assistant chief engineer; LeRoy Woodland, director of finance and property; Daniel L. Flaherty, assistant director of finance and property; Fred. G. Heuchling, director, public information service; Gordon B. Harries, acting director of office organization and administration.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE, PARK DISTRICT, 1944

Artercraft Clubs.....	266,812
Art Gallery.....	5,681
Assembly Halls.....	1,278,965
Baseball.....	454,598
Beaches.....	10,778,898
Branch Libraries:	
Books Delivered.....	624,929
Reading Rooms.....	693,467
Casting.....	8,605
Children's Playgrounds.....	2,682,503
Club Rooms (General).....	1,621,072
Crafts.....	214,019
Dramatic Clubs.....	120,626
First Aid.....	12,521
Football.....	509,523
Games Rooms.....	1,254,879
Golf Courses.....	183,569
Driving Ranges.....	8,417
Ice Skating ¹	661,265
Indoor Gymnasiums (Male).....	1,008,426
Indoor Gymnasiums (Female).....	794,424
Infant Welfare Stations.....	197,277
Music.....	50,222
Outdoor Festivals.....	910,256
Outdoor Gymnasiums (Male).....	1,096,623
Outdoor Gymnasiums (Female).....	566,072
Rainbow Fleet.....	1,553
Red Cross.....	94,445
Rifle Range.....	29,380
Shower baths.....	2,070,087
Soccer.....	58,944
Softball.....	1,139,949
Spectators.....	2,810,968
Summer Day Camp.....	310,625
Swimming Pools (Natatoriums—Indoor).....	219,268
Swimming Pools (Outdoor).....	1,149,555
Tennis ²	447,613
Tobogganing.....	2,306
Toy Centers.....	105,116
Victory Gardens.....	118,380

Total for Division of Recreation.....	34,571,838
Service Men's Centers.....	7,394,840
Buckingham Fountain (Est.).....	500,000
Choral Concerts—Outdoor (2nd year).....	72,800
Concerts—Grant Park (50 concerts given in 1944 as compared with 38 concerts in 1943. No concerts were given in outlying parks this year).....	886,685
Floral Conservatories.....	1,226,482
Flower Gardens—Outdoor.....	2,000,000
Grant Park Auto Parking Station.....	565,590
Lincoln Park Zoo (Estimated).....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Events in Grant and Burnham Parks (Est.).....	100,000
Planetarium.....	171,660
Row boating on Lagoons.....	100,000
Soldier Field Events ³	1,446,000

Total for Other Divisions..... 9,069,217

GRAND TOTAL ATTENDANCE..... 51,035,895

General Statistics

Number of parks.....	135
Number of squares at boulevard intersections.....	6
Total area of parks.....	5,494.93 acres
Total area of boulevards.....	1,423.85 acres
Total area of squares.....	35.85 acres
Total area of all Park properties.....	6,954.63 acres
Total length of boulevards and Park driveways.....	205 miles
(Based on standard 40 ft. width of pavement)	

Summary of Facilities

Outdoor Facilities	Total No. in System	Outdoor Facilities	Total No. in System
Archery ranges.....	27	Swimming pools.....	40
Baseball diamonds.....	99	Tennis courts.....	579
Basketball courts.....	17	Volleyball courts.....	63
Bathing beaches.....	14	Wading pools.....	79
Bicycle bowl.....	1	Yacht and power boat harbors.....	7
Boating lagoons.....	8		
Bowling courts (lawn).....	3		
Bridle paths (16.95 mi.).....	6	Indoor Facilities	
Casting pools.....	4		
Crickets grounds.....	4	Archery ranges.....	35
Football fields.....	82	Art craft rooms.....	52
Golf courses.....	4	Art gallery.....	1
Golf driving range.....	1	Auditoriums or Assembly halls.....	74
Gymnasiums.....	91		
Handball courts.....	6	Total floor area:	
		240,000 sq. ft.	
Horseshoe courts.....	364	Beach houses.....	6
La Bocce courts.....	4	Camera club quarters.....	18
Model yacht basins.....	4	Club rooms.....	503
Picnic grounds.....	41	(Not including assembly halls)	
Playgrounds (children's).....	98	Craft shops.....	39
Rifle ranges.....	2	Fieldhouses.....	96
Roque courts.....	9	Gymnasiums.....	97
Rugby courts.....	2	Total floor area:	
		258,500 sq. ft.	
Running tracks.....	28	Infant welfare stations.....	17
Sand courts for children.....	146	Kitchens.....	84
Shuffleboard courts.....	67	Natatoriums.....	6
Skating rinks (ice).....	99	Public library branches.....	18
Soccer fields.....	71	Red Cross training centers.....	96
Softball diamonds.....	417	Toy centers.....	45

¹ Does not include attendance at north and south lagoons and Waveland area in Lincoln Park, and at Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance skating areas.

² Does not include attendance at courts in areas that are not supervised by members of the recreation staff.

³ A detailed table of attendance at each of the events held in Soldier Field is shown in the Report of the Division of Special Services.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

The Art Institute of Chicago has the reputation of being one of the most important art museums in the United States. It was incorporated on May 24, 1879. An average of more than 913,000 persons in the last fifty years have attended its exhibitions annually. The permanent collections of The Art Institute of Chicago provide the visitor with a survey of the great historical art movements dating from early Grecian times to the present day. The Art Institute is especially famous throughout the world for its paintings, of which there are some 1,200 in the permanent collection, representing all the principal historical art movements in Europe from the 13th century onward. The French Collection of the 19th and 20th centuries is the greatest in the world. The galleries devoted to Renoir, Monet, Manet, Van Gogh, Pissarro, and other great painters of the Impressionist School, is of such exceptional importance that students and visitors even come from France to study these exhibitions.

Contemporary paintings and sculpture are shown in several important annual exhibitions such as the Exhibition of American Paintings and Sculpture held in October; the Exhibition of Artists of Chicago and Vicinity held in March, and The International Exhibition of Watercolors held in April.

The Department of Prints and Drawings has more than 50,000 original etchings, engravings and lithographs which are shown in various exhibitions held throughout the year

in the Print Department Galleries. The public may view works from this remarkable collection at any time in the Print Study Room.

The Decorative Arts Department illustrates arts of the church, castle and home, exhibiting styles in furniture, interior decoration, textiles, and comprehensive and extensive collections in the minor arts. The spirit of the period is preserved in its original setting by means of period rooms such as the Dutch Frisian Room from Holland, the Jacobean Room from Wales, the French Regency Room, etc.

The ceramic section is well represented by pottery, porcelain and glass of various countries and techniques. Textiles and rugs of many styles and designs complete the extensive survey offered by this department.

The vast Oriental Collections comprise paintings, ceramics, sculpture in bronze and stone, of all the important historical periods of Chinese and Japanese art.

The Ryerson Art Library contains 40,000 volumes, and the Burnham Library of Architecture has more than 10,000 volumes.

The Art Institute has more than 14,000 members, and is open from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on week days, and on Sunday and all legal holidays from 12:00 noon to 5:00 P.M. Free days are Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, and there is a charge of 30 cents on all other days. Mr. Daniel Catton Rich is Director of the Institute.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Academy was founded in 1857, and maintains a Museum of Natural History in Lincoln Park, Clark Street and Ogden Avenue. It presents outstanding exhibits of natural history pertaining to the Chicago Area; large habitat groups of animals, displays of minerals, fossils, plants, and insects, birds of Chicago and vicinity, and other interesting and informative subjects. Free public lectures on natural history, travel and exploration are offered on Sundays at 3:00 P.M. from November through February. A public read-

ing room is open daily from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. A scientific library and systematic collections of birds, mammals, amphibian, reptiles, and insects are available to advanced students. The Atwood Celestial Sphere, a unique device for demonstrating the stars and constellations visible in the latitude of Chicago is part of the Museum. Museum hours are 9:00 to 5:00 on week days and 1:00 to 5:00 on Sundays and holidays, and admission is free at all times. H. K. Gloyd is the director.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Chicago Historical Society portrays the story of American history through a chronological arrangement of thirty-eight period rooms, nine of which are devoted to the growth of Chicago. Colorful dioramas also amplify this material. The American history rooms picture the drama of the adventurous Spanish and French settlers exploring a new continent, life in Colonial days, the expansion to the west and the wars which have played so important a part in America's growth. The Lincoln collection, especially famous, is highlighted by a replica of the Lincoln living room in Springfield,

Illinois, furnished with the original pieces. Also exhibited is the bed on which the Great Emancipator died.

The Reference Library's 83,000 volumes and 100,000 manuscripts cover the entire field of American history with emphasis on Chicago, Illinois, and the Old Northwest. The Society is located in Lincoln Park at Clark Street and North Avenue. Museum hours are from 9:30 to 4:30 week days, and 12:30 to 5:30 on Sundays. It is free except on Sundays when a charge of 25 cents is made for adults.

THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY

The Museum houses thousands of operating exhibits which demonstrate the basic, everyday principles of the physical world and how they have been applied in industry. The Museum is divided into nine exhibit sections: Physics, Chemistry, Fuels and Metals, Power, Transportation, Medical Sciences, Engineering Construction, and Graphic Arts. Visitors are invited to join free tours of these sections conducted at frequent intervals every day. Among the most spectacular of the exhibits are an op-

erating coal mine and foundry, and a surge generator, exploding its charge of a million volts. In the coal mine may be seen all the typical mine operations. In the foundry molten metal is poured at regular intervals.

The Museum is open every day except Christmas and there is never an admission charge. During the summer months, the hours are from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., and during the winter, the Museum closes at 4:00 P.M. on weekdays.

THE CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

(By an official)

The Chicago Natural History Museum, formerly the Field Museum of Natural History, divides its exhibits and collections into four departments—Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. These, in turn, are separated into subdivisions, archaeology, ethnology, plant economics, paleobotany, meteoritics, mineralogy, paleontology, mammalogy, ornithology, ichthyology, herpetology, and others. The museum maintains a library of more than 130,000 volumes.

Possibly the most famous exhibit in the museum is that in the Hall of Man. It is the series of sculptures in bronze and stone, done by Malvina Hoffman, and called the Races of Mankind. The figures represent types of all principal living peoples in all parts of the world. Near this exhibit is located the Hall of the Stone Age in which are located life-size statues of prehistoric man from the Chellean period to the dawn of history. The Anthropology Department also has large archaeological and ethnological collections on the North Central and South American Indians, and the peoples of ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Etruria, Rome, China, Tibet, other parts of Asia, Africa, the islands of the South Pacific.

The N. W. Harris Public School Extension is a separate department of the museum which circulates more than 1,200 traveling exhibits among the schools, and the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation for Public School and Children's Lectures, also a separate department and likewise separately endowed, provides lectures,

motion pictures, guide-tours and other services supplementary to the educational work of schools.

The Hall of Babylonian Archaeology contains relics of the ancient city of Kish, in what is now Iraq.

Five large halls are given over to botanical exhibits.

In the Hall of Plant Life is found a display of characteristic forms of plant life, from the lowest algae and bacteria, which are represented as they would be seen through a microscope, to the highest forms reproduced in lifelike detail. Two halls are devoted to plant economics—food plants, palms, and plant materials used in industry—and two to woods, North American and foreign.

Exhibits of the Geology Department are classified in two groups, one of which illustrates the scientific, and the other the economic and industrial relations of the earth's mineral products. Here is found also the Hall of Paleontology which has the most complete collection of meteorites in the world, as well as an important collection of fossil skeletons of prehistoric animals.

In the Department of Zoology is a classified series where each important animal can be found in its proper place. Special habitat groups show the animals in their proper surroundings. Five halls are given to this type of exhibit and others are in preparation. The largest is the Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall, devoted to African game animals and containing the chief taxidermic works of Mr. Akeley.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

With its representative collection of exhibits from Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Turkey, and Iran, the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago is regarded as one of the largest archeological headquarters in the world. Among the outstanding exhibits are a colossal portrait statue in red quartzite of Tutenkhamon, dating from about 1350 B.C.; and the great Winged Bull of Assyria,

which is carved from a single block of stone, weighs forty tons, and stands over sixteen feet high. The museum also contains sculpture, jewelry, pottery, and other tangible records of the development of human culture from as early as the third millennium B.C. The Oriental Institute is located at 58th street and University Avenue, and admission is free at all times.

THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

Chicago's first park was located at Michigan Avenue, extending from Randolph Street to Washington Street, where the Chicago Public Library now stands. It was known as "Dearborn Park" and was established by the City Council in 1839. By 1930 there were twenty-two separate park districts in Chicago and they were consolidated into one Chicago park district by an act of the Illinois legislature on May 1, 1934.

The Chicago Park District is independent of the municipal government of Chicago, except for the power of appointment of the Commissioners, which is vested in the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council.

The Chicago Park District is governed by five commissioners, appointed for overlapping terms of five years each. They serve without compensation.

THE ADLER PLANETARIUM AND ASTRONOMICAL MUSEUM

The Museum contains the finest collection of antique instruments in the world, armillae, astrolabes, globes, sundials, telescopes, as well as exhibits of modern astronomy; and many large illuminated photographs of the heavens.

The Astronomical Museum is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; on Sunday from 2 to 5 P.M. Lecture demonstrations with the planetarium instrument, are scheduled at 2:30 and 3:30 P.M.

on Sundays; at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. other days, except Mondays, when the building is closed.

Seated within the central, circular hall, one sees an unbelievably realistic portrayal of the sky, in its majesty and mystery, with all the changes that may be seen in it as time passes, due to the Earth's motions, planetary motions and those of the Moon, with attendant changing phases and eclipses. Each month a different chapter of this great Drama of the Heavens is presented.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Board of Directors: President, Joseph B. Fleming; Preston Bradley; Mrs. M. L. Purvin; Jacob Best; Joseph D. Bibb; William A. Lee; Anthony J. Mentone; Anton O. Tysl; Walter E. Olson.

Meetings: Regular meetings of the board are held at 5 P. M. on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, except that in July and August one regular meeting is held on the second Monday of each month.

Librarian: Carl B. Roden; Assistant Librarian: N. R. Levin.

The Chicago Public Library is a public tax supported institution and is free to all the people. It was established under the Illinois Library Law of 1872 and first opened its doors on New Year's Day, 1873. The Central Library is at 78 E. Washington, on Michigan Avenue.

The Library is managed by a Board of Directors of nine members appointed by the Mayor, three annually for terms of three years. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax which produces \$2,350,000 for maintenance; and an additional tax which produces \$250,000 for building purposes only.

There are close to 700,000 holders of Library Cards, which are issued to all residents of Chicago and to residents of the suburban area.

The book collection consists of more than two million volumes in English and 39 foreign languages—about 800,000 in the Central Library, one million in the branches and the rest in smaller agencies. The annual circulation (1944) was 10,297,996. The general collection is strong in American history with

special emphasis on the Northwest, Western travel, and the North American Indian. The Library is also rich in 18th and 19th century British and American literary periodicals. Over 1500 periodicals and 100 newspapers are received currently. In addition to the book collection the Library has about 175,000 pamphlets, 500,000 mounted pictures, 90,000 lantern slides, 12,000 bound volumes of music, 25,000 pieces of sheet music, and 600 albums of phonograph records. The Chicago Public Library is a depository for United States Government documents, has one of the most comprehensive collections of patent specifications and drawings in the middle west, and serves the blind in the State of Illinois North of Springfield, and the State of Wisconsin with close to 30,000 books, periodicals and music in Braille, Moon type and Talking Book Records.

Besides the Central Library there are 3 Regional Branches, 34 Branches, 23 Sub-branches, 55 High School Libraries, and 180 Deposit Stations.

HOURS

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Weekdays: 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. for Circulations. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for Reference.

Sundays: 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. for Reference.

BRANCHES

Weekdays: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. except those starred below, which are open 1 to 9 P. M.

Saturdays: 1 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SUB-BRANCHES

1 P. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. on alternate days with some local variations.

COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE FIRES, 1945

From January 1, 1945, until November, there were 159 fires in the Forest Preserve District burning an area of 737.91 acres. Of these fires 66 were Class "A" fires (fires which burned under one-fourth acre) 71 were Class "B" (fires which burned from one-fourth to ten acres) and 22 were Class "C" fires (fires over ten acres in extent).

Most of the fires occurred in grass covered fields and meadows, destroying 500 acres of this type of vegetation. More severe damage was caused by those fires which burned through recent plantations and in mature woodlands—76 acres in the former and 162

acres in mature forest growth.

A distance of 732 miles were traveled by trucks and automobiles and 798 man-hours of labor were expended in fire suppression work.

Causes of fires were:

Hikers, 55, 34%
Motorists, 41, 26%
Incendiary, 19, 12%
Picnickers, 14, 8%
Riders, 11, 7%
Trash burning, 7, 5%
Miscellaneous, 7, 5%
Unknown, 5, 3%.

COOK COUNTY SHERIFFS (FROM 1831)

James Kinzie.....1831	John L. Wilson.....1856	S. F. Hanchett.....1882-86	C. E. Graydon.....1927-29
Stephen Forbes.....1832	John Gray.....1853	C. R. Matson.....1886-90	J. E. Traeger.....1929-30
S. W. Sherman.....1834	A. C. Hesing.....1860	J. H. Gilbert.....1890-94	W. D. Meyer.....1930-34
S. W. Sherman.....1836	D. L. Hammond.....1862	James Pease.....1894-98	John Toman.....1934-38
Isaac R. Gavin.....1838	John A. Nelson.....1864	E. J. Mager.....1898-1902	T. J. O'Brien.....1938-42
Asbhel Steele.....1840	J. L. Beveridge.....1866	T. E. Barrett.....1902-06	P. B. Carey.....1942-43
Samuel J. Lowe.....1842	Gustav Fischer.....1868	James Pease.....1906	A. L. Brodie (One month).....1943
Samuel J. Lowe.....1844	H. L. Cleaves.....1870	C. Strassheim.....1906-10	M. F. Mulcahy.....1943-46
Isaac Cook.....1846	T. M. Bradley.....1872	M. Zimmer.....1910-15	
Isaac Cook.....1848	Francis Agnew.....1874	J. E. Traeger.....1915-20	
W. L. Church.....1850	Charles Kern.....1876	C. W. Peters.....1920-23	
Silas P. Bradley.....1852	John Hoffman.....1873	P. M. Hoffman.....1923-27	
James Andrews.....1854	O. L. Mann.....1880		

COOK COUNTY CORONERS (FROM 1831)

J. K. Clark.....1831	Nicholas Burdell.....1848	John Stephens.....1870-72	P. M. Hoffman.....1904-23
E. Wentworth.....1832	Nicholas Burdell.....1850	Emil Dietzsch.....1872-78	Oscar Wolf.....1923-23
Asbhel Steele.....1834	Austin Hines.....1852	O. L. Mann.....1878-80	Dr. Herman N. Bundesen.....1928-32
O. Morrison.....1836	J. S. Beach.....1854	C. R. Matson.....1880-82	E. J. Walsh.....1932-40
J. K. Boyer.....1838	G. P. Hansen.....1856	N. B. Boyden.....1882-84	A. L. Brodie.....1940-48
Edw. Murphy.....1840	William James.....1858	H. L. Hertz.....1884-91	
Edw. Murphy.....1842	William James.....1860	James McHale.....1892-96	
Orson Smith.....1844	Ernst Schmidt.....1864	George Berz.....1896	
Partick Kelley.....1846	Wm. Wagner.....1864-70	J. E. Traeger.....1900	

COOK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The government of Cook county partakes of the character of both township organization and of county government without township organization. The township government of Cook county outside the city limits of Chicago is the same as in the counties under township organization in other parts of the state, except that the super-

visors and assistant supervisors of such townships are not members of the county board. Township government practically has been abolished in the townships lying wholly within the city limits of Chicago. Township supervisors, assessors, clerks and collectors are elected every four years.

SEAL OF COOK COUNTY

The seal of Cook county was designed at the instigation of Edward J. Brundage, then president of the county board, for use as the official signature at the laying of the corner stone of the county building, Sept. 21, 1906.

National patriot-

ism, state pride and agricultural prowess are represented by the shield, which is divided by the inverted "Y", symbolic of the Chicago river; Progress in commerce and the success of the Columbian exposition are denoted by the ship, over which is blazoned the star of Illinois, emblematic of her entrance to the union. The golden book and cogwheel exemplify achievements in science, art and industry.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

(Terms expire in 1946)

Clayton F. Smith, Pres., Frank Bobrytzke, William Busse, Elizabeth A. Conkey, William N. Erickson, Peter Fosco, John Mackler, Mary McEnerney, George A. Miller,

George F. Nixon, Daniel Ryan, Edward M. Sneed, John E. Traeger, Assistant to the President: A. L. Hornick, Secretary, William G. Donne.

COUNTY OFFICIALS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

County Clerk, Michael J. Flynn; Deputy Comptroller, Michael J. Flynn; Deputy County Comptroller, Richard J. Daley; County Court Clerk, Michael J. Flynn; Circuit Court Clerk, John E. Conroy; Superior Court Clerk, Henry Sonnenschein; Probate Court Clerk, Frank J. Lyman; Criminal Court Clerk, Thomas J. Bowler; County Assessor, John S. Clark; County Treasurer, Victor L. Schlaeger; Recorder, Edward J. Kaindl; Sheriff, Michael F. Mulcahy; Coroner, A. L. Brodie; State's Attorney, William J. Tuohy; Assistant State's Attorney, Jacob Shamburg; County Superintendent of Schools, Noble J. Puffer; County Purchasing Agent, Joseph H. Donahue; County Superintendent of Highways, George A. Quinlan; County Architect, David Saul Klafter; County Auditor, Lee J. Howard; Secretary to Board of County Commissioners, William G. Donne; Medical Superintendent—All County Institutions, Dr. Karl Meyer.

Board of Appeals: James J. McDermott,

John Toman.

Jury Commissioners: John E. Traeger, Sr., William H. Cruden, John J. Hurley.

Civil Service Commission: William W. Link, Edwin A. Robson, James D. Marnane.

Retirement Board County Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund: Sylvester O'Donohue, John J. Altman, Mae Abernathy, Andrew J. Kolar, George Hagenauer.

Cook County Hospital: Warden, Gen. Manus McCloskey; Medical Director, Dr. Ole Nelson, Assistant Warden, Dr. R. T. Vaughan; County Physician, Dr. Vladimir Urse.

Oak Forest Institutions: Superintendent, Frank Venecek, Bureau of Public Welfare: Director, Joseph L. Moss.

Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children: Superintendent, Francis D. Scully.

Juvenile Court Probation Officers: Chief Probation Officer, Harry Hill.

Adult Probation Officer: Chief Adult Probation Officer, William D. Meyering.

CLERKS OF COOK COUNTY (FROM 1837)

George Davis... 1837-49	J. G. Gindele.... 1869	Hermann Lieb... 1874-78	P. B. Olsen.... 1902-06
E. S. Kimberly... 1849-53	G. W. Wheeler.... 1871	E. F. C. Klokke... 1878-80	J. F. Haas.... 1906-10
C. B. Farwell... 1853-61	Joseph Pollak.... 1872	M. W. Ryan.... 1880-86	R. M. Sweitzer... 1910-34
L. P. Hilliard... 1861-65	Hermann Lieb.... 1873	Henry Wulff... 1886-94	M. J. Flynn... 1934-48
E. S. Solomon... 1865-69	E. P. Niles..... 1874	P. Knopf.... 1894-1902	

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, COOK COUNTY, 1920-1945 (1945 by months)

Year	No. Licenses	Year	No. Licenses	Year	No. Licenses	Year	No. Licenses
1920.....	42,503	1930.....	37,181	1940.....	44,122	May.....	3,401
1921.....	38,194	1931.....	32,093	1941.....	48,317	June.....	4,402
1922.....	38,090	1932.....	27,071	1942.....	45,771	July.....	3,865
1923.....	43,119	1933.....	33,732	1943.....	40,998	August.....	3,911
1924.....	42,299	1934.....	41,754	1944.....	38,869	September.....	3,699
1925.....	40,877	1935.....	40,903	1945.....	43,573	October.....	4,158
1926.....	42,323	1936.....	43,775	January.....	3,174	November.....	4,405
1927.....	40,688	1937.....	39,617	February.....	2,614	December.....	4,168
1928.....	40,570	1938.....	31,106	March.....	2,784		
1929.....	43,066	1939.....	35,113	April.....	2,992		

COOK COUNTY—RACE, SEX, RURAL-FARM POPULATION, 1940

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

	Total popula- tion	Sex	All classes	WHITE		Negro	Other races	Rural- farm
				Native	Foreign born			
Cook County...	4,063,342	M	2,010,751	1,464,003	404,552	138,327	3,869	17,307
		F	2,052,591	1,533,034	362,753	155,830	974	
(Townships)								
Barrington.....	3,288	M	1,652	1,506	128	12	6	600
		F	1,636	1,494	123	19		
Berwyn.....	48,451	M	24,043	19,684	4,350	2	7	
		F	24,408	20,282	4,124	2		
Bloom.....	30,449	M	15,609	11,777	2,656	1,169	7	1,474
		F	14,840	11,521	2,114	1,205		
Bremen.....	16,566	M	9,677	6,041	2,479	1,130	27	944
		F	6,889	4,862	964	1,063		
Calumet.....	10,169	M	5,170	4,245	906	18	1	11
		F	4,999	4,235	746	18		
Chicago city....	3,396,808	M	1,681,665	1,192,833	354,657	130,588	3,587	
		F	1,715,143	1,249,026	318,048	147,143	926	
Cicero.....	64,712	M	32,676	24,642	8,026	3	5	
		F	32,036	24,690	7,340	4	2	
Elk Grove.....	3,040	M	1,601	1,465	135		1	1,239
		F	1,439	1,328	111			
Evanston.....	65,389	M	29,860	23,615	3,452	2,736	67	
		F	35,529	28,473	3,758	3,290	8	
Hanover.....	2,436	M	1,291	1,153	135	3		855
		F	1,145	1,033	108	4		
Lemont.....	4,463	M	2,286	1,994	288	4		620
		F	2,177	1,925	251	1		
Leyden.....	24,249	M	12,527	10,338	2,177	3	9	970
		F	11,722	9,900	1,820		2	
Lyons.....	36,673	M	18,143	15,040	2,587	501	15	477
		F	18,530	15,745	2,225	559	1	
Maine.....	24,205	M	11,828	10,649	1,170	2	7	1,226
		F	12,377	11,304	1,065	8		
New Trier.....	40,632	M	18,362	16,104	1,937	278	43	8
		F	22,270	19,329	2,280	646	15	
Niles.....	12,221	M	6,167	5,387	775	4	1	989
		F	6,054	5,385	661	8		
Northfield.....	7,304	M	3,800	3,272	507	18	3	1,225
		F	3,504	2,982	493	27	2	
Norwood Park..	9,983	M	5,099	3,381	1,476	238	4	192
		F	4,884	3,381	1,319	183	1	
Oak Park.....	66,015	M	30,313	27,226	3,021	30	36	
		F	35,702	32,352	3,276	68	6	
Orland.....	1,653	M	902	828	69	3	2	844
		F	751	705	40	2	4	
Palatine.....	4,434	M	2,278	2,012	264	2		766
		F	2,156	1,954	202			
Palos.....	1,907	M	980	859	121			292
		F	927	837	87	2		
Proviso.....	73,349	M	36,980	30,386	5,836	717	41	166
		F	36,369	30,553	5,105	705	16	
Rich.....	2,918	M	1,484	1,372	94	18		672
		F	1,434	1,352	59	23		
River Forest...	9,487	M	4,379	4,002	334	43		
		F	5,108	4,610	422	76		
Riverside.....	10,364	M	4,991	4,305	664	22		1
		F	5,373	4,681	676	16		
Schaumburg.....	860	M	484	433	49	2		695
		F	376	344	31	1		
Stickney.....	4,457	M	2,355	1,860	491	1	3	109
		F	2,102	1,689	412	1		
Thornton.....	56,395	M	28,668	24,064	3,898	703	3	1,036
		F	27,727	23,768	3,274	685		
Wheeling.....	9,728	M	5,014	4,443	567	3	1	1,076
		F	4,714	4,206	507	1		
Worth.....	20,737	M	10,467	9,087	1,303	74	3	820
		F	10,270	9,088	1,112	70		

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

In Chicago there are 264 elementary Parochial Schools with an enrollment of 123,353; 64 Parochial High Schools with 30,289 students. In the Archdiocese there

are 403 Parochial Schools of elementary grade, with 155,493 enrolled; 90 High Schools with 36,116 students, and 8 Colleges enrolling 12,583.

COOK COUNTY'S SHARE OF THE TAX DOLLAR

Source: 1945 Report, Board of Commissioners

Cook County government received 8.97 cents of every tax dollar collected within the County for 1944. From this amount the following activities were provided.

Corporate Purposes Fund.....	\$13,717,248.69
Highway Purposes Fund.....	2,492,262.34
Bond and Interest Retirement Fund.....	4,325,597.66
Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund.....	407,989.29
Total.....	\$20,943,097.98

AMOUNT LEVIED FOR CORPORATE PURPOSES, 1931-45

1931.....	\$10,703,199.67	1936.....	8,479,742.03
1932.....	9,601,974.23	1937.....	7,128,286.73
1933.....	8,007,817.67	1938.....	7,626,295.28
1934.....	8,853,933.70	1939.....	7,174,651.50
1935.....	7,049,746.02	1940.....	7,972,226.09

1941.....	6,736,409.78	1944.....	13,717,248.69
1942.....	9,144,309.80	1945.....	14,783,300.00
1943.....	7,768,532.88		

In the year 1945, the County appropriated, from its Corporate Purposes Fund, for relief and welfare expenses, \$8,371,625.68 or 56.63 per cent of the total 1945 Corporate Tax Levy.

Cook County Hospital.....	\$4,936,156.02
Oak Forest.....	1,406,145.42
Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children.....	410,598.16
Juvenile Court Probation Officers.....	365,204.00
Children Home Placing.....	430,000.00
Public Defender.....	29,400.68
Bureau of Public Welfare.....	397,712.00
Industrial Training Schools.....	350,000.00
Bogardus Law Supervision.....	46,410.00

\$8,371,625.68**TRUST DEEDS AND MORTGAGES FOR COOK COUNTY**

(Source: Recorder of Deeds)

Torrens System				Torrens System			
Year	No.	Stated Consideration	No.	Stated Consideration	Year	No.	Stated Consideration
1944	37519	\$261,391,491	6587	\$35,107,463	1935	33965	\$381,261,932
1943	32623	216,473,536	6001	31,902,134	1934	33719	196,646,334
1942	33233	208,502,239	6092	30,580,708	1933	12282	80,425,959
1941	40789	500,424,361	7301	36,189,329	1932	19747	132,562,644
1940	35134	278,937,397	6234	29,625,944	1931	41807	240,672,988
1939	29977	213,785,094	5157	23,505,830	1930	59028	382,537,215
1938	25925	275,504,983	4347	21,720,565	1929	81777	693,325,774
1937	27120	161,177,865	4665	20,667,287	1928	103938	952,864,235
1936	27654	535,082,070	4585	19,161,476	1927	110358	955,962,313

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FOR COOK COUNTY

(Source: Recorder of Deeds)

Torrens System				Torrens System			
Year	No.	Stated Consideration*	No.	Stated Consideration*	Year	No.	Stated Consideration*
1944	54978	\$ 64,142,576	8089	\$ 5,294,555	1935	44228	\$122,271,050
1943	49254	60,423,381	7334	5,631,596	1934	40800	82,634,823
1942	46122	49,534,967	7479	5,123,037	1933	43048	59,171,929
1941	56088	62,875,491	8772	6,771,461	1932	51367	34,353,979
1940	47166	60,054,332	7247	6,502,127	1931	52129	41,704,953
1939	41289	64,716,066	5937	6,356,511	1930	55054	40,260,478
1938	40611	86,474,503	6038	8,872,147	1929	69833	55,258,997
1937	45813	98,583,954	6653	9,670,055	1928	86146	67,743,211
1936	46587	104,598,830	6640	10,858,736	1927	90993	95,242,826

*Computed from documents recorded and registered that show a stated consideration; therefore the report is

incomplete in the actual consideration, due to the large number of documents that show a nominal consideration.

1945 DIVORCE SUITS — 19,430

A record high number of 19,430 suits for divorce has been filed in the Superior and Circuit courts of Cook county this year, an increase of 2,492 over the total filed in 1944. It was disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the courts. The volume of divorce proceedings has increased steadily for six years.

More than 15,000 divorce decrees have been signed this year by judges for the two courts, who attribute the broken homes to

hasty war marriages and the economic independence of working wives. In August, when World War II ended, 1,655 divorce suits were filed in Superior court, the highest number ever recorded in one month.

In Circuit court the number of divorce filings increased from 81 last May to 443 in November. Comparatively few divorce actions were brought in Circuit court when Judge Michael Feinberg, who had a reputation for strictness, was hearing such cases.

VEHICLE LICENSES ISSUED IN CHICAGO, 1944

(Source: City Collector)

Class of Vehicle:		Class of Vehicle:	
One-horse Vehicle.....	898	Auto Trailer, cap. 1 ton or less.....	37
Two-horse Vehicle.....	18	Auto Truck, cap. more than 1 ton.....	31,792
Motorcycle.....	551	Auto Trailer, cap. more than 1 ton.....	179
Pass. Auto. 35 h.p. or less.....	415,414	Demonstrators.....	1,166
Pass. Auto. more than 35 h.p.....	18,466	Transfers.....	7,278
Auto Del. Wagon, cap. 1 ton or less.....	20,775	Moneys Collected.....	\$4,543,988.20

MISCELLANEOUS

DELIVERIES OF WAR PRODUCTS BY CATEGORIES BY THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In thousands

By Quarters	Aircraft Engines and Parts	Tanks and Parts	Motor Vehicles and Parts	Guns	Marine Equip.	Ammuni- tion	All Other	Total
Sept. 1, 1939 to Dec. 31, 1940	\$ 23,286	—	\$115,863	\$ 338	\$ 17,016	\$ 187	\$ 1,293	\$ 157,983
1941—First..	17,415	—	75,943	397	17,378	347	253	111,733
—Second..	26,364	1,130	119,245	1,711	28,232	2,904	1,772	181,358
—Third..	48,107	25,332	134,251	11,874	29,313	5,006	2,134	259,017
—Fourth..	86,446	35,154	199,705	13,848	26,293	15,564	6,335	381,045
1942—First..	139,690	41,773	304,142	58,278	29,673	22,995	14,877	611,428
—Second..	281,238	85,894	404,751	90,507	65,591	32,469	27,624	988,074
—Third..	404,181	153,472	489,353	123,312	108,408	46,702	39,918	1,365,346
—Fourth..	517,566	316,975	491,398	153,264	143,156	53,563	50,202	1,726,124
1943—First..	617,016	332,532	467,035	171,981	146,702	68,667	47,802	1,851,735
—Second..	799,738	327,250	543,931	167,833	144,583	68,085	58,340	2,109,760
—Third..	951,093	286,219	556,245	166,251	140,880	80,396	72,225	2,353,309
—Fourth..	1,022,893	271,740	630,676	129,991	137,271	79,156	74,798	2,346,525
1944—First..	1,055,751	214,496	633,530	108,949	184,938	68,658	72,513	2,338,835
—Second..	1,070,799	281,919	580,337	91,906	183,095	57,101	75,163	2,340,320
—Third..	1,036,026	277,027	622,727	87,783	154,107	53,614	62,071	2,293,355
—Fourth*	1,030,000	295,000	627,000	73,000	166,000	55,000	78,000	2,324,000
Total:								
Sept. 1, 1939 to Dec. 31, 1944	\$9,127,609	\$2,945,913	\$7,096,132	\$1,450,923	\$1,722,638	\$711,414	\$685,320	\$23,739,947
By Years								
1940.....	22,237	—	102,105	338	15,441	187	1,266	141,575
1941.....	178,333	61,616	529,144	27,530	101,216	24,821	10,494	933,154
1942.....	1,342,676	598,113	1,689,644	425,361	346,858	155,730	132,620	4,690,971
1943.....	3,390,739	1,217,741	2,297,887	636,056	569,437	296,304	253,166	8,661,330
1944.....	4,193,000	1,068,000	2,465,000	362,000	688,000	234,000	288,000	9,298,000

Source: Automotive Council for War Production. *Preliminary.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA, 1880-1944¹

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1880	\$6,826	1903	\$9,088,564	1926	\$17,606,890
1881	15,000	1904	9,627,495	1927	14,402,440
1882	23,000	1905	16,490,720	1928	14,024,489
1883	67,146	1906	23,501,770	1929	15,946,830
1884	72,000	1907	20,840,571	1930	13,707,235
1885	425,000	1908	20,092,501	1931	12,371,057
1886	540,000	1909	21,140,810	1932	11,526,387
1887	657,000	1910	16,875,226	1933	12,681,071
1888	667,181	1911	20,866,122	1934	19,578,971
1889	847,490	1912	22,732,947	1935	18,811,544
1890	873,276	1913	19,645,498	1936	23,737,714
1891	1,014,211	1914	19,177,051	1937	27,927,958
1892	1,019,493	1915	32,354,011	1938	28,796,753
1893	1,104,982	1916	48,521,513	1939	25,673,566
1894	1,339,332	1917	40,710,655	1940	28,724,221
1895	2,588,832	1918	28,217,407	1941	26,809,380
1896	2,885,029	1919	19,616,909	1942	20,094,260
1897	2,539,294	1920	23,396,114	1943	9,055,000
1898	2,329,016	1921	17,041,057	1944	7,032,000
1899	5,425,262	1922	19,506,610		
1900	7,995,209	1923	20,241,137	Total	902,557,000
1901	7,306,381	1924	17,361,834		
1902	8,475,813	1925	18,286,320		

¹Source of figures, as follows—1880-1910: Bulletins on Mineral Industry of Alaska, prepared and issued by Alaskan Branch of Geological Survey; 1911-44: Mineral Resources of the United States and Minerals Yearbook, prepared and issued by Geological Survey (1911-23) and Bureau of Mines (1924-44).

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTRIES

(Estimated for 1944)*

* In compiling motor vehicle registrations in foreign countries early in 1944, the U. S. Dept. of Commerce was unable to get up-to-date figures from many countries. The following table includes the latest pre-war figures for those countries for which data was unobtainable for war years.

	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Buses	Total	Date
Aegian Islands	250	150	50	450	1-1-40
Afghanistan	450	1,350	(¹)	1,800	1-1-41
Albania	404	1,290	114	1,808	1-1-40
Algeria	31,000	2,950	320	34,270	(²)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,504	1,904	68	3,476	1-1-41
Angola	1,169	2,534	22	3,725	10-1-44
Arabia	1,927	1,018	339	3,284	(⁶)
Argentina	217,200	75,250	10,500	302,950	1-1-44
Australia	516,783	228,661	3,709	749,153	1-1-44
Azores	760	76	56	892	1-1-44
Bahamas	949	265	3	1,217	1-1-44
Bahrain	316	116	89	521	1-1-44
Barbados	2,042	522	95	2,659	1-1-44
Belgian Congo and Ruandi-Urundi	5,205	6,077		11,282	1-1-44
Belgium	7,141	28,180	291	35,612	2-1-43
Bermuda	151	848	0	999	1-1-44
Bolivia	2,545	4,481	148	7,174	1-1-44
Borneo, British North	220	87	(¹)	307	1-1-41
Brazil	120,710	91,149	6,705	218,564	1-1-44
British East Africa					
Kenya	8,534	4,022	190	12,746	1-1-44
Tanganyika	2,389	1,468	144	4,001	1-1-44
Uganda	2,097	1,695	180	3,972	1-1-44
Zanzibar	329	53	267	649	1-1-41
British Guiana	1,625	566	144	2,335	1-1-44
British Honduras	124	236	2	362	1-1-44
British Malaya	35,760	11,670	2,130	49,560	1-1-41
British South Africa					
Basutoland	484	100	29	613	1-1-44
Bechuanaland	424	182	(¹)	606	1-1-44
Northern Rhodesia	2,000	270	50	2,320	1-1-41
Southern Rhodesia	15,405	5,582	81	21,068	1-1-44
Swaziland	378	162	(¹)	540	1-1-44
British West Africa					
Gambia	128	215		343	1-1-42
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	1,751	4,229	(¹)	5,980	1-1-44
Nigeria	3,050	3,364	26	6,440	1-1-42
Sierra Leone	471	305	(¹)	776	1-1-41
Bulgaria	2,310	1,909	684	4,903	1-1-41
Burma	12,040	5,032	3,132	20,204	1-1-41
Canada	1,193,827	294,196	4,302	1,492,325	1-1-44
Canary Islands	2,215	1,058	237	3,510	1-1-44
(East Canary Is.)	1,440	506	258	2,204	1-1-41
(West Canary Is.)	19,239	4,636	2,265	26,140	1-1-44
Ceylon	36,292	18,058	2,595	56,945	1-1-44
China—Free	1,913	13,409	1,210	16,532	1-1-44
Chosen	1,850	3,000	2,000	6,850	1-1-41
Colombia	16,891	11,055	4,096	32,042	1-1-44
Cook Islands	48	57	1	106	1-1-41
Costa Rica	2,372	1,265	350	3,987	1-1-44
Cuba	22,590	12,315	2,314	37,219	3-1-43
Cyprus	1,573	33	1,004	2,610	1-1-41
Czechoslovakia	54,688	16,817	1,663	73,168	1-1-40
Danzig	2,741	924	59	3,724	1-1-40
Denmark	7,221	23,179	864	31,264	10-1-43
Dominica	48	29		77	1-1-44
Dominican Republic	1,428	899	136	2,463	1-1-44
Ecuador	2,426	2,528	944	5,898	1-1-44
Egypt	27,880	4,073	1,326	33,279	1-1-44
Eritrea	2,123	3,891	75	6,089	1-1-44
Ethiopia	2,640	5,829		8,469	1-1-44
Estonia	3,672	2,600	287	6,559	1-1-40
Faroe Islands	19	72	(¹)	91	1-1-41
Fiji Islands	971	696	310	1,977	1-1-44
Finland	5,138	2,830		7,968	1-1-40
France	785,300	198,000	16,700	2 1,000,000	1-1-44
French Cameroon	637	1,106	10	1,753	1-1-44
French Equatorial Africa	433	1,489	15	1,937	1-1-44
French Guiana	317	123	6	446	1-1-40
French Indo-China	27,783	2,897	2,153	32,833	1-1-41

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTRIES

(Continued)

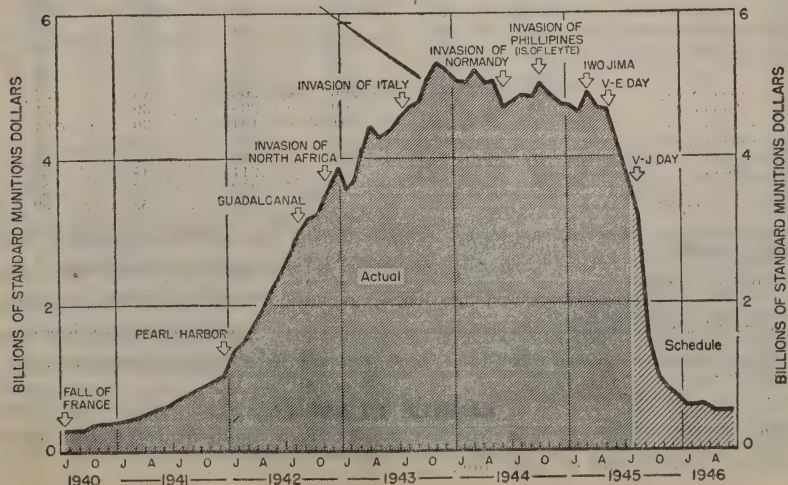
	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Buses	Total	Date
French Oceania.....	561	161	51	773	1-1-44
French Somaliland.....	550	300	20	870	1-1-41
French West Africa.....					
Dahomey.....	668	912		1,580	1-1-40
Dakar.....	1,971	1,309		3,280	1-1-40
Guinea.....	692	934		1,626	1-1-40
Ivory Coast.....	1,628	4,091		5,719	1-1-40
Mauritania.....	15	40		55	1-1-40
Niger.....	92	184		276	1-1-40
Senegal.....	444	1,118		1,562	1-1-40
Sudan.....	651	1,054		1,705	1-1-40
Germany.....	225,000	100,000	2,000	327,000	1-1-41
Gibraltar.....	947	267	40	1,254	1-1-41
Greece.....	6,700	8,225	2,570	17,495	1-1-41
Grenada.....	310	58	7	375	1-1-44
Guadeloupe.....	1,775	405	70	2,250	1-1-40
Guam.....	231	6	259	496	1-1-41
Guatemala.....	2,370	1,144	624	4,338	1-1-44
Haiti.....	1,731	754	(1)	2,485	1-1-41
Honduras.....	615	578	15	1,208	1-1-44
Hong Kong.....	5,120	1,406	235	6,761	1-1-41
Hungary.....	27,199	4,799	756	32,754	1-1-40
Iceland.....	1,842	1,891	151	3,884	1-1-44
India.....	9,600	24,500	20,500	54,600	1-1-44
Iran.....	8,000	4,100	600	12,700	1-1-44
Iraq.....	3,701	3,398	1,020	8,119	1-1-44
Ireland.....	54,261	13,324	880	68,465	1-1-44
Italian Somaliland.....	350	975	20	1,345	1-1-44
Italy.....	375,000	113,000	10,500	498,500	1-1-40
Jamaica.....	4,416	1,324	131	5,871	1-1-44
Japan.....	35,000	60,050	24,000	119,050	1-1-41
Kwantung Leased Territory.....	712	484	312	1,509	1-1-41
Latvia.....	3,824	3,071	370	7,265	1-1-40
Leeward Is.....	891	144	40	1,075	1-1-44
Liberia.....	61	205	6	272	1-1-44
Libya.....	1,230	230	45	1,505	1-1-40
Lithuania.....	1,838	658	340	2,836	8-1-40
Luxemburg.....	7,045	3,434	190	10,669	1-1-40
Macao (Port. Colony).....	300	111	95	506	1-1-41
Madagascar and Dependencies.....	4,000	700	14	4,714	1-1-44
Madeira.....	700	220	150	1,070	1-1-44
Maltese Islands.....	626	602	1,250	2,478	1-1-41
Manchuria.....	3,600	7,650	3,400	14,650	1-1-41
Martinique.....	1,754	500	160	2,414	1-1-44
Mauritius.....	1,926	407	122	2,455	1-1-44
Mexico.....	113,427	53,469	11,145	178,041	1-1-43
Miquelon.....	2	6		8	1-1-41
Monaco.....	1,800	210	57	2,067	1-1-41
Morocco, French.....	12,460	5,584	905	18,949	1-1-44
Morocco, Spanish and Tangier Zone.....	5,890	553	442	6,890	1-1-44
Mozambique.....	5,708	1,452		7,160	1-1-44
Netherlands.....	16,000	16,000	1,800	33,800	11-1-43
Netherlands Indies.....	53,000	13,200	8,815	75,015	1-1-40
Netherlands West Indies.....	4,141	1,215	359	5,715	1-1-44
New Caledonia.....	965	364	15	1,344	1-1-41
Newfoundland.....	4,878	1,681	111	6,670	1-1-44
New Guinea.....	403	407		810	1-1-41
New Hebrides.....	21	31		52	1-1-44
New Zealand.....	211,183	46,547	854	258,584	1-1-44
Nicaragua.....	690	554	92	1,336	1-1-44
Niue Island.....	7	11		18	1-1-40
Norway.....	60,546	35,340	3,440	99,326	1-1-40
Nyasaland.....	821	628	7	1,456	1-1-44
Palestine.....	6,356	5,054	1,235	12,645	1-1-44
Panama and Canal Zone.....	16,091	1,585	1,056	18,732	1-1-44
Papua.....	104	106		210	1-1-41
Paraguay.....	922	705	234	1,861	1-1-44
Peru.....	18,000	11,100	1,500	30,600	1-1-44
Philippine Islands.....	33,895	15,759	4,369	54,023	1-1-41
Poland.....	32,000	10,320	2,000	44,320	1-1-40
Portugal.....	35,800	11,810	1,710	49,320	1-1-40
Portuguese Guinea.....	155	386		541	1-1-40
Portuguese Timor.....	69	37		106	1-1-41
Reunion.....	1,500	400	32	1,932	1-1-44
Rumania.....	17,500	4,500	3,000	25,000	1-1-41

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—Cont.

	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Buses	Total	Date
St. Lucia	140	18	29	187	1-1-44
St. Pierre	39	71		110	1-1-41
St. Vincent	164	26	34	224	1-1-41
Salvador, El	2,700	698	676	4,074	1-1-44
Samoa, American	89	158	13	260	1-1-44
Samoa, Western	137	122	23	282	1-1-41
Sarawak	335	263		598	1-1-41
Seychelles	137	24	24	185	1-1-44
Solomon Islands (British)	4	55		59	1-1-41
Southwest Africa	2,994	2,693	24	5,711	1-1-44
Spain	90,720	79,619	11,374	181,713	1-1-44
Spitzbergen	1	2		3	1-1-41
Surinam	652	54	17	723	1-1-44
Sweden	165,458	54,086	4,625	224,169	1-1-44
Switzerland	25,000	12,000		37,000	1-1-42
Syria and Lebanon	7,576	2,748	553	10,877	1-1-44
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,390	1,242	1,368	4,000	1-1-40
Thailand	6,279	6,186	1,153	13,618	1-1-41
Togo (French)	150	400		550	1-1-40
Tonga	62	59		121	1-1-41
Trans-Jordan	330	255	23	608	1-1-44
Trinidad and Tobago	6,755	3,588		10,343	1-1-41
Tunisia	7,000	1,062	137	8,199	1-1-44
Turkey	4,500	8,000	1,000	13,500	1-1-44
Union of South Africa	290,508	53,725	2,187	346,420	1-1-44
United Kingdom	1,149,923	440,929	81,368	1,672,220	1-31-40
U.S.S.R. (Soviet Russia)	170,000	890,000		1,060,000	1-1-44
Uruguay	47,410	16,000	1,711	65,121	1-1-44
Venezuela	18,109	14,734	1,396	34,239	1-1-44
Yugoslavia	15,886	5,331	968	22,185	1-1-41
Total, outside U. S.	6,694,669	3,317,428	297,573	10,309,670	
United States	26,009,073	4,726,737	152,324	30,888,134	1-1-44
Alaska	2,668	1,488		4,156	1-1-40
Hawaiian Islands	57,433	12,762	900	71,095	1-1-44
Puerto Rico	17,487	8,608	(*)	26,095	1-1-44
Virgin Islands	730	348	32	1,110	1-1-44
Total U. S. and Territories	26,087,391	4,749,943	153,256	30,990,590	
WORLD TOTAL	32,782,060	8,067,371	450,829	41,300,260	

¹ Included in figure for trucks. ² 1,000,000 total broken down for cars, trucks and buses in proportion to registrations for 1-1-40. ³ Included with passenger cars. ⁴ Included taxis. ⁵ Passenger Cars 1-1-40, Trucks and Buses 1-1-44. ⁶ 3 regions 1-1-44; 2 regions 1-1-42; 1 region 1-1-40.

U.S. MUNITIONS OUTPUT



MARKET BASKET COST, 1935-39 AVERAGES, UNITED STATES

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E.

Item	Retail cost	Paid farmers	Margin	Farmer's share	Processing tax	Paid to marketing agencies ¹
Poultry and eggs.....	26.47	17.56	8.91	66	—	8.91
Meat Products.....	88.09	46.35	41.74	53	1.09	40.65
Dairy products.....	67.27	33.47	33.80	50	—	33.80
Fruits and vegetables.....	77.58	23.91	53.67	31	—	53.67
Miscellaneous products.....	25.97	4.77	21.20	18	.33	20.87
Bakery and cereal products.....	55.09	11.39	43.70	21	.68	43.02
Grain ingredients.....		9.04			.61	
Other bakery ingredients.....		2.35			.07	

¹ After deduction of processing taxes and other Federal marketing taxes.**MARKET BASKET COST, UNITED STATES, 1913-1944***

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E.

Year	Retail cost ¹	Farm value ²	Margin	Marketing charges ⁴	Farmer's share ³	Marketing charges percentage of retail cost
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1913.....	264	124	140	140	47	53
1914.....	272	125	147	147	46	54
1915.....	267	120	147	147	45	55
1916.....	321	145	176	176	45	55
1917.....	442	210	233	233	47	53
1918.....	458	235	223	223	51	49
1919.....	513	250	263	263	49	51
1920.....	568	245	321	321	43	57
1921.....	427	172	255	255	40	60
1922.....	408	163	245	245	40	60
1923.....	413	166	247	247	40	60
1924.....	406	166	240	240	41	59
1925.....	442	191	251	251	43	57
1926.....	448	188	260	260	42	58
1927.....	434	180	254	254	41	59
1928.....	435	185	250	250	43	57
1929.....	435	183	252	252	42	58
1930.....	421	165	256	256	39	61
1931.....	339	121	218	218	36	64
1932.....	284	92	192	192	32	68
1933.....	276	90	186	184	33	67
1934.....	311	107	204	195	34	63
1935.....	347	138	209	200	40	58
1936.....	349	143	206	206	41	59
1937.....	362	156	206	206	43	57
1938.....	328	128	200	200	39	61
1939.....	316	122	194	194	39	61
1940.....	317	128	189	189	40	60
1941.....	347	154	193	193	44	56
1942.....	407	196	211	211	48	52
1943.....	458	237	249	252	6	21
1944.....	455	238	217	230	52	50

*Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers.

¹ Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.² Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.³ Marketing charges equal margin minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.⁴ Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar calculated from farm value before addition of producer payments.**EDIBLE CLAM**

More than 35 species of edible clams live on the Pacific coast but only five are commercially valuable, and of these, one, the razor clam, accounts for 65 per cent of the total annual catch.

ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS FOR 1944

(Selected by Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences)

Best motion picture of the year—"Going My Way," Paramount.

Best performance by an actor—Bing Crosby in "Going My Way," Paramount.

Best performance by an actress—Ingrid Bergman in "Gaslight," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Best performance by an actor in a supporting role—Barry Fitzgerald in "Going My Way," Paramount.

Best performance by an actress in a supporting role—Ethel Barrymore in "None But The Lonely Heart," RKO Radio.

Best achievement in directing—"Going My Way," Paramount; Leo McCarey.

Best written screenplay—"Going My Way," Paramount. Screenplay by Frank Butler and Frank Cavett.

Best original screenplay—"Wilson," 20th Century-Fox. Screenplay by Lamar Trotti.

Best original motion picture story—"Going My Way," Paramount. Original story by Leo McCarey.

Best achievements in art direction—Black-and-white: "Gaslight," M-G-M. Cedric Gibbons and William Ferrari. Color: "Wilson," 20th-Fox. Ward Ihnen.

Certificates of merit to interior decorators of productions receiving awards for art direction—Black-and-white: "Gaslight," M-G-M. Edwin B. Willis and Paul Huldchinsky. Color: "Wilson," 20th-Fox. Thomas Little.

Best achievements in cinematography—Black-and-white: "Laura," 20th - Fox. Joseph LaShelle. Color: "Wilson," 20th-Fox. Leon Shamroy.

Best achievement in sound recording—"Wilson," 20th-Fox. E. H. Hansen.

Best achievement in film editing—"Wilson," 20th-Fox. Barbara McLean.

Best achievement in special effects—"Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," M-G-M.

A. Arnold Gillespie, Donald Jahraus, and Warren Newcombe, photographic effects. Douglas Shearer, sound effects.

Best short subjects: One-reel—"Who's Who in Animal Land," Paramount; Jerry Fairbanks, producer. Two-reel—"I Won't Play," W. B.; Gordon Hollingshead, producer. Cartoon—"Mouse Trouble," M-G-M; Frederick C. Quimby, producer.

Best scoring of a musical picture—"Cover Girl," Columbia. By Morris Stoloff and Carmen Dragon.

Best music score of a dramatic or comedy picture—"Since You Went Away," Selznick International, U.A. By Max Steiner.

Best original song—"Swinging On A Star" from "Going My Way," Paramount. Music by James Van Heusen; lyrics by Johnny Burke.

Distinctive achievement in documentary production: Features—"The Fighting Lady," 20th-Fox and U. S. Navy. Short Subjects—With the Marines at Tarawa," U. S. Marine Corps.

Special Awards—Irving Thalberg award to Darryl F. Zanuck for outstanding production during 1944.

Best child actress of the year—Margaret O'Brien.

A life membership in the Academy was presented to Bob Hope.

LEADING MONEY-MAKING MOVIES

(Oct. 1943 - Sept. 1944)

The Adventures of Mark Twain, by Warner Brothers.

Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, by Universal Pictures.

And the Angels Sing, by Paramount.

Bathing Beauty, by Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

Behind the Rising Sun, by RKO Radio Pictures.

Broadway Rhythm, by Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

Buffalo Bill, by Twentieth Century Fox

Christmas Holiday, by Universal Pictures.

The Desert Song, by Warner Brothers.

Cover Girl, by Columbia Pictures.

Dragon Seed, Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

Destination Tokyo, by Warner Brothers.

Double Indemnity, by Paramount.

For Whom the Bell Tolls, by Paramount.

Gaslight, by Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA

Source: Secretary of the Actors' Fund of America

The Actors' Fund of America was incorporated June 8, 1882, by Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, William J. Florence, Bartley Campbell, Louis Aldrich, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, Lester Wallack, Edward Harrigan, William Henderson, and others.

The first regular meeting was held in Wallack's Theatre, New York City, June 15, 1882, and Lester Wallack was elected first President.

The Actors' Fund of America is a "national" institution, and the appeals for financial aid come from every section of our country. It is a theatrical charity and not a benefit society. Annual dues are \$2, and the paidup membership is 2,183, as of June, 1943.

The Actors' Fund Home was founded by Louis Aldrich, the fourth President of the Fund, and was opened at West New Brigh-

ton, Staten Island, N. Y., in May, 1902. The Institution was transferred to Englewood, New Jersey, in April, 1928. The offices are at 1619 Broadway, New York City; Walter Vincent, president; Robert Campbell, secretary.

In the fiscal year ending April 30, 1945, the fund expended \$142,954 through aid to 11,186 persons.

PERCY WILLIAMS HOME FOR ACTORS

The Percy Williams Home for Actors, Pine Acres, is at East Islip, Long Island, N. Y. The Directors are made up of Actors' Fund Trustees and members of The Lambs, New York City. The president is A. O. Brown. The Home was founded in 1923 and endowed by the late Percy Williams. It is on a 50-acre estate and accommodates 45 veterans of the stage without regard to sex.

FOOD CONSUMPTION, URBAN AND RURAL, BY INCOME CLASS, UNITED STATES, SPRING, 1942

Source: U.S.D.A.B.A.E., Bureau of Human Nutrition

(Index numbers 1935-39-100)

Community and annual net income (dollars)	Average quantity consumed at home per person per week					
	Milk ¹	Green and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Meat, poultry, fish	Grain products	Sugars, sweets
Urban	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
All Classes	3.83	2.36	3.33	2.77	2.96	0.87
0-499	2.86	1.81	1.79	1.65	3.14	.80
500-999	3.24	2.29	2.21	2.07	3.14	.83
1,000-1,499	3.47	2.20	2.73	2.22	3.16	.91
1,500-1,999	4.02	2.23	2.75	2.43	2.82	.81
2,000-2,999	3.93	2.44	3.60	2.99	2.98	.92
3,000 or over	4.04	2.46	4.03	3.24	2.88	.86
Rural Nonfarm						
All classes	4.05	1.83	2.04	1.76	4.49	1.14
0-499	3.59	1.67	1.49	1.10	5.37	1.11
500-999	3.52	1.64	1.80	1.54	5.22	1.17
1,000-1,499	3.97	1.73	1.72	1.61	4.17	1.16
1,500-1,999	4.50	1.74	2.26	2.08	3.98	1.09
2,000-2,999	4.42	2.16	2.61	2.21	4.03	1.18
3,000 or over	4.88	2.50	3.17	2.62	3.42	1.06
Rural Farm						
All classes	5.74	1.83	1.64	1.83	4.71	1.41
0-499	5.26	1.94	1.14	1.44	5.04	1.36
500-999	5.59	1.82	1.59	1.73	5.13	1.65
1,000-1,499	5.95	1.81	1.86	2.28	4.27	1.39
1,500-1,999	6.40	2.01	3.30	2.29	4.07	1.45
2,000-2,999	5.62	1.64	2.94	2.46	3.93	1.50
3,000 or over	5.85	1.69	2.38	2.61	3.37	1.25

¹ The quarts of milk per person per week include fluid milk plus approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products included are equivalent in minerals and protein.

PRICES OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC, 1932-44¹

Year	Gold ²	Silver ³	Copper ⁴	Lead ⁴	Zinc ⁴
	Per fine ounce	Per fine ounce	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound
1932	\$20.67+	\$0.282	\$0.063	\$0.030	\$0.030
1933	25.56	.350	.064	.037	.042
1934	34.95	.646+	.080	.037	.043
1935	35.00	.71875	.083	.040	.044
1936	35.00	.7745	.092	.046	.050
1937	35.00	.7735	.121	.059	.065
1938	35.00	.640+	.098	.046	.048
1939	35.00	.678+	.104	.047	.052
1940	35.00	.711+	.113	.050	.063
1941	35.00	.711+	.118	.057	.075
1942	35.00	.711+	.121	.067	.093
1943	35.00	.711+	.130	.075	.108
1944	35.00	.711+	.135	.080	.114

¹ Treasury legal coinage value of gold from Jan. 18, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1934, was \$20.67+ per fine ounce. For table of prices for silver, copper, lead, and zinc from 1850 to 1931, by years, see Mineral Resources, 1931, pt. 1, p. A115.

² 1932: Legal coinage value; 1933-34: Yearly average weighted Government price; 1935-44: Price under authority of Gold Reserve Act of January 31, 1934.

³ 1932-33: Average New York price for bar silver; 1934 and 1938-44: Treasury buying price for newly mined silver; 1935-37: Yearly average weighted Treasury buying price for newly mined silver.

⁴ Yearly average weighted price of all grades of primary metal sold by producers. Beginning 1942, price includes premiums paid to miners by the Government.

⁵ \$20.671835.

⁶ \$0.64646464.

⁷ \$0.67878787.

⁸ \$0.71111111.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Source: The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations

The Y.M.C.A. for more than one hundred years has been serving men and boys, in uniform and civilian life, all over the world. As peace is restored the Association is gradually curtailing its extensive war services and developing new plans for the period ahead.

As one of the six organizations which at the beginning of the war formed the United Service Organizations, the Y.M.C.A. conducted 453 U.S.O. operations for Army and Navy personnel and 92 U.S.O. operations for industrial workers in defense production areas. Y.M.C.A. personnel in U.S.O. operations totaled 753. On September 1, 1945 the number of U.S.O. clubs had already been reduced to 373 for servicemen and 57 for industrial workers. United States defense policy must determine whether the number of Army-Navy Y.M.C.A.'s will be reduced to its prewar total of 24. Service to industrial workers will be continued in many places as part of the peacetime program of the Y.M.C.A.

Work in 33 different countries among prisoners of war was conducted by the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. at a cost of over \$9,000,000 in the past year. The Y.M.C.A., under the provisions of the Geneva Convention, provided religious, educational and recreational materials for prisoners on both sides of the conflict and sent representatives from neutral countries to visit the camps. By arrangement with U.N. R.R.A. and the Army authorities in the American occupation zone, the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. is still conducting a similar program for several hundred thousand former prisoners of war—Jugoslavs, Balts, Poles and others—who are now classified as displaced persons and indefinitely confined to camps in Germany.

Associations in the United States and Canada have cooperated since 1889 in encouraging the organization of Y.M.C.A.'s in the Far East, the Near East, Latin America and parts of Europe by sending well trained American secretaries to help local leaders establish Association programs and aiding in the financing of these movements until local support is adequate. The war seriously handicapped the movements in China, the Philippines, Burma, Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Most American secretaries stayed abroad through the war, some of them even suffering internment. After furloughs they will return to these countries to cooperate in restoration work. Associations in the United States are contributing generously to the reconstruction of Y.M.C.A.'s abroad.

In the United States the Y.M.C.A. is emphasizing:

Rebuilding program with young men 18 to 25 years of age. During the war, membership in this group declined from 219,839 in 1940 to 78,666 in 1945. As veterans return home, local Y.M.C.A.'s are making membership privileges available to them at special rates, are providing trained counselors to help them with problems of personal, educational and vocational adjustment, and are offering general educational and specialized training courses at Association schools and colleges. Y.M.C.A.'s across the country have also joined with other community agencies in establishing service centers for veterans. Visitation and special programs for the hospitalized are another aspect of the Association work with

veterans.

Developing programs with children and adolescents. Association work with boys is being expanded, including such activities as: Hi-Y, high school boys' program, with 6,108 clubs; Tri-Hi-Y, an extension of the Hi-Y movement to include girls, with 1,340 clubs; Gra-Y with 2,637 clubs for grade school boys and 322 clubs for girls. The purpose of all these programs is to develop and extend high standards of Christian character. This year camping privileges were made available to 112,270 boys. The Y.M.C.A. has joined with other civic groups in sponsoring Teen Age Centers.

Strengthening work among students. The school year 1944-45 was one of the most disrupted and challenging since the organization of the Inter-collegiate Y.M.C.A. in 1877. Student Associations, however, continued work with deferred groups, veterans, 17-year olds and women, while developing leadership for a greatly expanded movement after the war.

Giving increased emphasis to citizenship and public affairs education. During 1945 Association groups studied the provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the United Nations Charter. A panel of Y.M.C.A. leaders was named to be present in San Francisco during the United Nations Conference and report on the progress of deliberations. Extensive use has been made of the film forum as a technique of public affairs education. There has also been growing interest in the Hi-Y Youth and Government Program whose purpose is to prepare a select group of young men for moral and political leadership in the American democracy by providing guidance, training, and experience in the theory and practice of determining public policy.

Rehabilitating buildings and furnishings. For several years Association properties have received extra heavy wear because of the large numbers of servicemen and transients served in social rooms, cafeterias, dormitories, gymnasiums and swimming pools, while replacements have been impossible. Most Associations, however, have accumulated funds through special campaigns for new buildings and extensive repairs.

Extending the Y.M.C.A. Movement. The war has given an impetus to Association work in unorganized areas through demands from communities that have had U.S.O. clubs for servicemen or industrial workers and from the home communities of veterans who have experienced Y.M.C.A. service.

The Y.M.C.A. in the United States approaches the problems of a post-war world with a united movement consisting of 896 City Associations, 72 of which are colored, 24 Army and Navy, 83 Town and Country, 124 Railroad, and 140 Student Associations—a total of 1,267 Y.M.C.A.'s; with a leadership of 2,827 employed officers and 169,229 laymen who are members of boards and committees; with a constituency of 1,295,393 members and 290,694 registered non-members; with 98,528 organized groups using Association facilities; with property valued at \$224,398,200; and with annual expenditures totaling \$70,416,200.

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s maintains offices at 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Officers are Howard A. Coffin, president, and Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONS, 1937-1942

(No tournaments from 1943-45; 1946 affair starts March 14)

Source: Ameriana Bowling Congress

TEAM EVENT

	Pins
1937—Krakow Furniture, Detroit,.....	3,118
1938—Birk Bros., Chicago,.....	3,234
1939—Fife Electric, Detroit,.....	3,151
1940—Monarch Beer, Chicago,.....	3,047
1941—Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill.,.....	3,065
1942—Budweisers, Chicago,.....	3,131

(Record by Budweiser, 3234 in 1938)

TWO-MAN EVENT

1937—Virgil Gibbs, Kansas City—Nelson Burton, Dallas, Tex.,.....	1,359
1938—Don Johnson—Fonnie Snyder, Indianapolis,.....	1,337
1939—Philip Icuss—Murray Fowler, Steubenville, Ohio,.....	1,405
1940—Herbert Freitag—Joe Sinke, Chicago,.....	1,346
1941—William Lee—Ray Farness, Madison, Wis.,.....	1,346
1942—Ed Nowicki—Geo. Baier, Milwaukee,.....	1,377

Pins
(Record by Gil Zunker—Frank Benkovic, Milw., 1415 in 1933).

SINGLES EVENT

1937—Eugene Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,.....	749
1938—Knute Anderson, Moline, Ill.,.....	746
1939—James Danek, Forest Park, Ill.,.....	730
1940—Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.,.....	742
1941—Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill.,.....	745
1942—John J. Stanley, Cleveland,.....	756

(Record by Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky., 774 in 1930).

ALL EVENTS

1937—Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.,.....	2,070
1938—Donald L. Beatty, Jackson, Mich.,.....	1,978
1939—Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.,.....	2,028
1940—Fred Fischer, Buffalo,.....	2,001
1941—Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.,.....	2,013
1942—Stanley Moskal, Saginaw, Mich.,.....	1,973

(Record by Stein, 2,070 in 1937).

FOUNDATION GRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES, 1940

Classification	Grants	% of total	Classification	Grants	% of total
Aesthetics,.....	\$ 792,821.56	2.0	Medicine and Public Health,.....	\$12,273,590.19	30.4
Agriculture and Forestry,.....	253,198.94	0.6	Physical and Biological Sciences,.....	3,783,642.81	9.4
Aviation,.....	50,450.00	0.1	Race Relations,.....	29,923.31	0.1
Child Welfare,.....	768,040.12	1.9	Religion,.....	1,224,044.22	3.0
Economics,.....	749,406.34	1.9	Social Sciences,.....	1,528,510.23	3.8
Education,.....	11,696,605.79	29.0	Social Welfare,.....	4,395,897.92	10.9
Government and Public Administration,.....	1,062,916.68	2.6	Others,.....	476,581.79	1.1
Humanities,.....	614,557.19	1.5	Total Grants,.....	\$40,390,035.74	100.0
International Relations,.....	688,848.65	1.7			

LARGEST TOTAL GRANTS, 1940

(\$1,000,000.00 and over)

Foundation	Total grants paid	Percent of total grants paid	Foundation	Total grants paid	Percent of total grants paid
The Rockefeller Foundation,.....	\$8,735,324.05	21.6	W. K. Kellogg Foundation,.....	\$2,042,096.31	5.1
General Education Board,.....	4,033,494.56	10.0	Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching,.....	1,987,043.13	4.9
Carnegie Corporation of N. Y.,.....	3,755,534.95	9.3	The Commonwealth Fund,.....	4,817,036.00	4.5
The Duke Endowment,.....	3,208,472.61	7.9	Totals,.....	\$27,750,357.57	68.7
Board of Directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia,.....	2,171,355.96	5.4			

FLOW OF FOUNDATION FUNDS 1934-1940

(63 Reporting Foundations)

1934 Totals,.....\$32,441,178.00 1937 Grants,.....\$36,173,076.83 1940 Grants,....\$30,105,019.71

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES

On Feb. 13, 1835, in Boston, Mass., was launched the first high school in the United States and the forerunner of the modern high school in this country. The town records of Boston of that period show that the people of the community, led by John Cotton,

voated that "our brother Philemon Pormont shalbe intreated to become scholmaster for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." The school so organized was called the Publick Latin school, and was the founder of free education in this country.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY UNITED STATES RESIDENTS TRAVELING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1936-1940

(In millions of United States dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Immigration

Year	Oversea Areas			Total Overseas	Canada	Mexico	Total
	Europe and Mediterranean	Latin America ^b	Oceania and Non-Mediterranean Asia and Africa				
1936	86.7	35.3	9.7	131.7	127.0	38.0	296.7
1937	97.4	39.5	9.5	146.4	156.0	44.0	347.9
1938	78.5	38.3	6.9	123.7	135.0	41.0	302.9
1939	48.4	37.8	7.5	93.7	149.0	42.0	289.4
1940	5.9	33.9	6.6	46.4	80.1	30.9	166.4 ^c

^aIncludes expenditures by citizens and alien residents of the United States.^bIncludes Bermuda and British, Dutch, and French possessions in the West Indies, Central America, and South America; excludes Mexico.^cSubject to revision.

PUBLIC AID EXPENDITURES, JANUARY 1933-JUNE 1945

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: Social Security Board

		Total	Assistance payments			
			Special types			General assistance
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	
1953	January-June	\$467,617	\$13,425	\$20,722	\$2,901	\$403,200
	July-December	756,162	12,646	19,782	2,938	355,552
1934	January-June	1,255,721	14,317	20,254	3,237	465,116
	July-December	1,125,144	17,927	20,432	3,836	735,449
1935	January-June	1,253,638	29,105	20,588	3,890	852,880
	July-December	1,278,829	35,861	21,139	4,080	580,302
1936	January-June	1,565,522	52,763	23,309	6,031	248,767
	July-December	1,553,491	102,478	25,345	6,792	190,237
1937	January-June	1,444,488	141,305	32,322	7,568	211,684
	July-December	1,209,430	169,137	38,129	8,603	195,197
1938	January-June	1,492,638	191,038	46,556	9,121	256,279
	July-December	1,743,962	201,346	50,886	9,837	219,924
1939	January-June	1,742,091	211,608	56,194	10,267	253,236
	July-December	1,443,356	218,872	58,755	10,485	229,417
1940	January-June	1,451,849	231,299	64,333	10,791	223,982
	July-December	1,271,559	243,653	68,910	11,035	180,981
1941	January-June	1,249,018	262,680	76,786	11,286	158,346
	July-December	978,509	278,839	76,367	11,615	114,303
1942	January-June	906,536	291,203	80,827	12,203	104,914
	July-December	639,705	303,949	77,608	12,457	75,657
1943	January-June	512,700	314,961	72,612	12,497	62,099
	July-December	466,792	337,195	68,156	12,627	48,814
1944	January-June	469,819	343,859	67,604	12,672	45,684
	July-December	549,789	406,337	78,469	14,755	50,218
1945	January-June	483,350	335,220	71,436	12,737	42,953

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION GRANTS FISCAL YEAR 1944-45, BY STATES

(In thousands of dollars)

Source: Social Security Board

State	Grant	State	Grant	State	Grant
Alabama	\$ 4,861	Louisiana	\$ 5,447	Oklahoma	\$ 6,089
Alaska	443	Maine	3,168	Oregon	5,421
Arizona	1,904	Maryland	5,912	Pennsylvania	41,461
Arkansas	3,269	Massachusetts	21,367	Rhode Island	4,683
California	31,851	Michigan	20,370	South Carolina	3,570
Colorado	2,593	Minnesota	8,698	South Dakota	1,008
Connecticut	8,561	Mississippi	2,836	Tennessee	6,058
Delaware	1,415	Missouri	9,961	Texas	14,074
Dist. of Columbia	2,968	Montana	1,584	Utah	2,203
Florida	4,057	Nebraska	2,204	Vermont	1,534
Georgia	5,585	Nevada	1,112	Virginia	5,900
Hawaii	987	New Hampshire	2,560	Washington	6,404
Idaho	1,740	New Jersey	17,121	W. Virginia	5,792
Illinois	23,367	New Mexico	1,241	Wisconsin	7,978
Indiana	12,156	New York	59,613	Wyoming	1,064
Iowa	3,833	North Carolina	7,467		
Kansas	2,981	North Dakota	1,208		
Kentucky	4,800	Ohio	19,990		
				TOTAL	\$420,469

NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES, 1929-38

(Millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Type of share	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Total national income....	83,326	68,858	54,479	39,963	42,322	49,455	55,719	64,924	71,513	64,200
Total compensation of employees.....	53,066	48,180	40,605	31,661	29,831	34,475	37,509	43,024	48,262	45,105
Total salaries and wages.....	52,556	47,650	40,021	31,027	28,698	32,596	35,616	39,970	44,989	41,181
Salaries and wages in private industry.....	47,546	42,510	34,896	26,056	24,246	27,979	30,590	34,508	39,267	35,183
Salaries and wages in governmental agencies ¹	5,010	5,140	5,125	4,971	4,452	4,617	5,026	5,462	5,722	5,998
Total supplements to salaries and wages.....	510	530	584	634	1,133	1,879	1,893	3,054	3,273	3,924
Work-relief wages ²			59	132	656	1,387	1,329	2,155	1,639	2,094
Social Security contributions of employers ³										
Other labor income ⁴	510	530	525	502	477	492	564	303	1,020	1,185
Net income of incorporated business.....	7,194	17,23	-1,614	-3,646	-625	549	1,668	3,767	3,943	1,658
Dividends.....	5,944	5,634	4,280	2,727	2,193	2,725	2,931	4,655	4,745	3,172
Corporate savings.....	1,250	-3,911	-5,894	-6,373	-2,818	-2,176	-1,263	-888	-802	-1,514
Net income of proprietors ⁵	13,630	10,018	7,264	4,849	6,549	7,526	9,476	10,870	11,919	10,122
Agriculture.....	5,174	3,758	2,416	1,488	2,224	2,667	4,088	4,401	5,086	4,013
Other.....	8,456	6,260	4,848	3,361	4,325	4,859	5,388	6,469	6,833	6,109
Interest.....	5,867	6,048	5,957	5,628	5,110	5,176	5,106	5,130	5,146	5,068
Net rents and royalties.....	3,569	2,889	2,267	1,471	1,457	1,729	1,960	2,133	2,243	2,247
Addendum: Net income of incorporated business before Federal taxes.....	8,387	2,441	-1,221	-3,364	-208	1,135	2,403	4,958	5,219	2,518

¹Excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces.²Includes pay rolls and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and pay rolls of Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Federal Works Program projects plus administrative pay rolls outside of Washington, D. C., for all except the Federal Works Program. Area office employees and their pay rolls under the Federal Works Program are included with the regular Federal Government employment and payroll figures.³Includes contributions to Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Compensation Funds.⁴Employer contributions to pension funds under private plans and under systems for Government employees, compensation for industrial injuries, etc.⁵Includes owners' remuneration for personal services and capital.

RETAIL SALES AND STORES BY TYPES, 1939

Type of Operation	No. of Stores	Sales (add 000)	Type of Operation	No. of Stores	Sales (add 000)
U. S. Total.....	1,770,355	42,041,790	Chains.....	123,195	9,105,825
Individual Proprietorship.....	1,357,403	16,524,970	Individual Proprietorship.....	10,587	322,573
Partnerships.....	189,631	5,198,901	Partnerships.....	7,517	338,819
Cooperative Assoc.....	3,230	144,723	Cooperative Assoc.....	18	720
Corporations.....	210,570	19,810,302	Corporations.....	104,943	8,437,080
Other forms.....	9,521	362,894	Other forms.....	150	6,633
Independents.....	1,624,665	31,409,859	Other Types:		
Individual Proprietorship.....	1,339,820	16,153,616	Individual Proprietorship.....	22,495	1,526,106
Partnership.....	181,575	4,840,645	Partnerships.....	7,016	46,781
Cooperative Assoc.....	890	25,901	Cooperative Assoc.....	2,322	118,102
Corporations.....	95,810	10,285,647	Corporations.....	9,817	1,087,575
Other forms.....	6,570	102,050	Other forms.....	2,801	254,211

HIGHEST MOTOR HIGHWAY IN EUROPE

It is claimed that the highest motor highway is the road 10,800 feet above sea level in the Sierra Nevada mountains of Spain. Over this road tourists can drive to a point five miles from the peak of La Veleta. Such a trip formerly was a two days' journey

with guides, mules and a night's camping out, for La Veleta is one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, 11,150 feet above sea level, and covered with snow all the year round.

NATIONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1929-43

(Millions of dollars)

Industrial division	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Total national income.....	83,326	68,858	54,479	39,963	42,322	49,455	55,719
Agriculture.....	6,772	5,1397	3,569	2,354	2,992	3,474	4,963
Mining, total.....	1,919	1,261	811	539	605	990	1,025
Anthracite coal.....	273	266	213	141	130	160	132
Bituminous coal.....	656	526	384	247	273	426	449
Other.....	990	569	214	151	202	404	444
Manufacturing, total.....	20,897	15,471	10,544	6,217	8,410	10,803	12,790
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	2,478	2,280	1,828	1,419	1,580	1,933	2,007
Paper, printing and publishing.....	2,191	2,026	1,609	1,110	1,166	1,366	1,490
Textiles and leather.....	3,187	2,142	1,837	1,204	1,869	2,004	2,300
Construction materials and furniture.....	2,169	1,519	868	346	567	785	997
Chemicals and petroleum refining.....	1,833	1,273	759	621	753	899	1,021
Metals, machinery, transportation equipment.....	8,169	5,646	3,225	1,290	2,128	3,393	4,392
Rubber and miscellaneous.....	870	585	418	227	347	433	583
Contract construction.....	3,547	2,616	1,777	854	541	668	879
Transportation, total.....	6,982	6,051	4,902	3,634	3,606	3,798	4,084
Steam railroads, Pullman and express.....	4,652	3,871	2,975	2,086	2,120	2,230	2,409
Water transportation.....	470	416	343	254	280	304	362
Street railways.....	661	626	509	428	371	379	353
Motor transportation, public warehouses and other transportation.....	1,199	1,138	1,075	866	835	885	960
Power and gas.....	1,427	1,326	1,242	1,097	1,027	1,128	1,153
Communication.....	1,046	1,013	909	726	639	680	724
Trade, total.....	11,878	9,719	7,794	5,552	6,322	7,428	8,153
Retail.....	7,731	6,477	5,318	3,812	4,253	5,072	5,466
Wholesale.....	4,147	3,242	2,476	1,740	2,069	2,356	2,687
Finance, total.....	10,136	8,651	7,025	5,300	4,768	5,132	5,680
Banking.....	1,454	1,224	814	624	485	563	711
Insurance.....	1,267	1,145	1,037	955	905	960	1,026
Security brokerage and real estate.....	7,415	6,282	5,174	3,721	3,378	3,609	3,943
Government, total.....	6,407	6,521	6,595	6,557	6,631	7,652	7,980
Federal ¹	2,158	2,140	2,214	2,228	2,683	3,720	3,905
State, county, local and public education.....	4,249	4,381	4,381	4,329	3,948	3,932	4,075
Service.....	8,315	7,461	6,340	4,730	4,589	5,185	5,596
Miscellaneous.....	4,000	3,471	2,971	2,403	2,192	2,519	2,692

Industrial division	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total national income.....	64,924	71,513	64,200	70,829	77,574	96,857	121,568	147,927
Agriculture.....	5,331	6,106	4,937	5,230	5,313	7,377	11,079	13,993
Mining, total.....	1,398	1,729	1,218	1,348	1,580	1,946	2,234	2,460
Anthracite coal.....	136	128	104	117	127	152	176	199
Bituminous coal.....	531	566	467	503	615	786	960	1,066
Other.....	731	1,035	647	728	838	1,008	1,098	1,195
Manufacturing, total.....	15,611	18,016	13,570	16,965	20,215	28,497	37,314	48,096
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	2,249	2,284	2,192	2,379	2,486	2,910	3,319	3,764
Paper, printing and publishing.....	1,676	1,876	1,619	1,729	1,889	2,192	2,213	2,468
Textiles and leather.....	2,542	2,610	2,175	2,711	2,846	3,980	4,543	5,007
Construction materials and furniture.....	1,343	1,590	1,244	1,531	1,800	2,400	2,659	2,860
Chemicals and petroleum refining.....	1,249	1,474	1,145	1,432	1,801	2,200	2,970	3,515
Metals, machinery, transportation equipment.....	5,849	7,403	4,573	6,292	8,441	13,236	19,888	28,246
Rubber and miscellaneous.....	703	779	622	841	952	1,369	1,722	2,236
Contract construction.....	1,447	1,793	1,771	1,942	2,153	3,565	5,676	4,326
Transportation, total.....	4,767	5,080	4,323	4,950	5,381	6,414	8,090	9,548
Steam railroads, Pullman and express.....	2,835	2,986	2,458	2,830	3,096	3,839	5,042	5,665
Water transportation.....	423	492	396	479	540	597	630	911
Street railways.....	397	382	331	348	348	349	436	523
Motor transportation, public warehouses and other transportation.....	1,112	1,220	1,188	1,293	1,397	1,629	1,982	2,449
Power and gas.....	1,244	1,405	1,370	1,459	1,587	1,652	1,573	1,616
Communication.....	778	862	865	925	937	1,007	1,050	1,160
Trade, total.....	9,426	10,439	9,823	10,956	12,096	14,840	15,879	17,424
Retail.....	6,256	6,932	6,484	7,135	7,904	9,626	10,230	11,385
Wholesale.....	3,170	3,507	3,339	3,821	4,192	5,214	5,649	6,039
Finance, total.....	6,483	6,897	6,691	6,796	6,983	7,687	8,444	9,222
Banking.....	830	967	927	978	1,094	1,243	1,377	1,469
Insurance.....	1,097	1,224	1,216	1,193	1,152	1,179	1,257	1,307
Security brokerage and real estate.....	4,556	4,706	4,548	4,625	4,737	5,265	5,808	6,446
Government, total.....	9,291	9,114	9,869	9,987	10,303	11,469	16,416	25,126
Federal ¹	4,997	4,623	5,143	5,169	5,367	6,433	11,313	19,895
State, county, local and public education.....	4,294	4,491	4,726	4,818	4,936	5,036	5,103	5,231
Service.....	6,254	6,904	6,657	7,027	7,545	8,396	9,511	10,340
Miscellaneous.....	2,894	3,168	3,070	3,244	3,481	4,007	4,302	4,616

¹ Includes work-relief wages excludes subsistence to members of the armed forces.

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Source: Journal of the American Medical Association

SOCIETY	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Alabama, Med. Assn. of the State of	Walter F. Scott, Birmingham	D. L. Cannon, 519 Dexter Ave., Montgomery
Alaska Territorial Medical Assn.	William M. Whitehead, Juneau	William P. Blanton, Juneau
Arizona State Medical Association	Charles P. Austin, Morenci	Frank J. Milloy, 112 N. Central Ave., Phoenix
Arkansas Medical Society	Charles A. Archer, DeQueen	W. R. Brookscher, 602 Garrison Ave., Ft. Smith
California Medical Association	Philip K. Gilman, San Francisco	Geo. H. Kress, 450 Sutter St., San Francisco
Colorado State Medical Society	Edward R. Mugrage, Denver	John S. Bouslog, Republic Building, Denver
Connecticut State Medical Society	Joseph H. Howard, Bridgeport	Creighton Barker, 258 Church St., New Haven
Delaware, Medical Society of	L. Lewis Chipman, Wilmington	Wm. H. Speer, 917 Washington St., Wilmington
District of Columbia, Med. Soc. of	W. Earl Clark, Washington	T. Wiprud, 1718 M St., N.W., Washington
Florida Medical Association	John R. Boling, Tampa	Robert B. McIver, Box 1018, Jacksonville
Georgia, Medical Association of	Cleveland Thompson, Millen	E. D. Shanks, 478 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta
Hawaii Territorial Medical Assn.	Eric A. Fennel, Honolulu	L. A. R. Gaspar, Mabel Smyth Bldg., Honolulu
Idaho State Medical Association	Willard O. Clark, Lewiston	F. P. Jeppesen, 105 N. 8th St., Boise
Illinois State Medical Society	E. P. Coleman, Canton	Harold M. Camp, 224 S. Main St., Monmouth
Indiana State Medical Association	Nelson K. Forster, Hammond	T. A. Hendricks, 23 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis
Iowa State Medical Society	Ransom D. Bernard, Clarion	John C. Parsons, 406 Sixth Ave., Des Moines
Isthmian Canal Zone, Med. Assn. of	Benjamin H. Kean, Ancon	J. C. Ellington, Box 2012, Ancon
Kansas Medical Society	W. P. Callahan, Wichita	F. R. Croson, 112 West Sixth St., Topeka
Kentucky State Medical Assn.	O. O. Miller, Louisville	P. E. Blackerby, 620 S. Third St., Louisville
Louisiana State Medical Society	Val H. Fuchs, New Orleans	P. T. Talbot, 1430 Tulane Ave., New Orleans
Maine Medical Association	Adam P. Leighton, Portland	Frederick R. Carter, 142 High St., Portland
Maryland, Med. & Chir. Faculty of	Carroll Lockard, Baltimore	W. H. Toulson, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore
Massachusetts Medical Society	Reginald Fitz, Boston	Michael A. Tighe, 8 The Fenway, Boston
Michigan State Medical Society	A. S. Brunk, Detroit	L. Fernald Foster, 2020 Olds Tower, Lansing
Minnesota State Medical Assn.	E. L. Tuohy, Duluth	B. B. Souster, Lowry Med. Arts Bldg., St. Paul
Mississippi State Medical Assn.	B. Lampton Crawford, Tylertown	T. M. Dye, Box 295, Clarksdale
Missouri State Medical Assn.	A. S. Bristow, Princeton	R. L. Thompson, 634 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis
Montana, Medical Association of	James C. Shields, Butte	R. F. Peterson, 57 W. Quartz St., Butte
Nebraska State Medical Assn.	Charles McMartin, Omaha	R. B. Adams, 416 Fed. Securities Bldg., Lincoln
Nevada State Medical Assn.	Daniel J. Hurley, Eureka	M. J. Thorpe, 17 N. Virginia St., Reno
New Hampshire Medical Society	Richard W. Robinson, Laconia	C. R. Metcalf, 5 S. State St., Concord
New Jersey, Medical Society of	Samuel Alexander, Park Ridge	Alfred Stahl, 55 Lincoln Park, Newark
New Mexico Medical Society	C. H. Gellenthien, Valmore	L. B. Cohenour, 221 W. Central Ave., Albuquerque
New York, Med. Soc. of the State of	Edward R. Cuniffe, New York	W. P. Anderson, 292 Madison Ave., New York
N. Carolina, Med. Soc. of the State of	Oren Moore, Charlotte	Roscoe D. McMillan, P.O. Box 232, Red Springs
North Dakota State Med. Assn.	James F. Hanna, Fargo	L. W. Larson, 221 Fifth St., Bismarck
Ohio State Medical Association	L. Howard Schriver, Cincinnati	C. S. Nelson, 79 East State St., Columbus
Oklahoma State Medical Assn.	V. C. Tisdal, Elk City	L. J. Moorman, 210 Plaza Ct. Bldg., Oklahoma City
Oregon State Medical Society	E. H. McLean, Oregon City	T. S. Saunders, 1020 S.W. Taylor St., Portland
Pennsylvania, Med. Soc. of State of	William Bates, Philadelphia	W. F. Donaldson, 500 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh
Philippine Medical Assn.	Victorino de Dios, Manila	C. D. Ayuyao, 547 Herran Street, Manila
Puerto Rico, Med. Assn. of	C. E. Munoz MacCormick, Santurce	Rafael A. Vilar, P.O. Box 3866, Santurce
Rhode Island Medical Society	John F. Kenney, Pawtucket	W. P. Buffum, 122 Waterman St., Providence
South Carolina Medical Assn.	William T. Brockman, Greenville	Julian P. Price, 105 W. Cheves St., Florence
South Dakota State Medical Assn.	William Duncan, Webster	Roland G. Mayer, 22½ S. Main St., Aberdeen
Tennessee State Medical Assn.	William C. Chaney, Memphis	W. M. Hardy, 706 Church St., Nashville
Texas, State Medical Assn. of	H. F. Connally, Waco	Holman Taylor, 1404 W. El Paso St., Ft. Worth
Utah State Medical Association	E. R. Dumke, Ogden	D. G. Edmunds, 610 McIntyre Bldg., S. L. City
Vermont State Medical Society	Frank Hurley, Bennington	Benj. F. Cook, 154 Bellevue Ave., Rutland
Virginia, Medical Society of	H. B. Mulholland, Charlottesville	Miss A. V. Edwards, 1200 E. Clay St., Richmond
Washington State Medical Assn.	Raymond L. Zech, Seattle	A. J. Bowles, 1215 Fourth Ave., Seattle
West Virginia State Med. Assn.	Thomas L. Harris, Parkersburg	Charles Lively, Box 1031, Charleston
Wisconsin, State Med. Society of	Charles Fidler, Milwaukee	C. H. Crownhart, 110 E. Main St., Madison
Wyoming State Medical Society	Thomas J. Riach, Casper	George E. Baker, 226 E. Second St., Casper

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL MONEY UNDER STATE PLANS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION 1930-31 TO 1941-42

Year	Expenditure ¹			Year	Expenditure ¹		
	Total	From Federal funds	From State and local funds		Total	From Federal funds	From State and local funds
1930-31	\$32,143,192	\$7,978,729	\$24,164,463	1936-37	\$36,399,285	\$10,013,669	\$26,385,616
1931-32	33,402,403	8,414,834	24,987,569	1937-38	44,994,537	17,737,118	27,257,419
1932-33	30,126,888	7,728,245	22,398,643	1938-39	52,668,491	19,434,554	33,233,937
1933-34	28,188,417	6,950,945	21,237,472	1939-40	55,081,312	20,004,232	35,077,080
1934-35	29,289,923	9,371,980	19,917,943	1940-41	57,705,117	20,546,607	37,158,510
1935-36	33,427,834	9,748,925	23,678,909	1941-42	59,022,743	20,757,509	38,265,234

¹ For agriculture, trade and industry, home economics, teacher-training, and distributive education.

ELECTRIC CURRENT SALES, BY YEARS (In Kilowatt Hours)

Year	Total	Residential or Domestic	Rural	Small Light and Power	Large Light and Power
1944	198,160,611,000	31,266,439,000	3,372,943,000	29,837,317,000	115,187,287,000
1943	185,889,261,000	28,621,403,000	2,996,098,000	28,192,012,000	106,657,286,000
1942	159,407,704,000	26,936,773,000	2,889,853,000	27,233,420,000	88,378,197,000
1941	140,060,159,000	25,123,900,000	2,351,653,000	24,627,985,000	76,060,536,000
1940	118,643,297,000	23,317,569,000	1,990,908,000	22,373,336,000	59,556,667,000
1939	105,767,509,000	21,083,507,000	1,881,457,000	20,722,016,000	51,108,360,000
1938	93,731,327,000	19,371,156,000	1,577,315,000	19,136,642,000	43,140,377,000
1937	99,358,791,000	17,690,741,000 (Residential and Eastern Farms)	1,670,473,000 (Western Farms)	18,074,644,000	51,359,510,000
1936	90,044,265,000	15,659,181,000	1,471,331,000	15,611,689,000	48,655,166,000
1935	77,596,025,000	13,977,920,000	1,210,710,000	13,588,086,000	40,864,683,000
1934	71,081,598,000	12,658,180,000	1,432,022,000	12,277,516,000	36,943,526,000
1933	65,915,703,000	11,747,355,000	1,243,994,000	11,588,670,000	33,857,493,000
1932	63,710,792,000	11,875,166,000	1,197,791,000	12,105,758,000	30,964,471,000
1931	71,901,882,000	11,737,924,000	1,513,344,000	13,543,906,000	36,937,325,000
1930	74,906,092,000	11,018,072,000	1,473,195,000	13,943,975,000	40,147,757,000
1929	75,294,667,000	9,772,788,000	1,354,952,000	13,106,242,000	42,970,860,000
1928	66,987,950,000	8,618,884,000	1,188,055,000	11,692,092,000	37,715,294,000
1927	61,251,119,000	7,675,970,000	723,252,000	10,766,337,000	34,539,464,000
1926	56,089,370,000	6,827,305,000	621,933,000	9,484,730,000	31,992,713,000

Year	Street and Highway Lighting	Other Public Authorities	Street and Interurban Railways	Electric Steam Railways	Interdepartmental
1944	2,162,655,000	8,462,816,000	4,634,556,000	2,693,883,000	542,715,000
1943	2,075,048,000	9,139,328,000	4,649,339,000	2,576,118,000	982,629,000
1942	2,061,159,000	4,206,069,000	4,256,260,000	2,371,734,000	1,074,239,000
1941	2,110,444,000	3,093,337,000	3,959,817,000	2,118,238,000	614,249,000
1940	2,048,118,000	2,720,314,000	3,974,277,000	1,935,484,000	726,624,000
1939	2,001,988,000	2,537,972,000	3,917,873,000	1,847,010,000	667,326,000
1938	1,928,856,000	2,450,782,000	3,989,095,000	1,449,116,000	687,988,000
1937	1,862,741,000	2,402,678,000	4,428,387,000	1,283,922,000	585,695,000
1936	2,222,197,000	908,317,000	4,400,927,000	1,115,457,000	
1935	2,077,671,000	842,407,000	4,193,707,000	840,841,000	
1934	1,896,310,000	945,055,000	4,236,649,000	692,340,000	
1933	1,892,840,000	926,525,000	3,991,093,000	667,733,000	
1932	2,033,056,000	926,431,000	4,039,739,000	568,380,000	
1931	2,330,228,000	664,195,000	4,549,017,000	625,943,000	
1930	2,226,545,000	508,341,000	4,996,885,000	591,322,000	
1929	2,037,809,000	412,015,000	5,049,450,000	590,351,000	
1928	1,911,379,000	311,499,000	4,990,918,000	559,829,000	
1927	1,741,436,000	261,749,000	5,039,269,000	503,642,000	
1926	1,589,135,000	196,391,000	4,951,032,000	426,131,000	

UNITED STATES LEAD CONSUMPTION, 1939-1945

Source: WPB
(Thousands of Short Tons)

	1939*	1942	1943	1944	Estimated 1945
Storage batteries	200	220	264	307	315
Cable covering	72	183	145	130	118
Chemicals, including paint	140	181	159	167	138
Ammunition	46	91	178	63	51
Tetra ethyl lead	32	51	63	81	79
Sheet and pipe	48	78	63	87	76
Solder	24	34	41	41	46
Bearing metal	24	20	35	41	37
Brass and bronze	24	25	25	41	38
Foil	20	6	13	20	21
All other	96	154	114	145	161
Exports	74	6	13	16	1
Total	794	1,049	1,113	1,119	1,081
Total Supply	736	1,291	1,064	1,026	1,060

*Estimates from incomplete pre-war data.

†Caulking is included in "all other" in 1945.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1941-42

Schools in systems:		Median number of volumes per library.....	1,247
Number in all systems.....	208,235	Average number of volumes per pupil.....	4.5
Number covered by usable reports ¹	111,503	Number of volumes per library added during year.....	2,167,328
Percent covered.....	55.5	Average number of volumes per library.....	107
Number reporting some form of library service.....	102,502	Total income and expenditures for libraries:	
Percent served.....	91.9	Number of systems reporting..	3,471
Number reporting no library service.....	9,001	Enrollment in systems reporting	9,308,628
Percent not served.....	8.1	Total income.....	\$12,564,963
Enrollment:		Average income per system....	3,620
Number enrolled in all systems	24,562,473	Average income per pupil enrolled.....	1.35
Number covered by usable reports.....	17,056,008	¹ Includes 4,068 combined elementary and high schools counted as one school which, for computing percent of the 208,235 schools covered have been counted as two schools, one elementary and one high.	
Percent covered.....	69.4	Total income and expenditures for libraries—Continued.	
Number reported receiving some form of library service.	16,351,365	Total expenditures for libraries.	\$12,437,964
Percent served.....	95.9	Average expenditure per system	3,583
Number reported receiving no library service.....	704,643	Average expenditure per pupil enrolled.....	1.34
Percent not served.....	4.1	Expenditures for books, pamphlets, and periodicals only.....	4,640,888
Type of library service:		Average expenditures per pupil enrolled for books, pamphlets, and periodicals.....	0.50
Percent of schools served by:			
Centralized libraries.....	27.1		
Classroom collections only.....	59.3		
Loan collections only.....	10.0		
No library facilities.....	3.6		
Centralized libraries:			
Number of volumes.....	38,292,644		
Average number of volumes per library.....	1,893		

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1938-39

Number of public libraries on mailing list.....	6,880	Expenditures (5,452 libraries):	
Number reporting.....	5,798	Operating.....	\$48,832,043
Population of area served by reporting libraries.....	79,095,716	Capital outlay.....	\$2,699,398
Number of registered borrowers.....	24,084,916	Percent of public libraries reporting.....	84.3
Book stock (5,668 libraries).....	104,728,725	Percent of total U. S. population served by reporting libraries.....	60.4
Circulation of reporting libraries:		Percent of population in area served reported as registered borrowers..	30.5
Adult.....	251,727,397	Percent of circulation reported as:	
Juvenile.....	138,087,203	Adult.....	60.5
Undesignated.....	26,109,735	Juvenile.....	33.2
Personnel in libraries:		Undesignated.....	6.3
Professional and subprofessional:		Book stock per capita of population in area served.....	1.3
Full-time.....	15,680	Operating expenditures per capita of population in area served.....	\$0.62
Part-time.....	4,960		
Clerical:			
Full-time.....	3,475		
Part-time.....	4,948		

U. S. TELEPHONE STATISTICS FOR TYPICAL YEARS

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

	1907	1912	1917	1922	1927	1932
All Systems						
Number of systems and lines.....	22,971	32,233	53,234	57,253	60,148	44,828
Miles of wire (thousands).....	12,999	20,248	28,827	37,266	63,836	87,678
Number of telephones (thousands).....	6,119	8,730	11,717	14,347	18,523	17,424
Number of calls originating with systems reporting (millions).....	(1)	(1)	21,846	24,648	31,614	30,048
Number of employees.....	(1)	(1)	262,629	312,015	375,272	334,085
Salaries and wages.....	(1)	(1)	175,670	352,926	486,597	458,117
Revenue, operating ²	(1)	(1)	382,830	665,568	1,023,574	1,061,530
Investment in plant and equipment.....	(1)	(1)	1,492,329	2,205,183	3,548,875	4,791,903

¹ Not reported except for the larger systems and lines. ² Including assessments of mutual companies.

Note: The number of telephones in the United States by past years on Dec. 31 is as follows: 1895, 339,500; 1900, 1,355,900; 1910, 4,126,900;

1915, 10,523,500; 1920, 13,329,400; 1925, 16,935,900; 1930, 20,201,000; 1931, 19,690,000; 1932, 17,424,406; 1933, 16,711,000; 1934, 16,899,000; 1935, 17,424,000; 1936, 17,423,871; 1940, 20,830,950.

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SCHOOLS IN 17 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1941-42

State or District of Columbia	Average length of term in days in schools for—		Average number of days attended by each pupil en- rolled in schools for—		Number of pupils enrolled per member of in- structional staff ¹ in schools for—		Average annual sal- ary of principals, supervisors, and teachers in schools for—	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
Total	170.2	156.8	143.5	128.0	28.6	36.1		
Alabama	159.9	151.3	134.4	126.2	30.6	40.0	\$ 923	\$ 458
Arkansas	164.8	146.9	131.6	116.5	32.7	41.2	740	441
Delaware	182.6	183.4	161.2	153.8	25.0	27.0	1,796	1,440
Florida	170.5	166.0	150.5	141.9	25.7	30.0	1,282	671
Georgia	167.5	154.9	139.0	121.8	29.4	37.8	961	460
Kentucky	157.6	170.3	128.1	138.7	30.6	27.7	(²)	(²)
Louisiana	175.7	152.9	148.3	127.4	26.8	40.2	1,302	547
Maryland	180.2	185.5	160.6	158.9	31.0	34.2	1,741	1,593
Mississippi	165.4	124.1			29.4	42.4	712	226
Missouri	174.7	178.7	141.9	138.4	27.2	33.3	1,211	1,403
North Carolina	164.7	164.5	150.3	140.4	32.0	36.0	1,079	867
Oklahoma	176.2	175.0	150.8	148.4	26.8	23.8	1,125	1,074
South Carolina	173.8	150.2	146.5	116.0	27.4	36.2	1,038	465
Tennessee	165.9	166.0	137.0	137.3	29.3	35.8	(²)	(²)
Texas	173.6	163.6	142.1	125.2	26.6	32.2	1,147	754
Virginia	180.0	180.0	157.5	151.3	29.5	34.9	1,133	765
West Virginia	172.5	171.5	153.6	154.2	27.5	27.4	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	169.4	170.1	143.6	143.9	27.5	32.1	2,329	2,329

¹ Principals, supervisors, teachers, and other instructional staff.² Separate data not available.

DISTANCES BETWEEN ASIATIC PORTS

Source: U. S. Hydrographic Office

	Amoy	Bata- via	Can- ton	Co- lombo	Foo- chow	Hong Kong	Ma- nila	Shang- hai	Singa- pore	Swat- tow	Vla- divos- tok	Wei- hai- wei	Yoka- hama
Amoy	0	2615	495	4290	265	385	895	786	2191	185	1838	1235	1766
Batavia	2615	0	2443	2462	2841	2364	2068	3345	698	2494	4391	3793	4237
Canton	495	2443	0	4113	719	110	947	1241	2014	352	2292	1689	2213
Colombo	4290	2462	4113	0	4509	4027	3916	5034	2102	4186	6082	5479	5952
Foochow	265	2841	719	4509	0	609	1044	623	2409	410	1678	1071	1614
Hong Kong	385	2364	110	4027	609	0	837	1130	1928	243	2182	1583	2102
Manila	895	2068	947	3916	1044	837	0	1541	1818	826	2537	1987	2330
Shanghai	786	3345	1241	5031	623	1130	1541	0	2932	931	1307	615	1381
Singapore	2191	698	2014	2102	2409	1928	1818	2932	0	2069	3983	3380	3853
Swatow	185	2494	352	4168	410	243	826	931	2069	0	1983	1380	1904
Vladivostok	1838	4391	2292	6082	1678	2182	2537	1307	3983	1983	0	1328	1259
Wei-hai-wei	1235	3793	1689	5479	1071	1583	1987	615	3380	1380	1328	0	1467
Yokohama	1766	4237	2213	5934	1614	2102	2330	1381	3853	1904	1259	1467	0

Distance in nautical miles. . . Statute mile=1.152 nautical miles.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF NAVAL SHIPS

Source: U. S. Coast Guard

Battleships—States.
Cruisers—Cities.Destroyers—Deceased naval and marine
corps officers and enlisted men, former
secretaries of the navy and congressmen who
have been closely identified with naval
affairs.

Mine Sweepers—Birds.

Oil tankers—Rivers in oil states.

Repair ships—Mythical characters or
places.

Gunboats—Islands and cities.

Navy tugs—Indian tribes.

Transport ships—Famous battles.

Supply ships—Synonyms for cold.

Hospital ships—Synonyms for kindness.

Aircraft carriers—Famous fighting ships
important battles of our early American
history, and famous men.

100 CALORIE PORTIONS OF COMMON FOODSTUFFS

(Source: American Medical Association)

Foods which are very good sources of vitamin A are marked (A) and those which are very good sources of vitamin C are marked (C); very good sources of phosphorus are marked (Ph); very good sources of iron are marked (Iron), and very good sources of calcium are marked (Ca). Vitamins B and G will not be lacking in a well rounded diet such as is here described.

Food material		100-calorie serving	
Almonds, shelled.....	12-15 nuts		
Apples, fresh (C).....	1 medium		
Apricots, dried.....	9 halves		
Apricots, fresh (A-C).....	5 whole		
Asparagus, fresh (Iron).....	20 large, 8" long		
Bacon, broiled.....	4-5 small slices		
Banana (A-C).....	1 medium		
Barley, pearl.....	2 tbsp.		
Beans, lima, dried (Ph) (Iron).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup		
Beans, navy, dried (Ph) (Iron).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup		
Beans, string, fresh, (A) (Iron).....	2½ cups		
Beef, lean, round (Ph) (Iron).....	3"x2"x½"		
Beets, fresh.....	4 beets		
Blackberries, fresh (C).....	1½ cups		
Blueberries, fresh.....	1 cup		
Bran (Iron).....	1 cup		
Bread:			
Boston brown (Iron).....	3" diam x ¾"		
Graham (water) (Iron).....	1½ slices (3"x3½"x½")		
Rye.....	1½ slices (3½"x4"x½")		
White (water).....	2 slices (3"x3½"x½")		
White (milk).....	2 slices (3"x3½"x½")		
Whole wheat (milk) (Ph) (Iron).....	1½ slices (3"x3½"x½")		
Broccoli (A) (Ca) (Iron).....	2½ cups		
Brussels sprouts (A) (Ph) (Iron).....	1 qt. box		
Butter (A).....	1 tbsp.		
Buttermilk.....	1½ cups		
Cabbage, raw, new (C).....	3½ cups		
Cantaloupe (A).....	1 melon		
Carrots (A) (C if raw).....	1½ cups		
Cauliflower.....	1 small head		
Celery (Ca).....	4 cups		
Chard (Ca) (Iron).....	1½ cups		
Cheese, American (A) (Ph) (Ca).....	1½" cube		
Cheese, Cottage (Ph) (Ca).....	5 tbsp.		
Cheese, soft cream (A) (Ph) (Ca).....	2 tbsp.		
Cherries, fresh, stoned.....	20 cherries		
Chicken, lean meat (Ph) (Iron).....	3 slices (3½"x2½"x¼")		
Chocolate, unsweetened.....	¾ of 1 sq.		
Clams, round (Ca).....	12 clams		
Cocoa, powder.....	2½ tbsp.		
Cod liver oil (A).....	1 tbsp.		
Corn, canned.....	½ cup		
Corn, fresh.....	2 ears 6" long		
Cornmeal, cooked.....	½ cup		
Cornstarch.....	3 tbsp.		
Cottonseed oil.....	1 tbsp.		
Crab meat, canned (Ph).....	¾ cup		
Crackers, soda.....	2 cups		
Cranberries, fresh (C, if raw).....	4 crackers		
Cream, thin (18.5% fat).....	¾ cup		
Cream, thick (40% fat).....	1½ tbsp.		
Currants, dried.....	1½ cups		
Dates, dried, stoned (Iron).....	4 dates		
Egg plant.....	6 slices 4" diam. x ½"		
Eggs (A) (Iron).....	1½ egg		
Farina, light, cooked.....	¾ cup		
Figs, dried (Ca) (Iron).....	2 medium		
Flour:			
Graham (Iron).....	3 tbsp.		
Rye (Iron).....	3 tbsp.		
Wheat, white.....	3 tbsp. unsifted		
Gelatin, granulated.....	1 tbsp.		
Grapefruit (C).....	½ large		
Grape juice.....	½ cup		
Haddock, fresh.....	Section, 1½" on back, 4" wide		
Halibut steak.....	3"x1¾"		
Ham, lean, smoked (Iron).....	4¾"x4"x1½"		

Herring, fresh.....	2"x2¼"x1½"		
Honey.....	1 tbsp.		
Kale (A) (Ca) (Iron).....	2½ cups		
Lamb chop, broiled.....	2"x1½"x¾"		
Lamb, leg, medium fat.....	4"x4"x½"		
Lard.....	1 tbsp.		
Lemons (C).....	3 large		
Lentils, dried (Iron).....	2½ tbsp.		
Lettuce, green leaves (A).....	2 large heads		
Liver, beef (A) (Iron).....	3"x3"x½"		
Macaroni, cooked.....	¾ cup		
Mackerel, fresh.....	Cross section, 2½" back		
Milk (Ca) (Ph):			
Condensed (sweetened) (A).....	1½ tbsp.		
Evaporated (unsweetened) (A).....	4 tbsp.		
Malted (A).....	3 tbsp.		
Skimmed.....	1½ cups		
Whole.....	¾ cup		
Whole, dried (A).....	3 tbsp.		
Molasses (Ca) (Iron).....	1½ tbsp.		
Mushrooms.....	20-25 mushrooms		
Mutton, leg, roasted (Iron).....	3"x3½"x1½"		
Oats, rolled, cooked (Ph) (Iron).....	¾ cup		
Oleomargarine.....	1 tbsp.		
Olive oil.....	1 tbsp.		
Olives, green, stoned.....	6-8 medium		
Onions (C, if raw).....	3-4 medium		
Oranges (C).....	1 large		
Orange juice (C).....	1 cup		
Oysters (Ca) (Ph) (Iron).....	6-15 oysters		
Peaches, canned (C) 2 large halves, plus 3 tbsp. juice			
Peaches, fresh (C).....	3 medium		
Peanut butter.....	1 tbsp.		
Pears, canned.....	3 halves, plus 3 tbsp. juice		
Pears, fresh.....	2 medium		
Peas, canned (with liquor) (A) (Iron).....	¾ cup		
Peas, dried split (Iron).....	2 tbsp.		
Peas, fresh green (A) (Iron).....	¾ cup		
Peppers, green (A) (C, if raw).....	5-15" long		
Pineapple, canned (C).....	1 slice, plus 3 tbsp. juice		
Pineapple, fresh (C).....	2 slices (1" thick)		
Plums.....	3-1½" diam.		
Pork, loin chop, lean (Iron).....	2 medium		
Potatoes, sweet (A).....	½ medium		
Potatoes, white (C) (Iron).....	1 medium		
Prunes, dried, stoned (Iron).....	2 medium		
Radishes.....	3 doz. red button		
Raisins.....	2 tbsp. seedless		
Rhubarb, fresh.....	4 cups		
Rice, white, uncooked.....	2 tbsp.		
Rutabagas, fresh.....	1½ cups		
Salmon, fresh.....	2"x3"x¾"		
Salmon, canned.....	¾ cup		
Sardines, canned (Ph).....	4 sardines, 3" long		
Sauerkraut.....	2½ cups (solid)		
Shad, whole fresh.....	2"x2½"x2"		
Smelts.....	2 fish, 6" long		
Spinach (A) (Ca) (Iron).....	2½ cups		
Squash, Hubbard.....	1 cup		
Strawberries, fresh (C).....	1½ cup		
Sugar:			
Brown.....	3 tbsp.		
Granulated.....	2 tbsp.		
Powdered.....	2¾ tbsps.		
Tomatoes, canned (A) (C).....	2 cups		
Tomatoes, fresh, whole (A) (C).....	2-3 medium		
Tomato juice, canned (A) (C).....	2 cups		
Trout.....	2" x 2" x 1"		
Tuna fish, canned, oil.....	¾ cup		
Turnips.....	2 cups		
Veal, lean, leg, roasted (Iron).....	2" x 2¼" x 1½"		
Walnuts, English.....	8-16 meats		
Watercress (A) (C, if raw).....	5 bunches		
Watermelon (C).....	¾" thick, 6" diam.		
Wheat:			
Flaked, cooked (Iron).....	¾ cup		
Puffed.....	2 cups		
Shredded (Ph) (Iron).....	1 biscuit		
Yeast, compressed.....	5½ cakes		

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES¹

(Thousands of barrels.)

State	1941		1942		1943	
	Production	Consumption ²	Production	Consumption ²	Production	Consumption ²
Alabama.....	(³)	7,819	(³)	7,376	(³)	6,223
Arizona.....		3,051		3,029		3,043
Arkansas.....	4,044	5,340	4,033	4,923	3,392	4,273
California.....	485,734	51,251	485,248	53,220	491,783	59,367
Colorado.....	2,334	6,358	2,312	5,832	2,215	5,744
Connecticut.....		10,035		8,035		6,200
Delaware.....		1,622		1,300		1,144
District of Columbia.....		4,561		3,565		2,513
Florida.....		11,326		10,503		8,726
Georgia.....	54,983	10,713	53,104	9,096	54,289	8,308
Idaho.....	(⁶)	2,786	(⁶)	2,526	(⁶)	2,263
Illinois.....	749,377	38,987	746,825	33,707	743,646	27,729
Indiana.....	43,704	19,564	39,017	17,658	39,816	16,013
Iowa.....		14,578		12,951		11,534
Kansas.....	837,434	12,872	833,878	11,600	830,924	10,407
Kentucky.....	98,523	7,939	97,949	6,698	96,928	5,650
Louisiana.....	30,300	8,179	31,024	7,181	29,505	7,198
Maine.....		4,138		3,188		2,660
Maryland.....	(⁴)	8,703	(⁵)	7,463	(⁵)	6,448
Massachusetts.....	105,791	19,155	105,023	14,454	105,713	11,643
Michigan.....	11,180	33,149	11,073	28,613	10,427	23,306
Minnesota.....	(7)	14,481	(7)	13,030	(7)	10,535
Mississippi.....	(³)	6,163	(³)	6,079	(³)	5,588
Missouri.....	(⁸)	18,472	(⁹)	15,336	(⁸)	12,426
Montana.....	4,293	3,533	4,245	3,022	4,264	2,628
Nebraska.....	(⁸)	5,989	(⁸)	5,593	(⁸)	5,129
Nevada.....		1,102		1,160		1,007
New Hampshire.....		2,582		1,847		1,304
New Jersey.....	28,312	23,838	19,677	19,241	20,863	15,806
New Mexico.....	1,193	2,909	1,473	2,349	1,558	2,371
New York.....	9,044	48,797	8,220	37,746	7,323	30,202
North Carolina.....		12,923		10,132		9,113
North Dakota.....		3,947		3,928		3,671
Ohio.....	34,804	39,031	34,692	35,061	32,689	29,782
Oklahoma.....	34,190	11,368	31,071	10,067	29,392	9,527
Oregon.....		7,230		6,662		6,080
Pennsylvania.....	51,431	40,594	39,165	33,073	42,588	25,386
Rhode Island.....	(¹⁰)	3,507	(¹⁰)	2,839	(¹⁰)	2,465
South Carolina.....	(⁸)	6,555	(⁸)	5,189	(⁸)	4,492
South Dakota.....	(⁸)	3,634	(⁸)	3,419	(⁸)	3,114
Tennessee.....	(⁹)	9,186	(⁹)	8,591	(⁹)	7,575
Texas.....	212,347	39,839	167,681	41,453	174,206	62,494
Utah.....	(⁶)	2,783	(⁶)	2,697	(⁶)	2,432
Vermont.....		1,790		1,282		980
Virginia.....		11,842		9,596		9,151
Washington.....	(4)	10,536	(4)	10,410	(4)	9,598
West Virginia.....	2,317	5,719	2,529	4,664	2,466	3,627
Wisconsin.....	(7)	15,148	(7)	13,606	(7)	11,084
Wyoming.....	69,775	1,882	68,732	1,471	68,438	1,261
Total United States.....	671,110	637,506	586,971	562,461	592,425	519,220

¹Subject to revision.²American Petroleum Institute.³Alabama and Mississippi included with Louisiana.⁴Washington included with California.⁵Maryland and South Carolina included with Georgia.⁶Idaho and Utah included with Wyoming.⁷Minnesota and Wisconsin included with Illinois.⁸Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota included with Kansas.⁹Tennessee included with Kentucky.¹⁰Rhode Island included with Massachusetts.

SOVIET POPULATION TOTALS 193,000,000

G. F. Alexandrof, chief of the propaganda section of the Communist party's central committee, says that the soviet union's population now totals 193,000,000. Of this number, 100,000,000 were born after the October revolution in 1917.

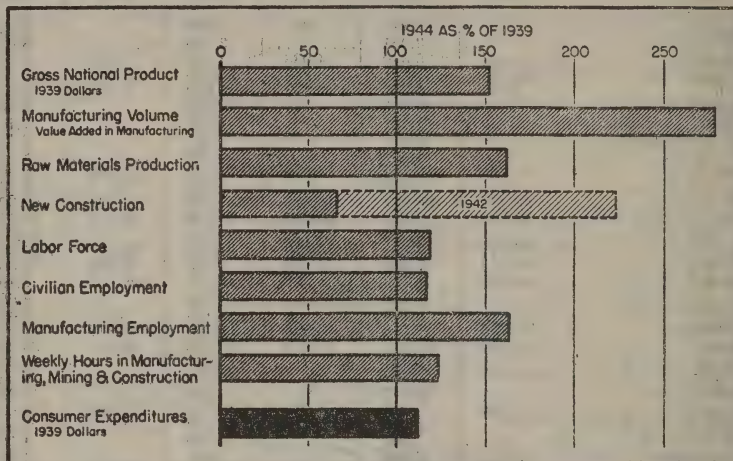
(The census of Jan. 17, 1939, gave the

population of the then 11 soviet republics a 170,467,572. Since then Russia has absorbed parts of pre-war Poland and Bessarabia, and created five new republics—the Karelo-Finnish soviet socialist republic, the Moldavian republic, and the soviet republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.)

INDUSTRY IN WARTIME

Charts are from "Production: Wartime Achievements and the Reconversion Outlook,"
Report to War Production Board.

WARTIME EXPANSION IN THE U.S.—1939 to 1944



U.S. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

Ratio Scale—1939=100

